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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Note revision of Dec. 1934 figures.
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Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

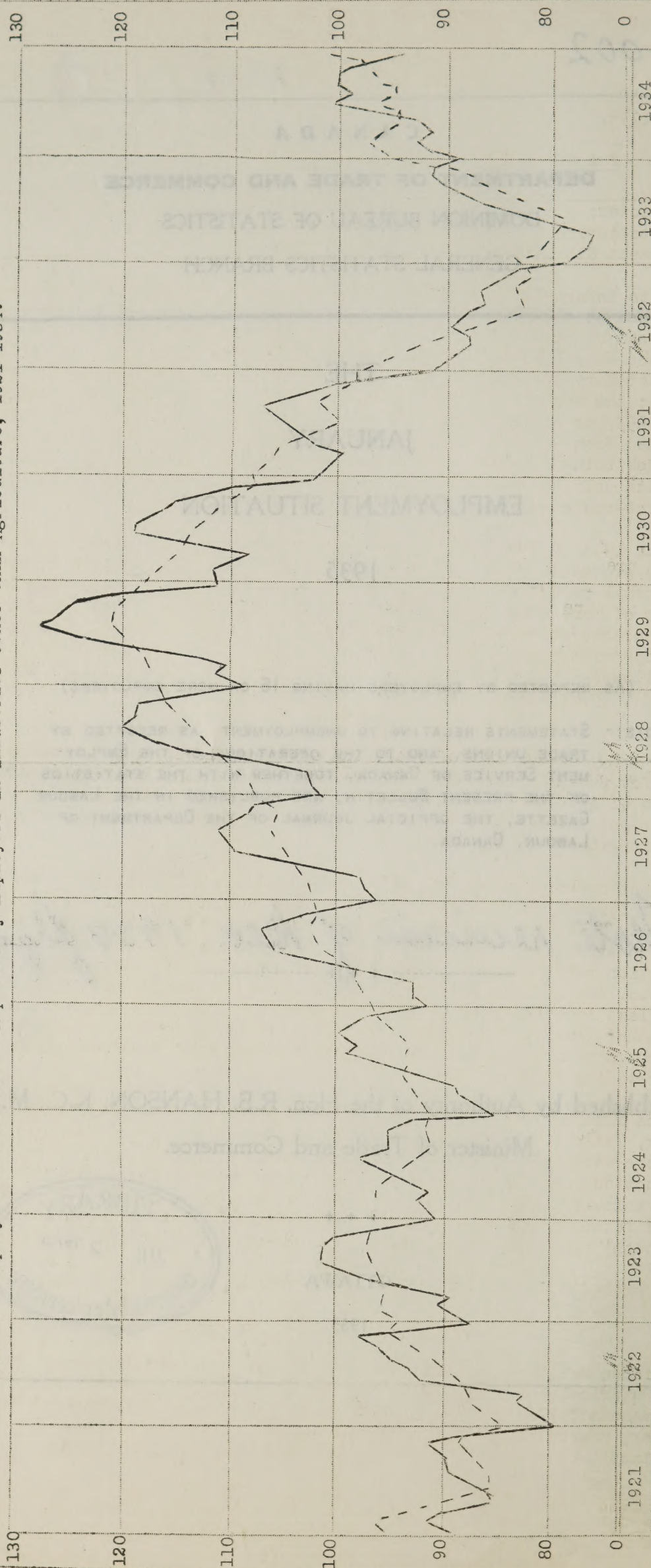
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OTTAWA

1935



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 29, 1935.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to information recorded during the last fourteen years, employment has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the establishments furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics having laid off some 59,600 workers, on the average, between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1934. At the opening of the present year, there was the customary contraction in industrial activity, but this was on a smaller scale than usual; the workers released from the staffs of the 8,965 co-operating employers numbered 40,993, or not quite 69 p.c. of the average since 1920. The reported pay-rolls were reduced from 924,178 on Dec. 1 to 883,185 at the first of January. This recession, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter with only one exception, viz., Jan. 1, 1934, when some 30,400 persons were laid off by the co-operating employers.

The Jan. 1, 1935, index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 94.4, compared with 98.9 in the preceding month, and 88.6 on the same date in 1934; in consequence of the less-than-normal reduction at the latest date, the seasonally corrected index rose to 101.2, a gain of more than three points over the adjusted figure of 97.9 for Dec. 1, 1934. This favourable movement in the seasonally corrected curve is illustrated in Chart 1 on the opposite page. The crude index for Jan. 1 in the preceding thirteen years was as follows:- 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on the date under review was in manufacturing establishments, but their losses, both actually and in proportion to the general decline, were very substantially below the average. The contraction in factory employment was the smallest noted in any of the years since 1920, while it constituted less than 48 p.c. of the total reduction reported in all industries on Jan. 1, 1935, compared with the proportion of 72 p.c. on the same date of 1934, and with the average decrease of nearly 60 p.c. in the last fourteen years. The falling-off in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival during the month, although in no case has the recovery indicated on Feb. 1 equalled the decline noted in the preceding report.

Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses on Jan. 1 occurred in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in logging, mining, building and highway construction and transportation, while there were smaller reductions in wholesale trade and communications. On the other hand, railway construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided increases, those in retail stores being greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the concentration of manufacturing operations within their borders. The largest percentage decline, however, was in the Maritime Provinces. The situation in all five economic areas was distinctly better than at the beginning of January last year.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in logging, mining, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, there were considerable losses in food, lumber,

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

January 22, 1955

THE CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Mr. J. A. G. [Name],
[Address],
[City], [Province], [Canada].

Reference is made to your letter of January 10, 1955, regarding the Canadian Employment Situation. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

The total number of persons employed in the manufacturing sector of the economy was 1,000,000 in 1954, compared with 950,000 in 1953. This represents an increase of 5.3% over the previous year. The increase was due to a number of factors, including a general expansion of business activity and a decline in unemployment.

The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing workforce by industry:

Industry	1954	1953
Food and kindred products	150,000	140,000
Textiles and apparel	120,000	110,000
Chemical and allied products	100,000	90,000
Metals and metal products	180,000	170,000
Transportation equipment	140,000	130,000
Other manufacturing	310,000	290,000
Total	1,000,000	950,000

The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing workforce by sex and age:

Sex	Age Group	1954	1953
Male	15-24	100,000	90,000
	25-34	150,000	140,000
	35-44	120,000	110,000
Female	15-24	80,000	70,000
	25-34	100,000	90,000
	35-44	100,000	90,000
Total		1,000,000	950,000

The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing workforce by occupation:

Occupation	1954	1953
Manufacturing workers	800,000	750,000
Supervisors and managers	100,000	90,000
Technicians and related occupations	50,000	40,000
Other occupations	50,000	40,000
Total	1,000,000	950,000

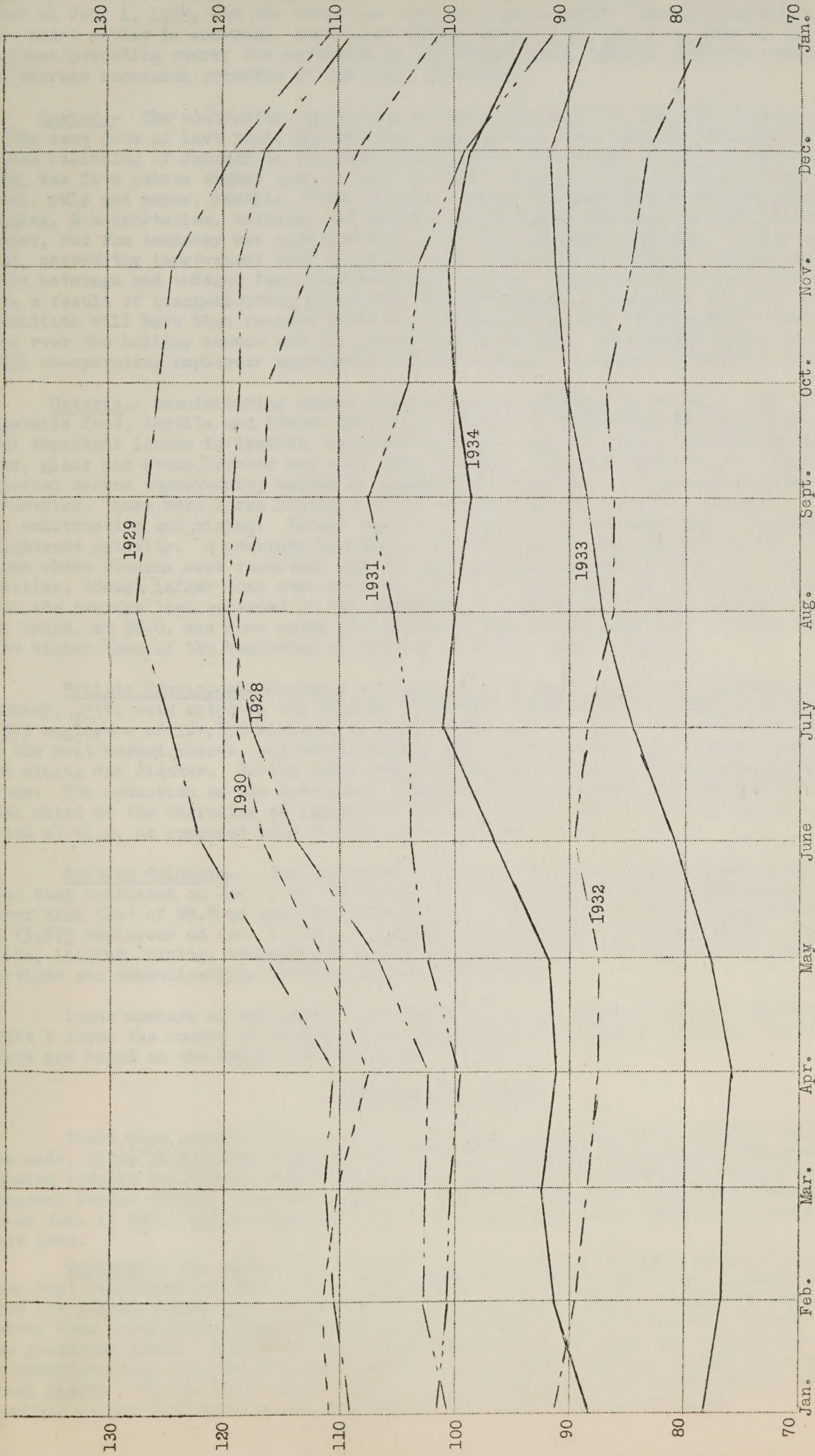
The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing workforce by province:

Province	1954	1953
Ontario	350,000	320,000
Quebec	250,000	230,000
Manitoba	100,000	90,000
Saskatchewan	80,000	70,000
Alberta	120,000	110,000
British Columbia	100,000	90,000
Atlantic Provinces	100,000	90,000
Total	1,000,000	950,000

The following table shows the distribution of the manufacturing workforce by education:

Education Level	1954	1953
Less than high school	100,000	90,000
High school	200,000	180,000
Some college	100,000	90,000
College graduate	50,000	40,000
University graduate	50,000	40,000
Total	500,000	440,000

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

textile and iron and steel plants. Statements were received from 623 firms employing 70,257 persons, compared with 75,913 at the beginning of December. Improvement had been noted on Jan. 1, 1934, but the index was then two points lower. The falling-off on the date under review is seasonal, employment having declined on Jan. 1 in nine of the fourteen preceding years; the reduction at the latest date, however, greatly exceeded the average recession recorded in the years 1921-1934.

Quebec.- The contraction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that which occurred on the same date of last year, and was also considerably less than the average decline at the beginning of January in the years since 1920. The index, at 91.3 at the latest date, was five points higher than on Jan. 1, 1934. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and musical instruments plants), logging, transportation, building and highway construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, noteworthy improvement took place in retail trade and in railway construction, while beverage and tobacco factories were also busier. The gains in railway construction were a result of track-clearing operations following heavy snow-falls. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,131 co-operating employers aggregated 250,481 workers, as against 264,338 on Dec. 1, 1934.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in leather, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone, rubber and some other groups. Iron and steel plants, however, reported marked improvement, mainly in automobile production. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building, highway and railway construction and mining. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded heightened activity. A combined payroll of 373,838 persons was employed by the 3,966 firms whose returns were received, and who had 388,063 employees on Dec. 1. The contraction, though larger than that noted on Jan. 1 of last year, was decidedly smaller than the average loss recorded at the beginning of January in the last fourteen years; the index, at 98.0, was some seven points higher than on the same date in 1934, and was also higher than at the beginning of January in either 1933 or 1932.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on much the same scale as at the beginning of January, 1934, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,319 employers of 114,730 workers, or 3,785 fewer than on Dec. 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed curtailment, and mining was slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging and retail trade. The reduction on the date under review was decidedly smaller than the average loss noted at the beginning of January in the years 1921-1934. The index on Jan. 1, 1935, stood at 91.2, as compared with 86.4 on the same date of 1934.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 80.4, was substantially lower than that of 88.8 on the date under review. The 926 firms furnishing data reported 73,879 employees on Jan. 1, 1935, as against 77,349 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging, mining, transportation and construction recorded curtailment, while services and communications showed moderate improvement.

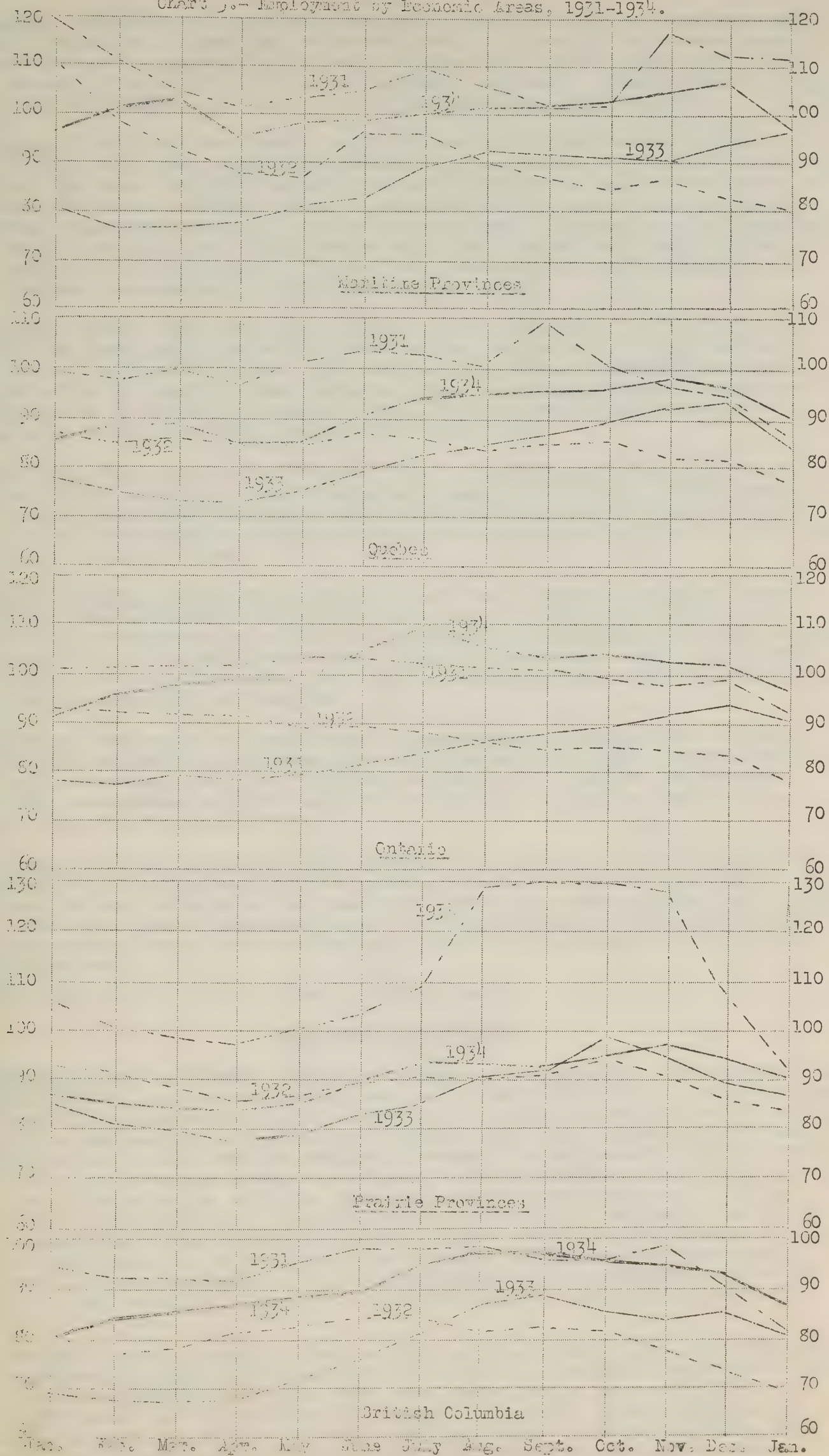
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves on this chart are based on the index numbers given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while the tendency was upward in Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The losses generally were on a smaller scale than those recorded on Jan. 1, 1934, and the situation in these cities was better than at the opening of last year.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1920; the index, at 84.8, was over six points higher than at the beginning of January in 1934. Statements were received from 1,248 establishments with 126,485 employees, as compared with 129,296 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in shipping and stevedoring and in manufacturing, especially in food, musical instrument, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories, steam railway operation, road and street construction and maintenance and retail trade were busier.

Chart J.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services and trade showed some improvement; the 161 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 12,101 persons on Dec. 1, to 11,640 at the beginning of January. This decline was much smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1 in 1934, or in fact, than on the same date in any other year for which data are available. The index, at 95.8, compared favourably with that of 90.0 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, electrical apparatus, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and vegetable food groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported very pronounced improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,329 employers with 116,124 workers, compared with 117,472 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered slight seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was an increase in general employment, according to the 167 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,528 persons, as compared with 12,308 in the preceding month. A minor advance had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was rather lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 267 firms in Hamilton employing 26,522 workers, as against 27,502 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work absorbed a larger number of employees. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1934, involved the release of about the same number of workers, but the index was then some six points lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a further substantial improvement in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1935, this taking place almost wholly in manufacturing, notably in the automobile and related industries. Returns were compiled from 158 establishments with 11,930 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,497 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than on Jan. 1, 1934, when a general falling-off had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes. The 443 co-operating firms reported 36,527 employees, compared with 37,169 in the preceding month. This contraction involved fewer workers than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1934; employment was then in smaller volume.

Vancouver.- Activity was slightly reduced, on the whole, in Vancouver, according to returns from 392 employers of 27,974 persons, as compared with 28,093 on Dec. 1. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. There were losses in manufacturing, but communications and local transportation were rather busier than in the preceding month, while the fluctuations in other industries were small.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

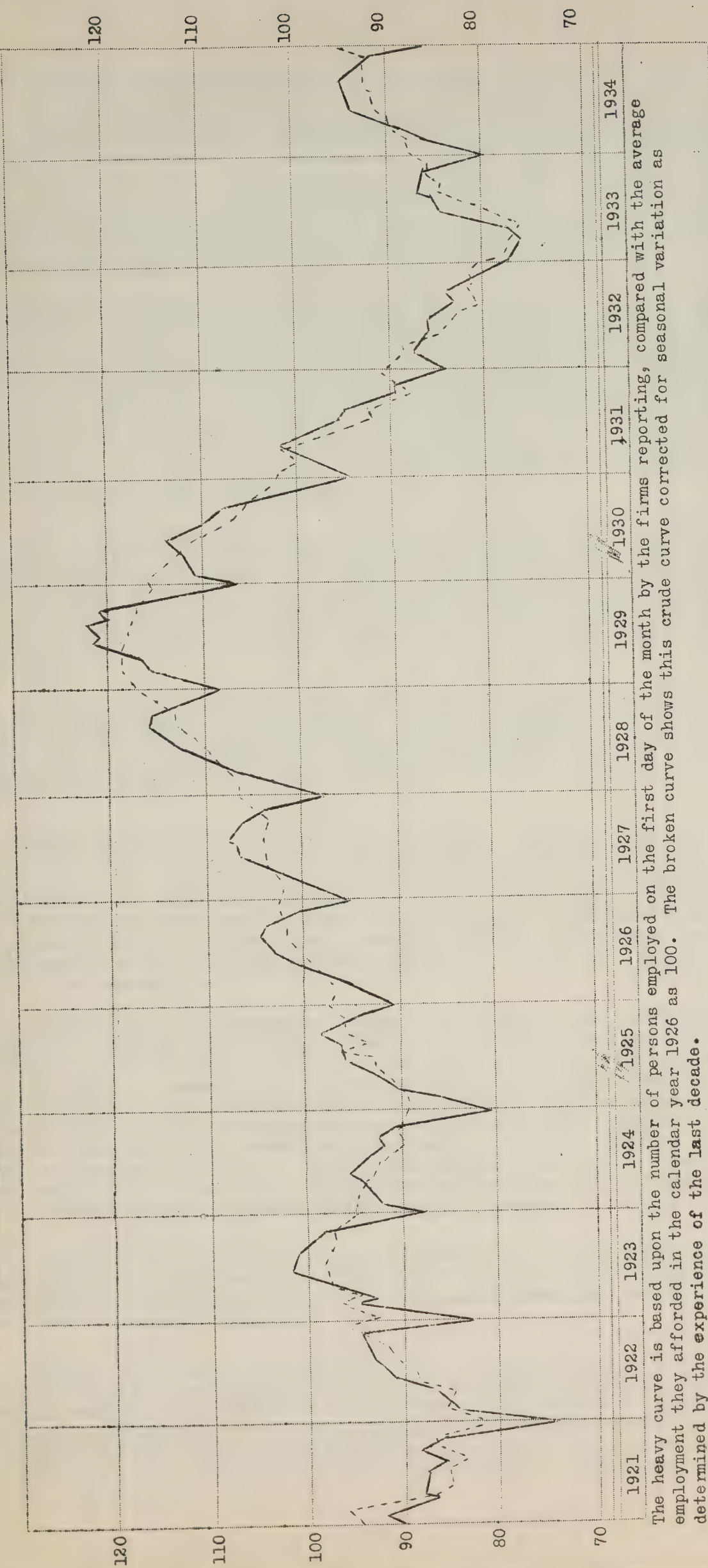
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was substantially less than the average indicated in the last fourteen years, involving the release of 19,530 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 35,300 in the period, 1921-1934. The reduction in manufacturing on Jan. 1, 1935, was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 21,950 reported on Jan. 1, 1934, was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet indicated by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 72,300 on Jan. 1, 1921. The contraction on the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the fourteen years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, viz., Feb. 1), to nearly 51 p.c. of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1935, numbered 5,313, and their payrolls aggregated 437,719, compared with 457,249 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 91.3 in the preceding month to 87.4 on the date under review, but as compared with 80.0 on Jan. 1, 1934, showed an improvement of 7.4 points on the year. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 95.2, or 2.8 points higher than on Dec. 1; this upward tendency in the seasonally adjusted index is shown in Chart 4.

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Chart 4.-- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on Jan. 1, 1934, notably in the food, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Lumber, musical instruments, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories, however, reported reductions on a greater scale than at the beginning of last year. With rare exceptions, activity in the various groups of factory employment was greater than on Jan. 1, 1934.

Logging.-- Bush operations showed an important decrease on Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the movement this year was more pronounced than usual, being also due in part to unfavourable snow conditions in some localities. Employment, however, was decidedly more active than in January of any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1930; the index stood at 181.3, compared with 198.6 on Dec. 1, 1934, and 168.8 on Jan. 1, 1934. A combined working force of 50,593 was reported by the 311 co-operating firms, who had 55,337 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement was shown in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the trend was downward.

Mining.-- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 319 operators with 54,412 workers, compared with 56,143 on Dec. 1. An advance had been indicated in mining as a whole on Jan. 1, 1934, but employment was then in smaller volume; in fact, the index at 119.1 at the latest date, was higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record, except 1930.

Communications.-- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at practically the same level as at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 20,946 on Dec. 1 to 20,612 on the date under review.

Transportation.-- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a rather larger scale than that noted at the beginning of January, 1934, but with this exception, the loss was less than in any other January for which statistics are available. The index was practically the same as on the same date of last year. There were seasonal reductions on Jan. 1, 1935, in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 393 employers, who reported 89,928 workers, as compared with 94,601 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Pronounced seasonal losses were indicated in construction, although the decline involved a proportion of the payrolls that was decidedly below the average for Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-1934; this was partly due to the effect of unemployment relief projects in stabilizing employment during the present winter. The index of employment in construction was practically the same as on Jan. 1, 1934. Statements were tabulated from 1,016 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 103,040, a decrease of 14,561 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed important losses, while railway construction and maintenance was more active, largely as a result of snow-clearing operations following severe storms.

Services.-- Little general change occurred in the service group, in which 433 firms employed 24,642 persons. Slight improvement had been indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was then over five points lower than on the date under review, when it stood at 115.2.

Trade.-- Trade afforded considerably more employment than on Dec. 1, the gains on the whole being much greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available. There were moderate seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were exceptionally large. The 1,097 co-operating employers had 102,239 persons on their staffs, compared with 97,865 in their last report. Employment was brisker

than in any other month since the beginning of January, 1931.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Nov. 26, 1934, showed little change on the whole as compared with a month earlier, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.4 on Nov. 26, 1934, as compared with 16.4 on Oct. 22, 1934, and 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933. The latest press reports show that there were 2,085,815 persons registered as unemployed on Dec. 17, 1934, a decrease of 34,970 from the Nov. 26, 1934, total, and of 55,938 as compared with December, 1933. The number of persons in insured employment on Dec. 17, 1934, was estimated at 10,248,000; this was 36,000 more than on Nov. 26, 1934, and 237,000 more than on Nov. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Factory employment in the United States decreased 1.9 p.c. in December, 1934, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 25,507 establishments employing 3,554,573 workers in December; these reports cover approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 76.8 on Nov. 15, as compared with the revised October index of 78.3, and with that of 76.2 in November, 1933. The iron and steel and their products division, non-ferrous metal and some other groups reported heightened activity, but there were losses in the lumber, textile, clothing, leather, food, tobacco, rubber and some other industries.

New York.— Factory employment in New York State increased approximately one-half of one p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reports that the advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement. This gain raised the preliminary index of factory employment (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 71.2 in December, when employment was 7.6 p.c. greater than in December, 1933. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories, while the metal and machinery, leather and textile industries showed improvement.

Massachusetts. Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,575 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 232,932 persons in December, an increase of 8,071, or 3.6 p.c. as compared with November. The advance was contra-seasonal. There were large gains in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen and worsted factories.

Wisconsin.— The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin (based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 79.5 on Nov. 15, 1934, as compared with 80.2 in October, and 78.3 in November, 1933, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The leather, paper, food, chemical, construction and other industries showed reduced employment, while the metal, rubber and textile trades were more active.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	102.7 1/	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	95.8 94.4	99.0	91.3	101.4 98.6	91.2	88.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1935.

100.0	7.8	28.0	43.2	12.8	8.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review. 1/ Revised index.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1935.

14.3 1.3 13.1 1.4 3.0 1.4 4.1 3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	95.8	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	99.0	115.2	130.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1935.

100.0	48.9	5.6	6.1	2.3	10.0	12.9	2.8	11.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1935	1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	48.9	87.4	91.3	80.0	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5
Animal products - edible	2.2	105.1	108.9	94.7	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3
Fur and products	.2	83.0	89.0	76.3	77.8	78.1	88.2	80.4
Leather and products	2.0	86.8	94.3	79.1	77.6	78.7	73.8	88.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	84.7	92.3	78.6	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8
Lumber and products	3.3	57.1	64.5	52.9	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.6	45.0	52.5	40.7	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0
Furniture	.7	69.9	78.1	69.3	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9
Other lumber products	1.0	84.4	90.7	77.9	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8
Musical instruments	.1	26.1	52.3	39.4	22.9	58.0	56.9	83.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.4	103.7	85.6	88.4	94.7	95.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	92.3	94.7	85.6	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.0	83.4	71.6	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0
Paper products	.9	100.7	109.4	96.2	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.4	104.5	100.7	100.5	107.7	114.6	118.7
Rubber products	1.3	89.8	92.3	85.2	75.6	82.2	106.3	128.0
Textile products	9.7	102.5	107.1	97.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	121.2	121.2	114.1	100.6	97.4	99.0	96.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	86.9	86.3	82.7	73.6	77.4	85.1	84.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	118.8	123.9	120.6	105.7	101.2	89.2	92.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	493.8	476.7	432.6	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	109.9	117.6	112.3	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	87.0	94.2	81.4	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5
Other textile products	1.0	82.2	87.7	73.0	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	127.7	128.3	125.6	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7
Tobacco	1.1	121.4	122.7	126.7	124.8	115.5	101.6	117.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	137.4	137.1	122.3	113.0	123.7	139.9	139.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	126.0	127.2	133.7	108.9	99.5	108.9	192.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	118.9	122.4	112.1	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	60.9	68.9	53.4	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0
Electric current	1.5	110.0	113.1	104.8	108.3	118.4	124.7	123.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.0	111.3	95.5	96.4	126.4	143.5	156.3
Iron and steel products	10.4	71.1	71.4	60.9	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	81.2	92.3	64.4	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	83.1	83.3	66.4	63.1	86.9	105.2	127.9
Agricultural implements	.4	45.9	39.1	35.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	97.3
Land vehicles	4.9	52.7	67.8	65.0	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5
Automobiles and parts	1.5	92.9	69.8	67.6	57.9	56.9	69.7	104.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.1	52.2	45.8	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3
Heating appliances	.4	73.9	92.8	58.8	54.3	61.8	70.6	90.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	58.3	61.5	49.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	76.0	77.1	62.3	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8
Other iron and steel products	1.4	70.2	77.4	61.4	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	106.4	110.4	90.5	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	132.3	132.2	127.4	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9
Miscellaneous	.6	113.4	119.2	97.8	93.5	98.4	103.2	105.5
LOGGING	5.6	181.3	198.6	168.8	74.5	68.7	107.6	200.2
MINING	6.1	119.1	122.9	106.8	96.9	105.1	114.4	122.5
Coal	2.8	93.4	95.5	92.6	91.6	99.1	106.9	112.6
Metallic ores	2.7	200.8	206.1	158.5	129.8	134.8	196.3	146.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	78.7	87.2	73.0	59.3	76.5	105.4	119.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	78.6	79.8	78.4	87.5	98.1	110.6	128.2
Telegraphs	.5	88.1	88.6	83.0	83.9	98.7	108.3	123.7
Telephones	1.8	76.2	77.5	77.3	88.4	98.0	111.1	129.4
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	76.2	80.1	76.3	78.3	85.6	95.9	101.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	109.9	110.2	109.8	114.2	112.4	117.7	125.5
Steam railways	6.1	69.6	71.0	69.8	71.6	82.5	95.2	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.4	84.2	63.7	64.7	68.0	72.3	81.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	87.9	100.3	88.1	58.5	104.8	110.7	92.7
Building	2.0	45.4	55.2	33.9	29.7	64.3	96.0	121.4
Highway	8.3	165.4	198.9	179.1	97.1	197.1	172.4	59.0
Railway	2.6	59.3	54.7	59.4	53.7	63.7	75.1	79.3
SERVICES	2.8	115.2	115.2	109.8	102.2	114.4	123.2	123.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	115.3	113.9	107.8	95.2	107.7	122.2	123.3
Professional	.3	121.5	121.5	126.2	116.6	128.2	121.6	115.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	113.7	115.6	108.8	109.2	120.6	125.5	126.7
TRADE	11.4	130.6	126.0	122.3	119.6	125.7	132.9	133.8
Retail	8.7	142.5	135.6	133.2	128.4	135.4	142.3	142.7
Wholesale	2.7	102.7	105.7	97.4	98.9	103.9	112.2	113.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.4	98.9	88.6	78.5	91.6	101.7	111.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	32.7	87.7	95.9	76.9	67.5	73.9	83.7	96.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.5	60.0	72.5	55.0	29.5	47.4	50.9	72.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	141.8	141.7	124.9	121.1	120.7	140.2	122.6
	Textile products	4.1	78.8	87.5	86.2	70.9	75.1	61.9	80.8
	Iron and steel	9.9	85.9	96.0	74.3	61.6	68.4	93.8	114.1
	Other manufactures	9.9	90.4	96.8	70.3	74.3	77.4	81.2	88.5
	Logging	8.8	298.8	316.9	353.9	72.4	176.8	163.8	222.9
	Mining	21.2	100.2	104.0	93.4	90.4	103.3	108.2	109.8
	Communications	2.3	82.4	86.2	78.8	84.4	113.2	147.7	130.0
	Transportation	15.0	91.5	74.0	98.4	92.3	105.7	116.1	132.7
	Construction	10.7	83.9	133.4	92.9	68.7	220.9	228.6	108.4
	Services	1.6	146.5	150.4	140.9	130.1	155.4	155.3	125.2
	Trade	7.7	117.9	116.4	109.0	106.0	115.0	129.2	129.5
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>		100.0	99.0	106.9	97.0	80.1	111.1	119.3	113.6
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.2	88.8	92.9	82.6	78.4	87.1	97.5	107.1
	Lumber products	2.6	61.6	66.9	59.8	52.2	65.2	74.1	80.7
	Pulp and paper	7.8	85.3	87.9	77.2	74.0	78.9	90.3	104.5
	Textile products	16.7	107.0	110.9	101.5	90.7	93.5	98.2	98.4
	Iron and steel	8.6	65.3	69.0	57.9	57.0	74.4	94.6	107.6
	Other manufactures	21.5	96.6	101.4	90.7	89.4	98.0	106.6	119.0
	Logging	10.0	308.0	369.7	290.1	172.0	102.2	148.2	222.8
	Mining	2.2	123.7	129.1	110.7	87.2	93.6	117.1	147.3
	Communications	1.9	70.0	72.3	72.8	83.6	94.6	103.2	121.4
	Transportation	9.2	70.3	79.8	69.9	70.1	75.7	83.3	84.2
	Construction	8.1	53.0	52.8	50.3	35.2	64.8	89.0	82.7
	Services	2.4	98.4	98.3	98.8	96.4	103.3	110.2	106.6
	Trade	9.0	138.1	133.1	135.0	136.1	139.0	146.7	134.1
<u>Quebec-All Industries</u>		100.0	91.3	96.4	86.3	77.8	86.3	99.3	107.4
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	54.7	87.3	90.7	79.8	73.3	83.2	92.2	107.7
	Lumber products	3.0	53.0	59.8	49.0	45.7	60.5	71.6	84.4
	Pulp and paper	6.4	93.1	95.7	88.2	83.7	93.9	98.5	113.9
	Textile products	10.2	100.0	105.5	95.5	88.1	88.4	92.4	100.1
	Iron and steel	13.3	72.5	69.8	59.2	52.0	65.5	83.3	108.5
	Other manufactures	21.8	100.8	107.8	95.1	88.3	98.4	103.3	114.8
	Logging	3.4	145.2	142.0	133.3	31.9	49.1	109.4	272.0
	Mining	4.3	168.6	175.4	138.3	115.4	125.4	129.6	141.0
	Communications	2.1	73.8	74.7	75.0	84.2	93.6	102.9	131.8
	Transportation	6.3	68.1	75.2	67.8	72.6	82.5	92.6	102.0
	Construction	15.1	127.8	145.6	131.4	76.1	141.7	114.5	114.4
	Services	2.9	142.9	143.9	131.3	118.0	133.9	143.6	146.2
	Trade	11.2	144.4	133.3 ^{2/}	132.2	126.4	134.6	138.5	139.2
<u>Ontario-All Industries</u>		100.0	98.0	101.7 ^{2/}	91.2	78.8	93.8	100.1	116.1
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	29.3	89.5	92.1	83.4	81.4	92.8	102.1	109.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	70.1	73.8	69.2	58.5	63.2	78.0	110.2
	Pulp and paper	2.9	88.0	87.2	86.3	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6
	Textile products	2.0	107.7	108.6	87.7	78.4	93.5	89.3	97.1
	Iron and steel	9.9	70.9	73.3	69.0	71.5	87.1	96.8	99.5
	Other manufactures	12.7	114.4	118.4	103.2	97.2	104.7	114.4	124.7
	Logging	2.3	176.6	118.2	77.3	28.7	36.8	82.9	195.6
	Mining	9.1	121.0	122.6	122.1	117.7	114.7	131.7	128.3
	Communications	3.0	90.9	92.9	86.5	98.1	101.5	122.4	134.5
	Transportation	19.7	83.9	87.5	81.7	85.8	90.1	105.6	111.2
	Construction	13.7	67.8	79.6	65.0	58.0	74.7	90.2	76.7
	Services	3.2	92.4	92.2	90.9	88.8	98.3	110.1	118.3
	Trade	19.7	111.6	111.1	107.3	105.9	109.8	121.5	132.5
<u>Prairies-All Industries</u>		100.0	91.2	94.3	86.4	84.4	92.8	106.4	111.0
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	35.6	78.8	83.7	68.2	60.3	71.6	85.3	99.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	9.9	56.6	65.9	49.6	32.8	40.6	55.4	82.9
	Pulp and paper	5.8	98.1	101.6	90.4	88.0	98.1	111.5	112.0
	Textile products	1.1	95.7	87.5	84.3	69.3	95.0	102.2	108.1
	Iron and steel	3.2	63.5	62.8	54.4	54.8	71.0	93.6	100.6
	Other manufactures	15.6	100.2	103.3	84.3	82.5	96.0	106.1	113.8
	Logging	4.8	50.0	59.1	37.5	26.7	28.4	46.5	76.2
	Mining	9.5	88.7	90.3	74.0	69.4	79.7	88.6	106.3
	Communications	3.7	99.1	95.1	94.2	97.2	108.8	114.7	122.0
	Transportation	12.9	84.4	85.7	85.7	88.1	94.0	100.6	102.7
	Construction	18.7	126.0	135.7	124.5	78.6	98.3	129.4	81.9
	Services	3.7	98.8	94.6	93.9	81.9	99.7	110.0	109.8
	Trade	11.1	116.9	117.2	103.3	101.8	111.9	116.0	117.4
<u>B.C.-All Industries</u>		100.0	88.8	92.9	80.4	69.7	80.6	94.1	99.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns. 2/ Corrected indexes.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1935	1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.1	83.2	87.8	77.6	75.7	86.9	98.8	108.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	98.3	108.5	89.9	88.5	102.4	107.5	107.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	100.2	101.8	98.2	98.1	103.5	113.8	114.9
Textiles	13.3	84.3	90.7	79.2	73.5	79.9	86.9	89.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.8	124.7	122.5	122.3	125.5	116.1	108.7	114.7
Iron and steel	12.3	61.3	65.7	55.2	53.6	70.6	89.4	106.1
Other manufactures	20.5	85.1	89.9	78.9	76.0	91.3	105.2	117.7
Communications	2.9	63.1	64.2	66.6	76.6	84.5	93.4	113.0
Transportation	9.8	85.3	96.0	73.3	73.5	71.7	71.9	71.6
Construction	7.3	58.7	43.7	41.4	47.2	67.7	109.8	104.6
Trade	14.3	129.7	124.7	127.6	130.8	134.1	146.8	133.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.8	86.7	78.0	77.5	88.0	102.4	107.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.7	86.2	89.6	83.3	91.5	102.5	113.1	118.8
Leather products	18.0	84.4	88.5	83.0	94.9	103.2	95.2	102.0
Other manufactures	40.7	87.0	90.1	83.4	89.9	102.2	121.5	126.8
Transportation	12.3	84.8	96.6	93.7	95.6	92.2	101.1	99.7
Construction	8.5	87.4	96.4	80.8	71.6	77.0	252.1	183.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	88.9	92.4	86.5	92.6	100.8	127.0	123.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	59.1	87.8	92.5	82.3	78.0	89.6	97.0	108.0
Plant products - edible	5.4	102.1	110.9	92.6	89.8	106.6	104.1	116.6
Printing and publishing	9.1	109.1	112.2	104.8	102.4	109.1	114.7	123.4
Textiles	11.2	82.5	88.8	80.6	75.1	81.6	90.1	99.3
Iron and steel	8.4	64.4	66.9	54.6	52.2	65.6	84.8	104.4
Other manufactures	25.0	92.2	96.9	87.4	82.5	97.4	98.1	106.8
Communications	3.1	67.1	67.2	69.0	78.5	85.4	93.9	117.6
Transportation	5.9	86.4	88.8	86.5	92.6	114.1	121.8	130.1
Construction	2.6	51.9	62.9	53.3	46.9	93.3	131.9	161.4
Trade	24.7	142.5	127.6	131.3	125.0	133.5	133.6	134.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	95.8	97.1	90.0	86.5	99.6	107.5	117.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.3	83.4	84.4	78.6	75.8	89.0	97.2	104.0
Lumber products	3.6	38.3	39.0	39.5	36.3	49.2	59.1	67.2
Pulp and paper	17.1	89.6	88.6	79.5	73.2	88.6	102.1	109.7
Other manufactures	24.6	95.2	97.9	92.0	92.4	104.8	109.8	114.8
Construction	16.1	144.8	136.3	141.6	67.0	175.4	149.6	140.3
Trade	16.6	118.8	114.9	119.9	110.9	121.3	123.2	122.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.5	96.0	95.8	85.8	108.9	112.6	119.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.8	80.6	84.0	73.9	66.2	81.6	94.9	120.0
Textiles	19.9	83.0	81.6	84.2	75.7	81.1	92.4	98.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	88.9	92.6	78.1	87.7	109.1	110.8	136.1
Iron and steel	25.3	66.7	71.9	56.2	39.3	63.9	84.9	133.2
Other manufactures	24.3	95.3	100.6	88.9	87.7	96.6	105.3	113.4
Construction	2.7	44.4	38.4	66.7	58.2	191.1	208.1	229.4
Trade	9.5	122.6	125.1	100.8	107.4	112.9	117.7	136.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.0	86.1	77.1	70.7	91.3	103.5	123.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.9	91.0	75.5	77.3	61.4	60.0	82.8	111.6
Iron and steel	59.8	85.6	64.5	64.6	52.3	48.8	75.0	107.5
Other manufactures	21.1	111.1	115.8	125.0	93.3	105.8	113.9	127.8
Construction	1.5	20.6	41.9	16.0	19.4	331.3	91.4	121.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	88.4	77.9	76.5	63.9	83.5	89.4	116.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	88.4	89.9	82.6	79.8	92.6	98.1	110.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	119.3	128.2	111.1	99.1	104.2	104.3	115.4
Printing and publishing	5.7	97.1	95.3	94.3	98.3	101.0	113.8	120.4
Textiles	5.4	112.2	113.0	95.7	84.7	94.2	90.5	99.7
Iron and steel	17.4	68.9	69.9	96.7	67.7	84.4	83.6	117.2
Other manufactures	13.9	101.4	102.7	73.3	86.1	96.7	95.7	107.1
Transportation	9.4	69.3	72.9	70.8	73.8	83.8	91.7	95.4
Construction	2.0	25.8	31.4	21.3	25.8	62.4	42.5	34.9
Trade	31.9	98.2	98.9	94.7	92.2	97.4	108.4	121.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.6	87.1	81.1	80.8	92.5	98.2	109.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.7	82.9	84.5	73.8	70.9	81.3	92.7	100.3
Lumber products	6.8	49.8	52.9	43.1	38.6	37.9	55.4	77.7
Other manufactures	28.9	98.3	99.1	88.1	86.0	102.4	111.6	112.0
Communications	8.2	98.2	93.5	92.5	97.2	104.1	113.2	121.6
Transportation	19.5	95.9	94.7	94.7	99.5	97.2	102.3	108.7
Construction	5.1	38.1	39.4	44.6	55.3	71.4	136.6	65.0
Services	6.9	97.6	96.8	92.7	81.1	95.5	106.3	106.2
Trade	24.6	120.2	120.8	105.8	103.0	113.5	117.6	118.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.7	89.0	82.2	82.5	91.1	107.0	104.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

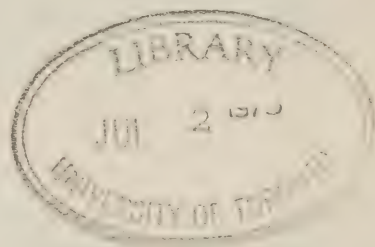
THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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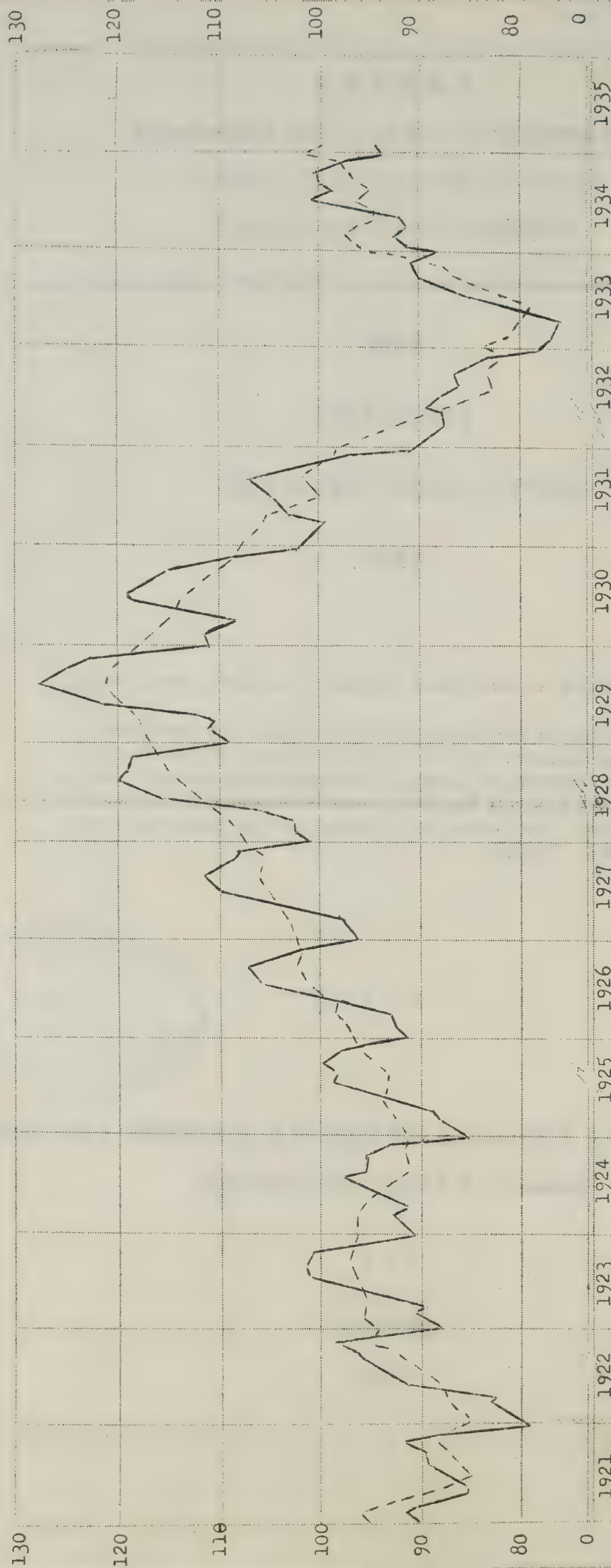
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Feb. 27, 1935.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment on Feb. 1, 1935, showed some recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,992 firms whose payrolls aggregated 885,556 persons, compared with 883,525 in the preceding month. This increase of rather more than 2,000 workers since Jan. 1, was smaller than the average gain indicated on Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline of slightly over one point. It is significant, however, that the seasonal recession on Jan. 1 had been decidedly smaller than usual for that date, and a revival of less-than-normal-proportions on Feb. 1 might therefore be regarded as not out of the ordinary. The seasonally adjusted index, at 99.9 at the latest date, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1931, with the exception of Jan. 1, 1935, when it stood at 101.2. The crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from 94.4 on Jan. 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of February, as compared with 91.4 at the same date in 1934. On Feb. 1 in the other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 13,749 workers, or 3.1 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1935; this improvement, like the year-end loss which preceded it, was below the average indicated on the same date in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; local transportation, services, communications, building and highway construction reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on Feb. 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for the years since 1920.

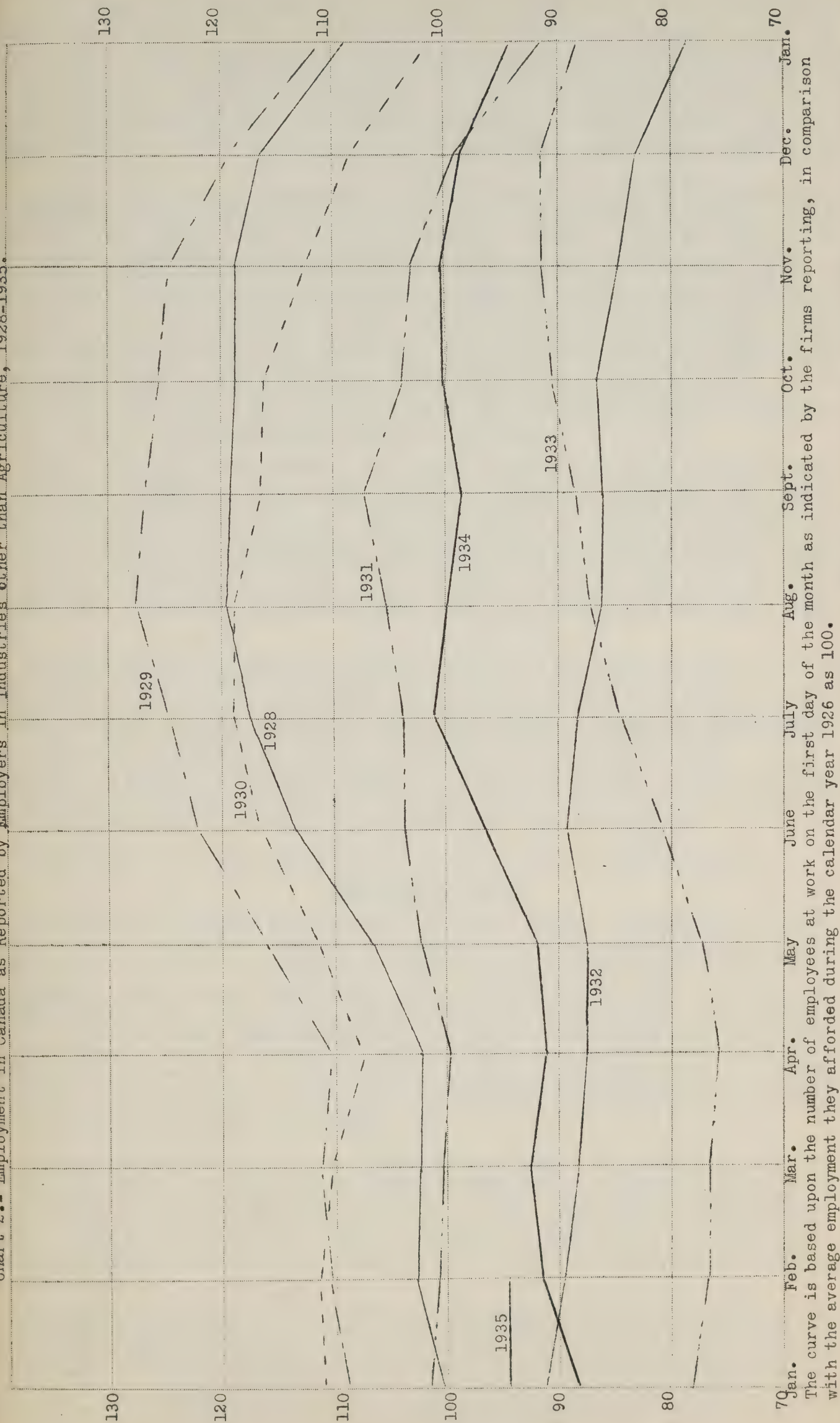
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Improvement was recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The advance in Ontario was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, except the Maritimes, where the index was slightly lower.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fourteen preceding years of which employment data are available. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a moderate increase, 758 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; statistics were received from 628 firms, employing 71,236 workers, compared with 70,478 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, logging, communications and retail trade reported curtailment, but substantial improvement took place in transportation and construction and maintenance, while coal-mining was also rather brisker. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works reported largely increased staffs and there were smaller gains in leather and some other factories. The additions to payrolls in construction occurred in railway and highway work and were chiefly due to snow-clearing operations occasioned by severe storms. A greater increase had been recorded on Feb. 1 in 1934, when the level of employment was slightly higher; the index at the beginning of February, 1935, stood at 100.1, as compared with 101.3 on the same date of last year.

Quebec.- Contrary to the favourable movement recorded in Quebec on Feb. 1, 1934, there was a decrease on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,142 co-operating employers aggregated 245,493, as against 250,469 on Jan. 1, 1935. There were

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Logging also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment in services, transportation, trade and construction reduced general employment in the province. The index on Feb. 1, 1934, stood at 89.5, as compared with that of 88.5 indicated at the same date of last year; a considerable advance had then been reported, which was due in part to extra staffs put on to clear the roads and railway tracks following heavy snow-falls; however, manufacturing had then also shown increases on a larger scale, while the seasonal declines in trade had involved the release of fewer workers than at the latest date.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining and construction also recorded considerably greater employment. Trade, on the other hand, showed pronounced seasonal reductions, following the intense activity of the holiday season. Part of the gain in construction represented the absorption of additional men in the unemployment relief camps, but in general the numbers added to such staffs were decidedly smaller than at the first of February of last year. Data were received from 3,970 firms employing 382,083 persons on the date under review, as compared with 373,734 at the beginning of January. This increase of 8,349 workers, though smaller than that noted on Feb. 1, 1934, exceeded the average increase at midwinter in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The index, at 100.2 at the latest date, compared favourably with that of 95.3 at the beginning of February last winter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined on Feb. 1 in the fourteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when the 1,329 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,754 persons, to 112,234 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing, particularly of animal food products, communications, construction and trade showed lowered activity, but mining and logging reported improvement. The general loss was rather larger than the average decline indicated on Feb. 1, in the years, 1921-1934. The index, at 89.2 on the date under review, was 4.5 points higher than at the beginning of February of last year.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate increase in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), coal-mining and shipping also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, trade and services were slacker. Though not particularly large, the additions to staffs exceeded the average increase reported in the last fourteen years. The working forces of the 923 reporting firms aggregated 74,510, a gain of 654 persons as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Greater improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1934, but the index, at 84.1, was then several points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 89.6.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

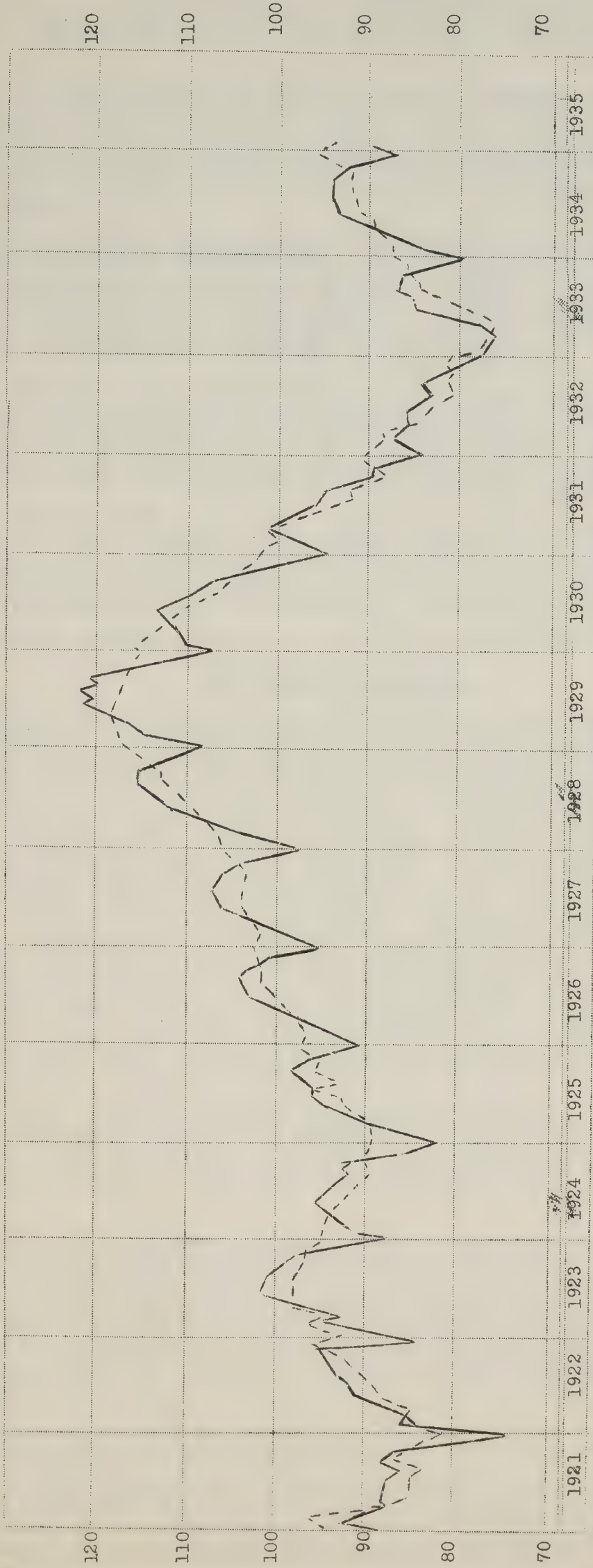
The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, the tendency was favourable, the gains in the Border Cities being especially pronounced.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also reported curtailment, to a considerable extent of a seasonal character. Data were received from 1,251 firms employing 121,642 workers, or 4,320 fewer than on Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced on Feb. 1 in the years since 1923 when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date, standing at 81.6, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of February in 1934.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 161 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,640 in the preceding month to 11,761 persons on Feb. 1, the index rising from 88.9 on the former to 90.0 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade and services, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when a rather larger gain had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and transportation and construction also reported curtailment; on the other hand, manufacturing showed pronounced improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,519 in the number employed by the 1,326 co-operating firms, who had 112,589 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than on the date under review, when it stood at 93.0.

Chart 3.-- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Ottawa.-There were seasonal declines in retail trade and building, but manufacturing and road construction and maintenance were rather more active; the gains in the latter were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-nine employers in Ottawa had 12,615 workers, or 64 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of February, 1934, when a greater increase, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an important advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 263 firms employing 27,029 persons, compared with 26,466 in the preceding month. The index, at 84.6, was nearly four points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago; more marked improvement had then occurred.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries in the Border Cities showed little general change. The 163 co-operating firms reported 14,752 workers, as against 11,973 on Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 90.9, compared with 109.1 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a large contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported a slight falling-off, and there were also small losses in construction and communications. Returns were compiled from 439 firms with 35,213 employees, compared with 36,504 in the preceding month. Employment was rather brisker than on Feb. 1 of last year, when the curtailment indicated had been less extensive.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel plants were slacker; transportation and trade also released employees. The 390 reporting firms employed 27,767 persons, as against 27,948 on Jan. 1. The index at 88.0, was some four points higher than at the same date in 1934, when a gain had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Considerable improvement was noted in factory employment on Feb. 1, 1935, when the 5,319 co-operating manufacturers reported 451,195 operatives, compared with 437,446 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,749 persons raised the index from 87.4 on Jan. 1 to 90.1 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so the seasonally adjusted curve in Chart 3 has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1, although, with that exception, it is higher than in any other month since July, 1931. Last month's review of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the last fourteen years has shown on Feb. 1 a substantial measure of recovery from the regular year-end losses; approximating, on the average, 51 p.c. of the preceding decline. The January bulletin also remarked that the seasonal contractions on Jan. 1, 1935, (involving the release of 19,530 workers), were considerably below the average; while the revival on Feb. 1 was likewise less than the average, the number reinstated nevertheless constituted over 70 p.c. of those laid off in the preceding month. This compares favourably with the average proportion of re-employment during the years for which statistics are available, although it was decidedly smaller than the Feb. 1, 1934, percentage of recovery, which was nearly 95 p.c. of the contraction at the first of January in that year.

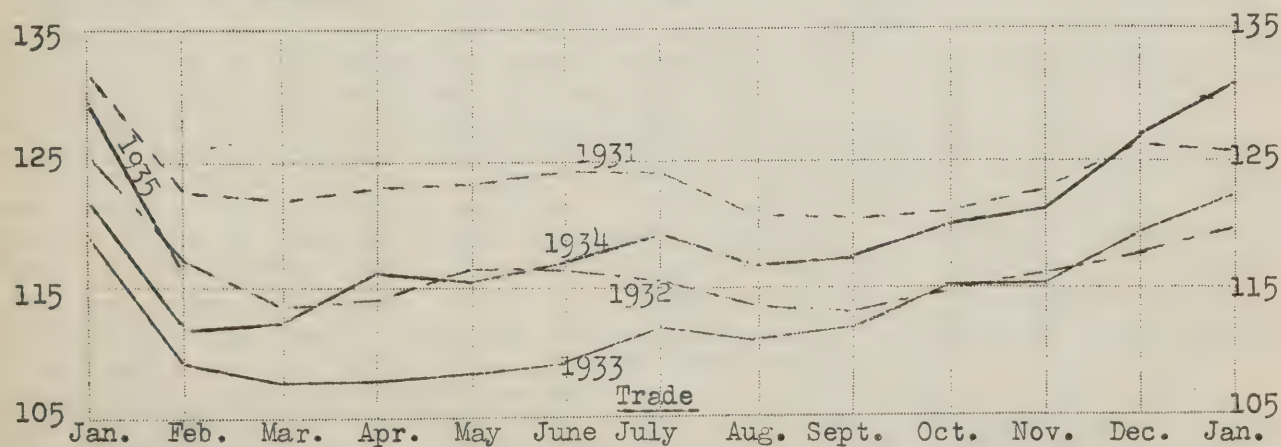
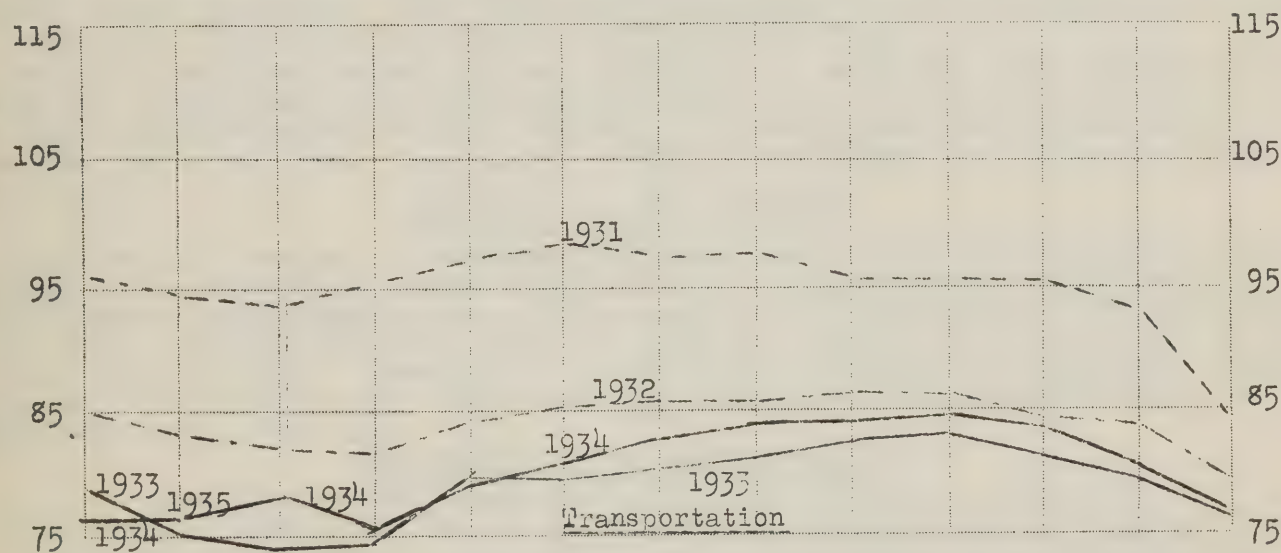
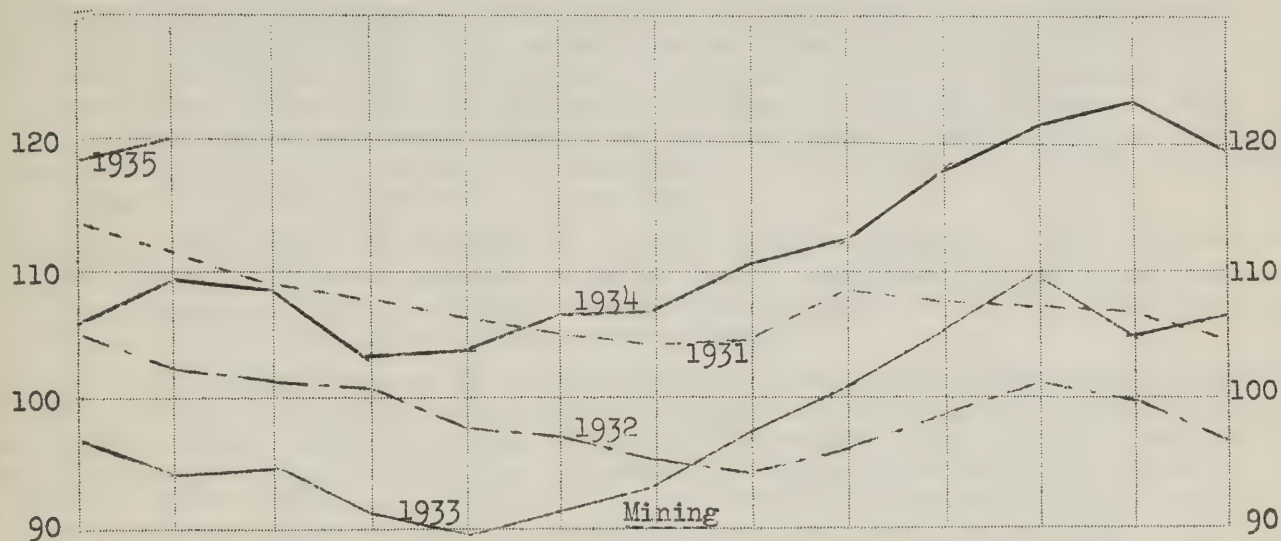
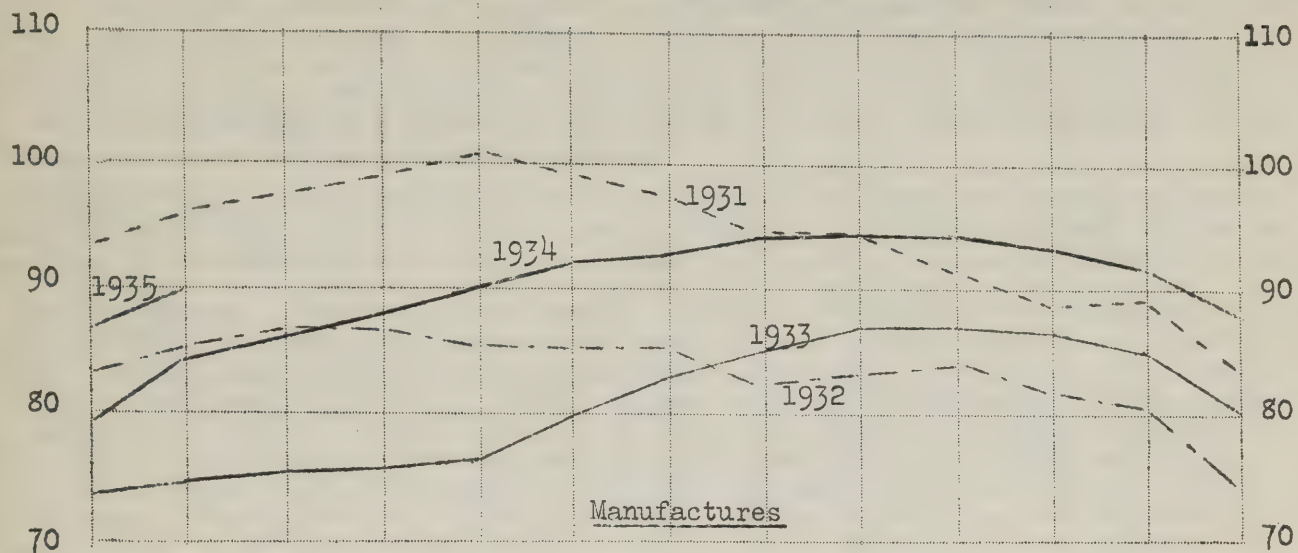
The Feb. 1, 1935, index of employment in manufacturing stood at 90.1, compared with 87.4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fourteen years it was as follows:- 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

The most pronounced improvement on Feb. 1 over the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which more than 9,200 additional workers were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. There were also important gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, vegetable food, rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, animal food, fur, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The record for past years shows on Mar. 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February.

Logging.- A moderate increase was recorded in logging, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since Feb. 1, 1930, except Dec. 1, 1934. The 317 co-operating firms employed a staff of 51,209 men on Feb. 1, 1935, as compared with 50,628 at the beginning of January. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were considerably more than offset by increases in the other economic areas.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



Mining.- Contrary to the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there were important advances in employment in mining at the beginning of February, the extraction of metallic ores and coal showing decided improvement, while quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals were seasonally slacker. Activity in the mining division was considerably greater than on Feb. 1 in any other year of the record except 1930, when the index stood at 123.0 as compared with 120.3 at the latest date. Statements for Feb. 1, 1935, were received from 325 operators with 54,987 employees, or 557 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,605 persons, compared with 20,795 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than on the same date of last year, when the recorded losses had been much larger.

Transportation.- Practically no general change in employment was indicated in transportation; steam railways afforded more employment, but street railways and cartage were slacker, and the number employed in shipping much the same as at Jan. 1. The result was a decline in the group as a whole, which was too small to be reflected in the general index number for transportation. The 395 co-operating employers had 90,007 workers, as compared with 90,049 in the preceding month. Employment in this report and at Jan. 1 was at the same level as at the beginning of January and February of last year. In the last fourteen years, there has been a marked decline, on the average, at the beginning of February.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, which was mainly due to snow-clearing operations. There was a decrease of 1,064 in the number reported by the 979 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 101,885 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A large gain had been indicated on the same date in 1934, when the increase chiefly resulted from snow-removal and unemployment relief work. The latest index stood at 87.2, compared with 98.0 on Feb. 1 a year ago.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a decrease, which occurred mainly in the hotel group; 440 establishments reported 24,067 employees, or 691 fewer than on Jan. 1. The index, at 111.9, was about three points higher than on Feb. 1 of last year, when a smaller decline had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 10,869 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,132 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 91,601 on the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported on the same date of 1934 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also decidedly larger than usual. The index, at 116.6 on Feb. 1, 1935, was five points higher than on the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 111.6.

Table 4 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while the curves of employment in a few of the larger industrial groups are depicted in Chart 4; it will be noted that the curve for transportation as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 of the present year is the same as it was in the same period of 1934. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December, showed some improvement as compared with November, 1934, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,690,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.1 on Dec. 17, 1934, as compared with 16.4 on Nov. 26, 1934, and 17.5 on Dec. 18, 1933. Recent press reports state that there was a total of 2,325,000 persons out of work on Jan. 28, 1935; this was 240,000 more than a month before, but some 64,000 fewer than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

There was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in factory employment in the United States between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 25,288 employers having 3,605,568 persons on their payrolls. Forty-four of the 90 manufacturing groups included in the survey showed increased activity. The preliminary index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1923-1925 as 100, stood at 78.1 in December, 1934, as compared with 74.4 in December, 1933. Reductions as compared with the preceding month were indicated in the food, tobacco, stone, clay and glass, wearing apparel, lumber and some other industries, while in the textile, leather, rubber, iron and steel and their products, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal and leather groups there were increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was shown in anthracite and metalliferous mining and retail trade.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 0.8 p.c. as compared with December, 1934. This decline was somewhat smaller than that usually indicated between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe, textile, clothing and millinery and metals and machinery groups. Employment was in greater volume than in January, 1934.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 80.6 in December, 1934, as compared with 79.5 in November, 1934, and 76.5 in December, 1933. The food, leather, printing and publishing, chemical, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, rubber, textile and some other industries.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.3	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1935.

100.0	8.1	27.7	43.1	12.7	8.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1935.
13.7 1.3 12.7 1.4 3.1 1.7 4.0 3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	118.9	116.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1935.

100.0	50.9	5.8	6.2	2.3	10.2	11.5	2.7	10.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	50.9	90.1	87.4	84.2	75.0	85.9	96.1	110.2
Animal products - edible	2.2	102.9	105.1	95.3	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5
Fur and products	.2	78.4	83.0	74.1	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8
Leather and products	2.3	98.7	86.8	89.2	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	103.0	84.7	92.9	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7
Timber and products	3.4	58.4	57.1	57.0	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	45.9	45.0	45.5	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5
Furniture	.7	71.3	69.9	73.0	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0
Other lumber products	1.0	86.9	84.4	80.4	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0
Musical instruments	.1	31.1	26.1	32.5	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	94.0	92.4	89.1	89.8	91.1	95.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	92.4	92.3	87.1	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	79.5	81.0	74.3	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4
Paper products	.9	105.6	100.7	98.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.8	104.4	100.4	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1
Rubber products	1.3	90.7	89.8	86.6	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9
Textile products	10.1	105.0	102.5	102.4	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	121.0	121.2	119.4	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	82.2	86.9	84.5	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.1	118.8	131.2	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7
Silk and silk goods	1.1	502.4	493.8	455.2	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	111.1	109.9	113.9	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	92.8	87.0	85.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0
Other textile products	1.0	85.5	82.2	84.2	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	122.4	127.7	119.2	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1
Tobacco	1.1	123.1	121.4	116.5	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.5	137.4	122.6	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3
Food distillates and extracts	.1	130.8	126.0	142.2	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	121.7	118.9	113.2	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	59.7	60.9	55.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0
Electric current	1.5	106.2	110.0	103.6	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	104.5	105.0	97.6	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1
Iron and steel products	11.6	77.9	71.1	68.2	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.1	81.2	81.9	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	82.6	83.1	69.5	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0
Agricultural implements	.5	52.5	45.9	41.8	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1
Land vehicles	5.6	82.1	72.7	72.5	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	126.6	92.9	87.3	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	55.7	47.1	47.0	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6
Heating appliances	.4	81.0	73.9	68.3	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	58.8	58.3	51.5	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	79.6	76.0	68.8	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	74.1	70.2	66.9	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	111.5	106.4	97.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	125.6	132.3	127.1	116.0	115.0	121.5	145.1
Miscellaneous	.5	115.2	113.4	102.5	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8
MINING	5.8	183.4	181.3	174.0	67.3	68.5	102.2	209.8
Coal	6.2	120.3	119.1	109.4	94.0	102.4	111.6	123.0
Metalliferous ores	2.9	94.7	93.4	96.6	85.8	97.8	104.1	114.4
Metallic ores	2.7	204.4	200.8	160.3	132.8	133.9	136.0	148.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	75.7	78.7	71.2	57.3	65.4	98.7	111.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.8	78.6	76.8	85.7	97.3	106.6	120.7
Telegraphs	.5	86.7	88.1	82.2	82.3	97.5	102.8	116.8
Telephones	1.8	75.5	76.2	75.5	86.6	97.3	107.5	121.8
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4	94.0	98.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	108.1	109.9	108.8	112.4	110.9	118.6	122.8
Steam railways	6.3	70.1	69.6	69.9	68.5	79.7	91.5	97.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.2	63.4	62.9	58.6	67.8	75.4	70.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	87.2	87.9	98.0	56.2	90.4	104.5	88.0
Building	2.0	43.3	45.4	34.7	28.7	59.1	91.0	114.9
Highway	6.7	161.4	165.4	201.1	92.8	160.0	149.8	55.9
Railway	2.8	62.6	59.3	67.6	51.0	60.2	80.9	75.5
SERVICES	2.7	111.9	115.2	108.7	104.2	112.1	122.2	125.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.7	115.3	105.9	97.7	105.4	121.4	125.9
Professional	.3	127.1	121.5	122.9	125.1	128.4	128.7	120.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	111.7	113.7	109.8	108.9	117.3	121.5	125.6
TRADE	10.4	116.6	130.6	111.6	109.4	117.2	123.1	124.6
Retail	7.6	122.7	142.5	117.2	114.9	123.7	128.7	129.7
Wholesale	2.8	102.2	102.7	99.2	96.5	102.5	110.8	113.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.6	94.4	91.4	77.0	89.7	100.7	111.6

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	31.7	86.6	87.7	81.8	63.9	74.6	87.6	99.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.6	61.3	60.0	56.6	27.4	51.0	52.6	72.1
	Pulp and paper	4.8	132.6	141.8	140.5	116.2	118.9	136.8	125.0
	Textile products	3.8	73.8	78.8	82.2	70.3	71.9	76.4	85.0
	Iron and steel	10.6	93.3	85.9	82.7	58.6	71.5	100.2	120.9
	Other manufactures	8.9	83.6	90.4	73.9	67.7	76.6	80.4	88.9
	Logging	7.6	256.8	298.8	312.1	81.1	120.6	121.8	214.9
	Mining	21.0	100.6	100.2	107.7	81.4	101.1	106.8	111.1
	Communications	2.3	78.7	82.4	74.2	84.0	102.9	138.5	127.6
	Transportation	15.8	97.1	91.5	97.9	95.4	107.5	116.7	125.8
	Construction	13.0	103.0	83.9	104.9	63.8	149.3	162.2	103.1
	Services	1.6	146.8	146.5	138.0	132.3	165.6	164.0	130.0
	Trade	7.0	107.3	117.9	102.8	97.9	108.1	118.7	113.6
<u>Maritimes</u>	-All Industries	100.0	100.1	99.0	101.3	76.5	99.9	110.6	112.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	59.6	90.7	88.8	85.7	78.3	89.2	99.4	109.9
	Lumber products	2.8	65.4	61.6	61.4	54.0	65.3	77.9	85.2
	Pulp and paper	7.9	84.3	85.3	79.0	74.7	80.7	87.9	101.8
	Textile products	17.5	110.5	107.0	105.9	89.6	97.3	103.4	101.8
	Iron and steel	9.3	68.8	65.3	64.3	58.6	76.2	100.2	116.0
	Other manufactures	22.1	97.4	96.6	91.8	88.2	99.5	105.5	119.7
	Logging	10.5	317.0	308.0	287.1	147.5	113.4	138.2	261.6
	Mining	2.2	121.1	123.7	110.8	85.7	83.7	103.8	143.0
	Communications	1.9	69.8	70.0	71.2	82.1	93.9	102.1	114.5
	Transportation	9.0	67.7	70.3	71.1	65.9	74.3	85.0	80.7
	Construction	6.2	39.7	53.0	57.8	34.3	57.6	84.9	74.8
	Services	2.4	94.0	98.4	95.0	94.3	98.7	108.3	110.2
	Trade	8.2	122.7	138.1	115.4	124.8	128.6	132.6	125.2
<u>Quebec</u>	-All Industries	100.0	89.5	91.3	88.5	75.7	85.9	98.8	108.2
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	58.1	91.6	87.3	84.5	74.8	85.8	95.4	112.3
	Lumber products	3.1	54.7	53.0	53.2	46.8	63.6	77.5	89.3
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.4	93.1	88.4	85.9	90.3	97.9	114.2
	Textile products	10.6	102.7	100.0	101.4	91.0	97.6	98.8	106.5
	Iron and steel	15.2	82.2	72.5	68.0	54.8	69.3	87.8	116.5
	Other manufactures	22.6	103.1	100.8	97.0	87.8	97.5	104.2	116.9
	Logging	3.8	157.7	145.2	145.3	34.7	50.7	107.5	262.4
	Mining	4.4	171.2	168.6	139.6	118.2	122.0	131.5	141.4
	Communications	2.1	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2	101.5	124.9
	Transportation	6.4	67.9	68.1	67.5	67.9	79.1	89.5	98.3
	Construction	12.5	134.1	127.8	152.9	78.5	125.4	123.2	110.7
	Services	2.8	139.7	142.9	134.3	126.4	132.9	144.6	146.8
	Trade	9.9	125.3	144.4	117.4	114.0	121.6	126.2	125.4
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	100.2	98.0	95.3	78.9	92.7	101.7	117.1
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	29.8	89.2	89.5	85.4	82.0	92.7	101.5	114.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	69.7	70.1	70.8	64.7	62.5	80.9	117.2
	Pulp and paper	3.0	89.5	88.0	86.9	87.8	100.2	107.5	110.0
	Textile products	2.0	103.7	107.7	97.9	81.2	96.1	89.2	104.2
	Iron and steel	10.2	71.9	70.9	71.4	72.4	86.2	96.7	107.0
	Other manufactures	12.8	112.7	114.4	103.6	95.9	105.0	112.4	126.1
	Logging	2.7	201.6	176.6	99.2	37.2	53.8	109.4	201.7
	Mining	9.5	122.5	121.0	109.4	114.5	114.5	123.9	131.3
	Communications	3.0	87.2	90.9	82.7	90.2	99.1	107.2	114.5
	Transportation	20.3	84.4	83.9	81.2	83.0	85.2	93.6	107.5
	Construction	13.1	63.6	67.8	67.0	48.0	74.6	79.4	72.8
	Services	3.2	91.1	92.4	87.8	86.3	97.2	108.6	117.7
	Trade	18.4	101.9	111.6	96.7	97.1	106.4	115.7	127.3
<u>Prairies</u>	-All Industries	100.0	89.2	91.2	84.7	80.4	91.3	101.0	109.8
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	35.6	79.6	78.8	75.3	61.8	71.3	85.9	100.2
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	9.7	55.6	56.6	57.1	33.4	42.8	56.4	79.9
	Pulp and paper	5.9	101.1	98.1	90.6	89.5	94.7	113.2	111.8
	Textile products	1.1	100.0	95.7	87.9	84.6	101.4	108.1	114.4
	Iron and steel	3.4	68.4	63.5	64.0	55.6	73.3	97.5	117.0
	Other manufactures	15.5	100.4	100.2	93.3	84.3	92.5	104.4	113.3
	Logging	3.7	38.5	50.0	54.7	18.4	26.4	46.0	79.9
	Mining	9.8	91.4	88.7	74.6	70.0	78.2	83.5	104.8
	Communications	3.7	99.2	99.1	94.4	96.1	103.7	113.6	126.3
	Transportation	13.0	85.9	84.4	84.2	84.0	95.9	100.8	101.1
	Construction	20.1	137.3	126.0	120.0	72.3	79.9	126.7	34.8
	Services	3.5	93.5	98.8	89.8	81.8	93.9	104.3	111.4
	Trade	10.6	113.2	116.9	104.7	98.5	110.9	114.9	118.3
<u>B.C.</u>	-All Industries	100.0	89.6	88.8	84.1	68.0	77.5	93.8	99.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.3	85.6	83.2	80.7	76.2	88.8	101.3	113.7
Plant products - edible	4.4	98.4	98.3	93.2	99.5	95.9	103.3	108.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	100.1	100.2	97.1	97.4	102.3	110.0	114.8
Textiles	14.9	91.3	84.3	86.1	73.2	86.2	93.4	94.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	112.4	124.7	110.4	122.7	119.6	109.9	124.2
Iron and steel	13.6	65.2	61.3	62.5	55.5	74.3	98.6	120.2
Other manufactures	21.9	87.5	85.1	79.9	76.5	91.4	103.7	119.1
Communications	3.0	62.7	63.1	64.8	75.4	83.8	92.1	112.0
Transportation	8.9	74.0	85.3	82.6	65.7	72.6	75.4	68.0
Construction	4.9	37.8	58.7	52.5	48.1	64.5	107.1	95.3
Trade	13.2	114.7	129.7	119.5	119.7	123.9	134.3	125.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.6	84.8	81.1	76.1	87.4	102.8	109.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.0	90.4	86.2	90.0	89.9	104.5	110.5	114.9
Leather products	20.1	94.7	84.4	98.0	99.2	111.5	102.3	106.4
Other manufactures	40.9	88.4	87.0	86.3	85.5	101.3	114.2	118.9
Transportation	13.0	91.7	84.8	100.1	95.3	94.5	110.3	101.6
Construction	7.9	84.0	87.4	79.2	66.5	76.5	202.2	122.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.9	89.6	88.9	100.9	120.7	112.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.0	89.7	87.8	84.7	79.1	91.7	100.0	112.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.3	102.1	95.7	100.4	101.3	110.1	122.6
Printing and publishing	9.7	112.6	109.1	105.2	103.2	110.4	116.7	126.1
Textiles	11.8	84.7	82.5	82.0	79.5	90.5	97.5	108.1
Iron and steel	9.3	70.1	64.4	59.7	51.3	71.9	88.2	110.3
Other manufactures	25.5	91.6	92.2	89.2	80.3	94.1	98.8	108.0
Communications	3.1	66.6	67.1	68.6	77.9	87.2	92.8	109.4
Transportation	5.9	84.3	86.4	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7	121.2
Construction	2.4	46.9	51.9	67.0	43.2	94.9	123.3	136.3
Trade	21.9	120.4	142.5	115.0	111.4	118.3	123.7	122.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.0	95.8	89.7	84.7	97.8	107.1	116.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.7	84.6	83.4	79.4	76.9	87.6	99.4	105.7
Lumber products	3.3	35.7	38.3	40.0	33.6	50.4	62.0	66.6
Pulp and paper	17.3	90.8	89.6	82.8	78.4	83.9	103.2	116.6
Other manufactures	25.1	97.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	104.4	112.3	112.0
Construction	16.4	149.2	144.8	170.0	71.2	166.1	155.9	131.6
Trade	16.0	115.3	118.8	108.1	104.3	114.8	116.9	110.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.2	97.5	98.4	85.7	104.5	113.4	115.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.6	82.9	80.6	79.4	66.9	81.7	95.5	120.2
Textiles	19.4	82.0	83.0	90.9	72.3	84.5	91.5	95.3
Electrical apparatus	9.7	85.4	88.9	75.6	83.3	106.6	118.3	135.1
Iron and steel	26.4	71.0	66.7	65.8	46.7	62.9	85.6	135.5
Other manufactures	25.1	100.3	95.3	90.6	85.2	96.1	103.7	114.3
Construction	2.8	47.4	44.4	51.1	51.7	164.3	257.4	215.7
Trade	8.8	115.2	122.6	98.5	95.8	106.3	115.9	126.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.6	83.0	80.7	70.4	90.2	106.1	122.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.9	116.7	91.0	95.7	65.1	71.6	94.4	127.7
Iron and steel	66.3	117.3	85.6	88.3	57.0	63.7	89.4	127.3
Other manufactures	17.6	114.5	111.1	122.9	97.3	104.1	114.0	129.1
Construction	2.0	34.0	20.6	15.7	25.4	151.5	76.8	117.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	109.1	88.4	90.9	67.2	81.4	96.9	128.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.9	88.2	88.4	84.3	80.3	92.3	99.7	114.3
Animal products - edible	5.9	116.3	119.3	109.8	95.4	106.9	99.8	113.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	99.7	97.1	97.3	98.9	105.5	114.6	119.2
Textiles	5.3	107.2	112.2	101.6	89.9	99.3	92.1	106.9
Iron and steel	18.2	69.3	68.9	68.6	67.5	84.9	93.7	128.6
Other manufactures	14.4	101.6	101.4	93.0	87.7	94.7	98.0	109.9
Transportation	10.0	70.9	69.3	72.2	74.2	70.7	87.8	95.1
Construction	1.8	23.5	25.8	24.6	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9
Trade	30.1	89.8	98.2	85.8	83.9	97.9	106.8	117.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.6	85.6	79.5	77.8	89.6	96.8	106.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.1	83.4	82.9	80.5	72.7	81.0	94.7	104.4
Lumber products	7.1	52.1	49.8	51.8	37.7	43.9	57.7	80.6
Other manufactures	29.0	97.8	98.3	94.0	89.0	97.2	113.6	117.0
Communications	8.2	96.7	98.2	92.7	96.0	100.6	112.6	127.4
Transportation	19.8	96.5	95.9	92.4	96.1	100.6	106.9	107.5
Construction	5.0	36.8	38.1	41.4	49.1	66.2	139.2	70.0
Services	6.8	95.2	97.6	91.0	82.5	89.6	101.7	108.3
Trade	24.1	117.0	120.2	105.7	99.4	111.8	117.2	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.0	88.7	83.9	81.2	90.1	108.4	107.2

1/ Proportion of employees in industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city.

2/ industry within a city to the total number of firms making returns.

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C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

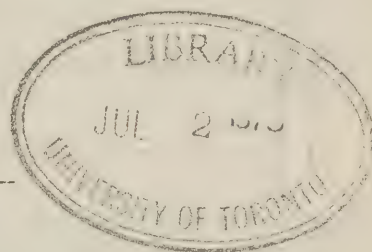
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



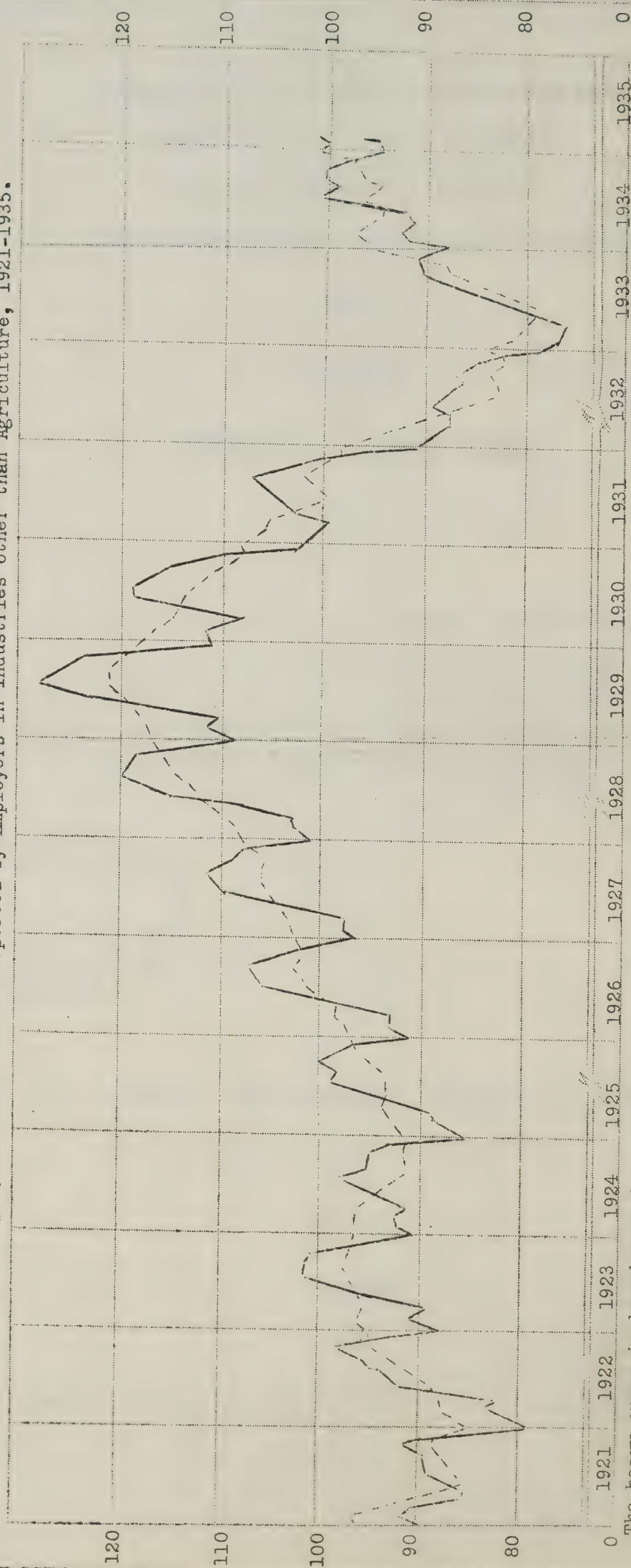
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued March 26, 1935.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 9,062 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 885,961 on Feb. 1, to 902,301 on Mar. 1, or by 16,340 persons. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a small increase, gains in eight of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six; the advance on the date under review was considerably above the average, also exceeding that noted on Mar. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922. In consequence of this more-than-average gain, there was an increase in the seasonally corrected index that raised it to a higher level than in any other month since the late summer of 1931; this favourable movement is illustrated in the chart on the opposite page. The unadjusted index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 94.6 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 96.4 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding fourteen years, the index was as follows:- 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 12,903 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers. The increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in any of the years for which statistics have been compiled, while the gains in iron and steel considerably exceeded the average. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic-ore mining, wholesale trade, shipping and stevedoring and highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to nearly 8,200 persons), were partly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps, while snow-clearing operations were also a factor in adding to the employment on the streets and roads. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, owing to the completion of the season's operations in many camps. Coal-mining and railway operation also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while activity in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was seasonally curtailed. Firms in Ontario reported the greatest improvement.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 626 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 71,256 persons on Feb. 1, to 70,280 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in manufacturing and coal-mining, those in the former occurring mainly in lumber, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter and there were decreases in railway and highway construction. Employment on Mar. 1, 1934, had shown a decided advance; the index then was between four and five points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 98.6.

Quebec.- Employment at the beginning of March showed a considerable increase, greatly exceeding the small gain which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is customary on Mar. 1. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and construction, while advances were also made in trade, mining, services and transportation. Within the group of factory employment, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active, but pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works reported curtailment. Logging also recorded losses as the active season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,157 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 250,572 employees, as against 245,558 at the beginning of February. The index, at 91.3, was moderately higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when it stood at 89.1.

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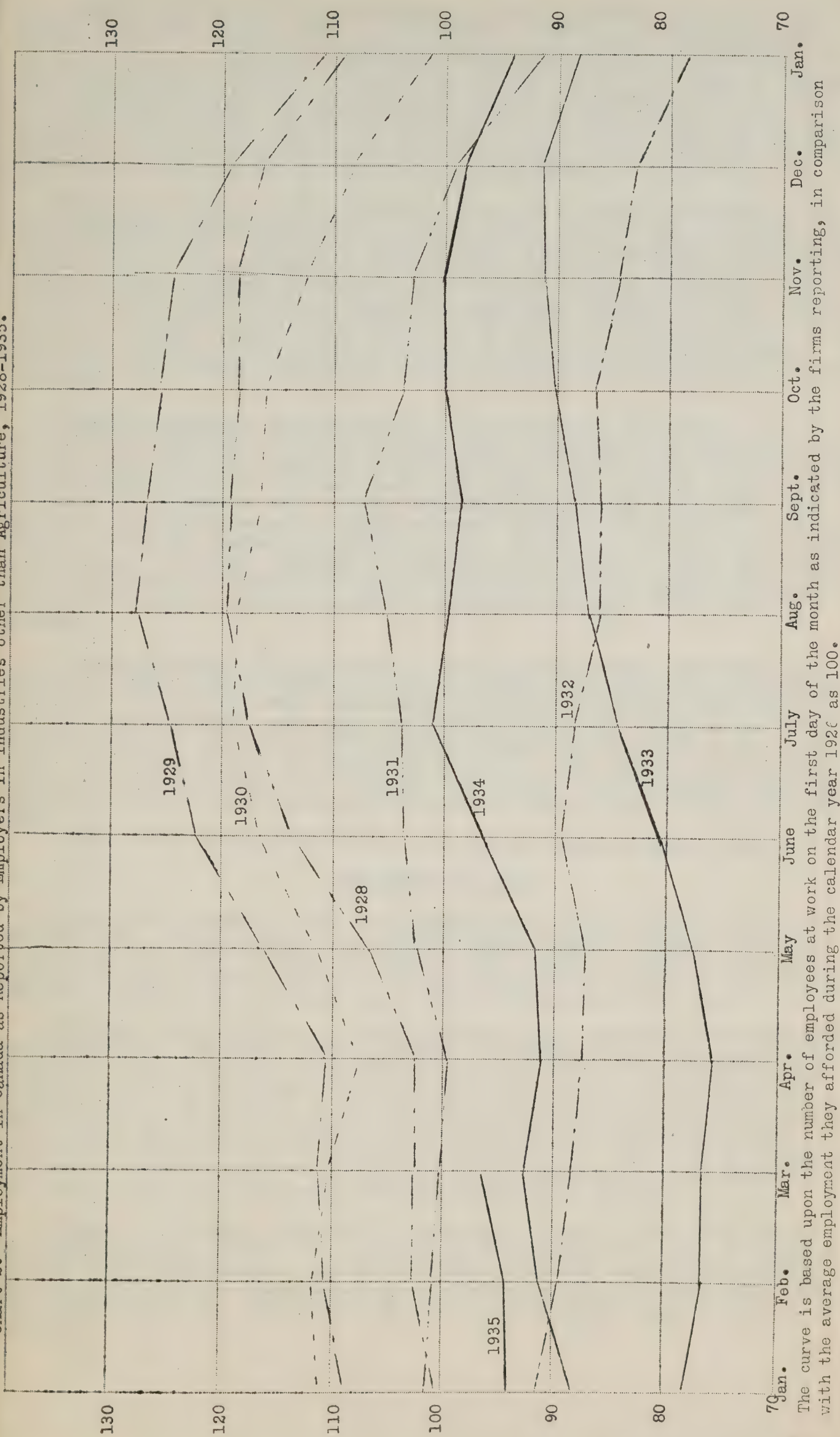
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1928 as 100.

Ontario.-- Further and greater expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,010 co-operating establishments added 12,589 persons to their forces, bringing them to 394,882 on Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1935, was considerably greater than that indicated on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record; it substantially exceeded the increase noted on the same date in 1934, when the index, at 97.8, was nearly six points lower. In fact, the Mar. 1, 1935, index, at 103.5, was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

Much of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufacturers adding nearly 8,150 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel group showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, rubber, textile, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction also recorded substantial improvement. The increase in this group took place chiefly in unemployment relief projects and camps; some 5,500 additional workers were reported in the highway construction group. On the other hand, logging showed a slight slowing-up as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping, building and railway construction and services also released employees.

Prairie Provinces.-- As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1934, being also rather greater than the average loss indicated in the last fourteen years. The index number, at 87.2, compared favourably with that of 83.8 on Mar. 1, 1934. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,331 firms with 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and pulp and paper factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole. Coal-mining, railway operation and highway and railway construction were also slacker, while the extraction of metallic ores and building construction employed a larger number of workers.

British Columbia.-- The manufacture of lumber products showed substantial improvement, and logging, railway transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and railway construction and maintenance experienced curtailment. The working forces of the 937 co-operating employers aggregated 76,629 persons, as compared with 74,494 in the preceding month. The index, at 91.9, was higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when it had stood at 85.6; a much smaller gain had then been recorded. The advance on the date under review was substantially greater than the average increase indicated on Mar. 1 in the years 1921-1934.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

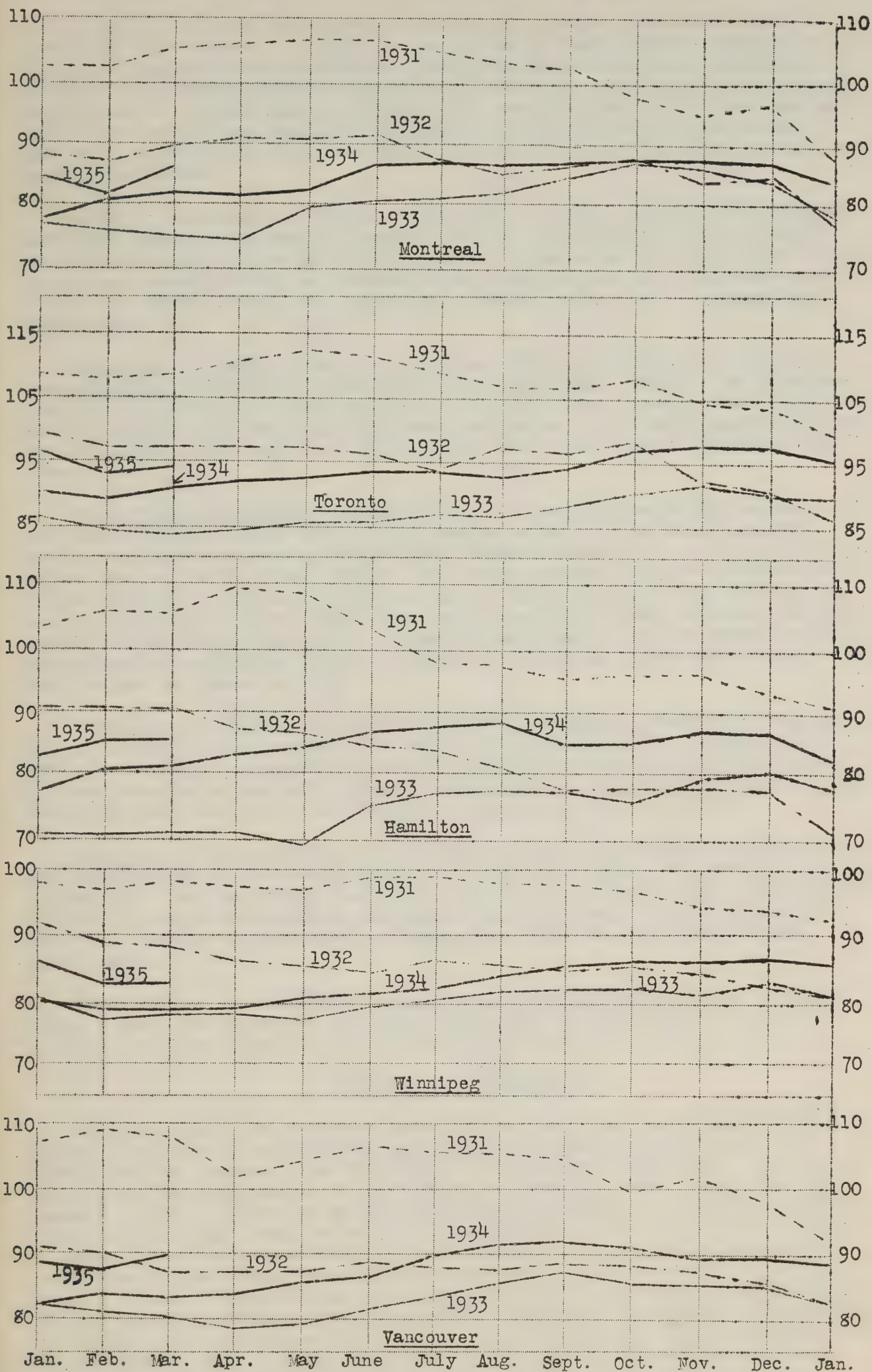
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showing an upward movement. The gains in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto were most pronounced. In each of these cities, the index of employment was higher than on Mar. 1 of last year or of 1933.

Montreal.-- Large additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco and iron and steel factories), and in trade, services, transportation and construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,268 firms employing 128,783 workers, as compared with 121,769 in the preceding month. The tendency at the beginning of March in 1934 had also been upward, but the gains were decidedly smaller, and the index then was lower by nearly four points than on the date under review, when it stood at 86.3. With only one exception, the increase on Mar. 1, 1935, was greater than on the same date in any of the last thirteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, and construction and services were also brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only slight changes. The working forces of the 165 co-operating employers totalled 12,326 persons, compared with 11,790 on Feb. 1, 1935. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1934, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

Chart 3— Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Toronto.-- Activity increased in the textile, leather, iron and steel and mineral product groups, but there was a decline in food, printing and paper and electrical apparatus establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation showed moderate improvement, while the other divisions reported curtailment on a small scale. Returns were received from 1,335 firms, employing 113,754 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 112,628 on Feb. 1. The index, standing at 94.0, was higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when a rather larger gain had occurred.

Ottawa.-- Employment in Ottawa showed little general change; manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while construction released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,724 on the date under review, as compared with 12,632 on Feb. 1. The index was a few points higher than at the beginning of March, 1934, when a decrease had been noted.

Hamilton.-- A further gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small changes. An aggregate payroll of 27,439 persons was reported by the 267 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 27,070 in their last report. A slight improvement had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.-- A large increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which a marked advance took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 164 employers with 17,192 workers, or 2,442 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of March, 1934, when smaller gains had been recorded; the increase at the latest date is the largest shown on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics are available, while the index, at 127.0, is higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

Winnipeg.-- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 439 firms reported 35,504 employees, as against 35,215 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, transportation and construction, while the fluctuations in the remaining divisions were slight. Employment was in greater volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when little general change had been registered.

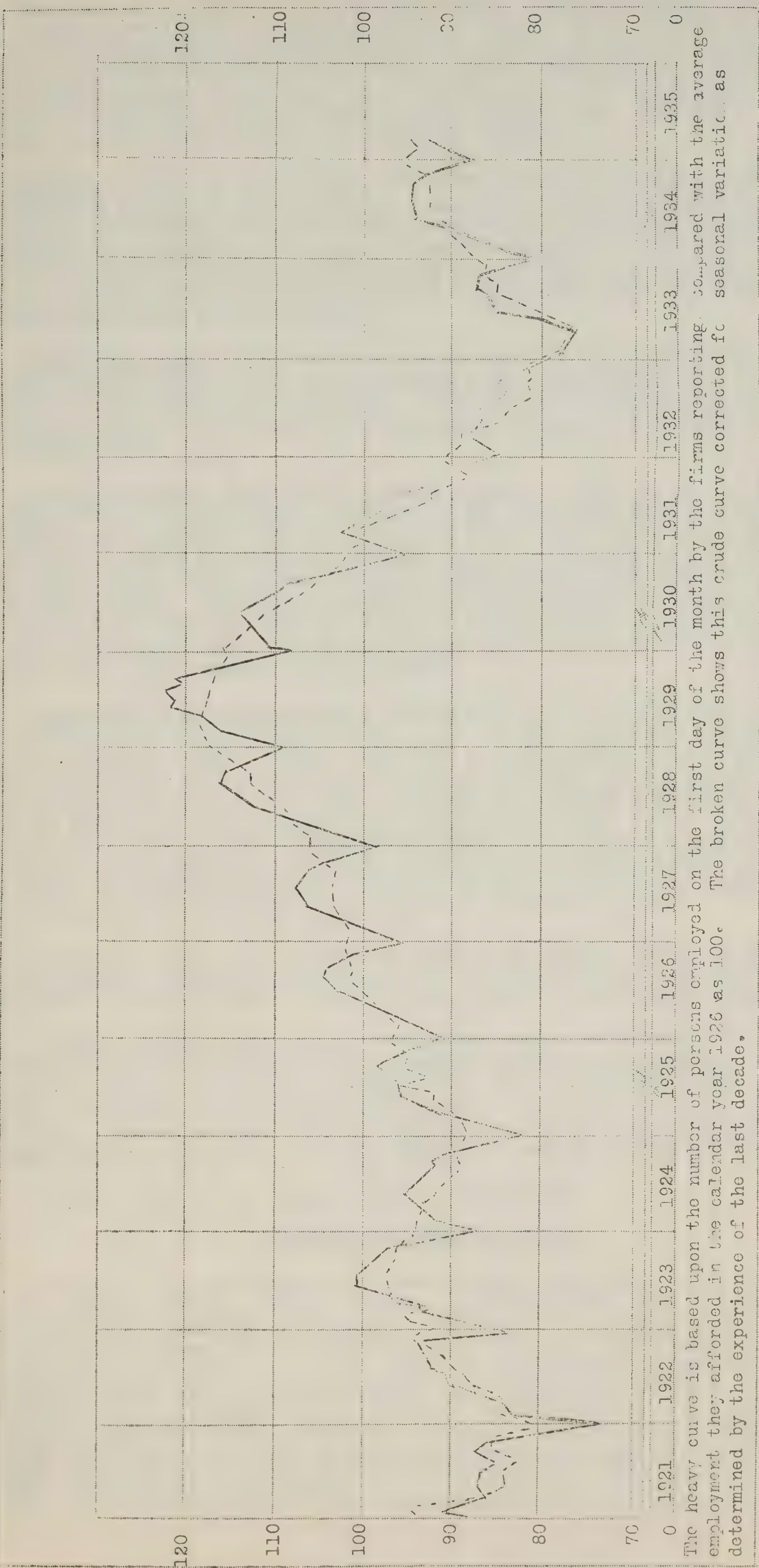
Vancouver.-- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded improvement in Vancouver, and construction was also more active. On the other hand, transportation showed curtailment. On the whole, there was an increase of 679 persons in the payrolls of the 392 co-operating firms, who had 28,437 employees. A minor advance had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was several points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in the larger industrial centres, the curves being based on the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,355 manufacturers employing 464,265 operatives, as compared with 451,362 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but the leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and clay, glass and stone factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was rather greater than that noted on Mar. 1, 1934, or, in fact, than in eleven of the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, considerably exceeding the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the years since 1920. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 90.1 on Feb. 1, 1935, to 92.7 on the date under review, as compared with 86.5 on Mar. 1, 1934, and 75.8 on the same date in 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index also showed an increase, which raised it to a level higher than in any month of 1932, 1933 or 1934. Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations in employment in manufacturing since 1921.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting. Compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation, as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 320 firms had 46,696 workers in their employ, or 4,472 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much smaller number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was many points lower, standing at 153.3, compared with 166.9 on the date under review.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 324 operators employing 54,265 persons, as against 54,974 on Feb. 1. Coal-mines reported seasonally curtailed employment, while improvement took place in other non-metallic minerals and in metallic ore mines. A smaller decrease on the whole, had been registered in this group on the same date in 1934, but employment was then in lesser volume; the index at 118.8 at the latest date, was nearly ten points higher than on Mar. 1, 1934.

Communications.- A further small falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was very slightly more active than at the beginning of March, 1934. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 20,524 employees, compared with 20,605 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation on Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a decline; on the date under review, however, there was an improvement in the group as a whole, there being an insignificant increase in street railways and cartage, and a considerable gain in shipping and stevedoring, while steam railways released some workers from their operating staffs. The working forces of the 393 co-operating employers were enlarged from 89,987 persons on Feb. 1, to 90,289 on Mar. 1. The index, at 76.5 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at the same date of 1934, when a much larger advance had been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry improved, 110,287 persons being employed on Mar. 1 by the 995 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 102,029. Highway construction showed considerably greater activity, there being an additional 8,150 men reported in this class of work; the increase occurred partly in the numbers on the strength of the unemployment relief camps, while street-clearing operations absorbed many more men. Railway construction also reported moderately heightened activity, but building showed no general change. The construction index, standing at 94.2 on Mar. 1, was between six and seven points lower than at the beginning of March in 1934.

Services.- There was a slight decrease in the service group, in which 445 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 24,059 workers. A small gain had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1934, but the index was then rather lower.

Trade.- Retail trade reported no general change, while wholesale establishments were brisker, the improvement being contra-seasonal. On the whole, there was a small increase of 154 in the personnel of the 1,145 firms furnishing data, who had 91,916 workers, compared with 91,742 on Feb. 1. A larger advance had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 112.5, or 4.2 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on January 28, 1935, showed a decline, mainly seasonal, as compared with Dec. 17, 1934, but was more active than in January of last year. A considerable part of the reduction since Dec. 17 occurred in the industries which normally experience a set-back in January. Among the approximately 12,690,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.7 at Jan. 28, 1935, as compared with 16.1 at Dec. 17, 1934, and 18.6 at Jan. 22, 1934. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed on Feb. 25, 1935, was 2,285,463, as compared with 2,325,373 on Jan. 28, 1935, and with 2,317,909 on Feb. 19, 1934. The estimated number of insured persons in

employment on Feb. 25, 1935, was 10,081,000, as compared with 10,053,000 on Jan. 28, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to data tabulated by the United States Department of Labor, there was a gain of 3.2 p.c. in factory employment in February as compared with January, the improvement, though seasonal in character, being greater than in February of any of the preceding sixteen years, with the exception of 1934. The preliminary index, based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, rose from 78.7 in January to 81.2 in February, 1935, as compared with 77.7 in February, 1934. Reports were received from 23,659 establishments employing 3,737,389 workers in the month under review. Large advances in February as compared with the preceding month were reported in iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metals, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, leather, rubber and some other factories, while the tendency was unfavourable in the food and kindred products division.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed seasonal gains of more than the usual proportions between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,554 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 336,615 persons in February. The advance in employment was general, with ten of the eleven major industrial groups showing gains. The largest increases were in the metals and machinery, fur, leather and rubber goods, textiles and clothing and millinery groups. The increase over January in all industries taken together was 3.1 p.c.; the index stood at 72.7, or 4.4 p.c. higher than in February of last year. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the three years, 1925-27, as 100.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,561 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal increase of 2.3 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in February, 1935, as compared with the same period in January. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe industry, but there was also considerable improvement in textile, clothing, bread and other bakery, rubber and other industries. On the other hand, confectionery, woollen and worsted factories and some other classes showed curtailment.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 4,471 manufacturers and other employers, who showed an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the employment they afforded in February, as compared with January, 1935. The manufacturing industries recorded improvement that exceeded the average, but the non-manufacturing group, on the whole, reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. The largest gains occurred in stone, clay-glass, metals-machinery-conveyances, wood, fur, clothing and textile factories.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.8 p.c. higher in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 81.3, compared with 80.6 in December, 1933, and 75.7 in January, 1934. The metal and printing and publishing, and food industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while wood, rubber, paper and some other groups were slacker.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1935.

100.0	7.8	27.8	43.7	12.2	8.5
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1935.

14.3	1.4	12.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.9	3.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1935.

100.0	51.4	5.2	6.0	2.3	10.0	12.2	2.7	10.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	51.4	92.7	90.1	86.5	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9
Animal products - edible	2.1	101.7	102.9	96.0	88.3	91.6	95.0	100.6
Fur and products	.1	75.4	78.4	71.8	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2
Leather and products	2.3	104.0	98.7	97.0	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	108.4	103.0	105.1	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9
Lumber and products	3.7	63.3	58.4	59.5	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	51.2	45.9	48.0	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5
Furniture	.7	72.1	71.3	72.9	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7
Other lumber products	1.1	93.4	86.9	85.1	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	31.1	33.2	20.5	48.7	49.1	63.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	90.9	94.0	88.0	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9
Pulp and paper products	6.1	91.1	92.4	88.2	83.9	87.2	95.4	103.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	78.4	79.5	75.6	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9
Paper products	.9	106.4	105.6	100.4	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	102.6	104.8	100.8	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1
Rubber products	1.3	94.1	90.7	91.0	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5
Textile products	10.4	110.1	105.0	106.9	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	125.7	121.0	122.8	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	86.8	82.2	88.1	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	133.9	128.1	132.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7
Silk and silk goods	1.1	509.3	502.4	460.1	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.9	111.1	116.1	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	97.7	92.8	91.7	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5
Other textile products	1.1	93.8	85.5	90.6	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	120.2	122.4	120.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5
Tobacco	1.0	118.5	123.1	119.9	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.9	120.5	120.5	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.6	130.8	141.4	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	123.2	121.7	116.1	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.5	59.7	55.5	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8
Electric current	1.5	105.8	106.2	104.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.2	104.5	97.5	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8
Iron and steel products	12.1	82.9	77.9	70.5	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.8	91.1	83.1	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	85.5	82.6	71.1	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4
Agricultural implements	.5	56.0	52.5	44.1	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3
Land vehicles	5.9	88.4	82.1	74.6	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	152.0	126.6	96.2	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.1	55.7	45.4	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8
Heating appliances	.4	88.5	81.0	82.1	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.0	58.8	50.6	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	88.4	79.6	70.7	56.1	74.2	97.3	112.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.3	74.1	70.2	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	114.2	111.5	99.7	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	126.7	125.6	128.3	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4
Miscellaneous	.5	114.2	115.2	102.8	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7
LOGGING	5.2	166.9	183.4	153.3	57.1	60.6	82.7	178.3
MINING	6.0	118.8	120.3	108.9	94.6	101.1	109.5	119.8
Coal	2.7	91.5	94.7	94.4	86.6	94.4	99.5	106.7
Metallic ores	2.7	204.6	204.4	163.7	134.2	134.0	138.4	151.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	77.0	75.7	71.0	55.4	69.7	98.1	116.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.5	77.8	76.7	85.6	95.2	103.9	118.7
Telegraphs	.5	85.6	86.7	81.9	81.9	95.8	102.0	110.5
Telephones	1.8	75.4	75.5	75.3	86.5	95.1	104.3	120.8
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	76.5	76.2	78.0	74.1	81.9	93.2	97.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	108.2	108.1	109.5	112.1	110.0	118.6	115.6
Steam railways	6.2	69.8	70.1	70.8	67.6	77.8	90.9	97.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	66.1	63.2	70.8	57.3	68.0	73.0	76.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.2	94.2	87.2	100.8	56.5	83.3	101.1	83.7
Building	1.9	43.3	43.3	36.8	25.3	55.0	90.3	109.2
Highway	7.5	183.4	161.4	202.1	97.0	138.6	138.1	52.0
Railway	2.8	63.0	62.6	72.3	51.8	62.5	81.0	72.7
SERVICES	2.7	111.7	111.9	109.3	102.9	114.7	121.8	125.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	108.9	109.7	107.3	95.4	110.2	120.5	125.1
Professional	.3	123.3	127.1	120.9	127.1	130.2	125.9	119.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	113.6	111.7	109.6	108.3	117.4	122.6	126.8
TRADE	10.2	116.7	116.6	112.5	107.3	113.6	122.0	123.0
Retail	7.5	122.5	122.7	118.7	112.2	119.6	128.1	127.8
Wholesale	2.7	103.1	102.2	98.2	96.0	100.0	108.5	112.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.4	94.6	92.7	76.9	88.7	100.2	110.2

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1935	Feb.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	33.2	89.3	86.6	81.6	65.2	76.0	86.3	101.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	70.5	61.3	60.4	31.8	53.3	50.6	73.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	134.0	132.6	131.0	120.8	117.6	127.5	124.6
	Textile products	4.3	83.6	73.8	82.8	69.5	79.6	70.6	87.9
	Iron and steel	11.3	97.8	93.3	84.3	60.0	70.8	102.0	123.4
	Other manufactures	8.4	77.8	83.6	72.3	67.2	77.3	81.6	89.3
	Logging	5.5	185.3	256.8	242.1	56.0	84.5	113.0	133.1
	Mining	21.8	103.3	100.6	109.2	88.4	101.3	105.0	110.4
	Communications	2.4	78.1	78.7	78.7	85.2	99.2	115.0	115.7
	Transportation	16.1	97.9	97.1	108.7	91.2	106.0	113.9	132.6
	Construction	12.2	95.0	103.0	116.7	61.6	102.4	131.6	95.2
	Services	1.7	148.0	146.8	144.5	135.8	154.1	156.7	133.9
	Trade	7.1	107.1	107.3	105.2	96.7	105.8	116.8	114.8
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>		100.0	98.6	100.1	103.2	76.8	93.1	104.5	110.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	59.9	93.0	90.7	88.6	78.8	90.7	102.3	110.0
	Lumber products	2.8	66.8	65.4	64.5	52.5	65.7	78.8	83.7
	Pulp and paper	7.6	83.3	84.3	80.6	74.3	78.9	89.0	104.6
	Textile products	18.0	115.5	110.5	110.4	90.7	102.1	105.9	105.7
	Iron and steel	9.3	70.5	68.8	64.7	60.1	77.5	102.6	116.8
	Other manufactures	22.2	99.6	97.4	95.7	88.5	100.3	110.0	119.1
	Logging	8.4	258.6	317.0	232.4	119.6	87.9	105.5	221.1
	Mining	2.1	123.5	121.1	108.0	87.8	87.0	105.3	145.0
	Communications	1.9	70.1	69.8	70.4	81.3	92.9	101.0	110.8
	Transportation	9.2	70.7	67.7	72.8	65.4	73.3	85.3	81.5
	Construction	8.0	52.3	39.7	58.9	29.6	62.4	86.4	66.7
	Services	2.4	96.6	94.0	94.7	91.0	98.8	105.1	105.3
	Trade	8.1	123.3	122.7	125.7	120.0	125.7	132.3	125.2
<u>Quebec-All Industries</u>		100.0	91.3	89.5	89.1	74.1	86.5	99.7	106.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	58.4	95.1	91.6	87.4	75.9	86.8	96.8	112.1
	Lumber products	3.3	59.2	54.7	54.8	46.6	63.3	78.6	91.1
	Pulp and paper	6.3	93.0	94.4	90.3	87.0	89.3	95.2	111.1
	Textile products	10.7	107.5	102.7	106.2	93.5	100.2	102.4	108.3
	Iron and steel	16.2	90.4	82.2	72.3	56.2	71.2	91.9	118.4
	Other manufactures	21.9	103.1	103.1	98.7	88.3	99.2	103.7	114.4
	Logging	3.6	156.9	157.7	138.4	32.8	49.8	76.8	212.0
	Mining	4.3	171.4	171.2	142.2	117.0	122.5	134.0	144.0
	Communications	2.0	73.8	73.8	73.9	84.8	93.6	100.6	127.4
	Transportation	6.1	67.7	67.9	68.0	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8
	Construction	13.3	147.8	134.1	158.9	83.2	112.5	118.8	106.2
	Services	2.7	137.6	139.7	135.4	125.6	139.0	146.3	149.8
	Trade	9.6	125.2	125.3	118.8	112.9	118.0	125.4	126.3
<u>Ontario-All Industries</u>		100.0	103.5	100.2	97.8	79.8	91.8	101.6	115.6
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	30.1	88.1	89.2	84.6	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	72.3	69.7	74.9	66.0	71.1	83.5	120.0
	Pulp and paper	2.9	84.8	89.5	84.1	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1
	Textile products	2.1	108.2	103.7	103.5	93.4	100.3	100.1	106.4
	Iron and steel	10.5	72.3	71.9	69.5	71.7	87.4	97.7	109.5
	Other manufactures	12.7	109.0	112.7	102.7	94.8	103.9	110.3	122.4
	Logging	2.7	195.4	201.6	127.8	42.5	65.7	111.5	174.0
	Mining	8.7	110.8	122.5	103.3	106.6	107.0	114.5	113.7
	Communications	3.0	86.0	87.2	82.4	88.1	97.1	105.1	108.9
	Transportation	20.2	82.3	84.4	81.5	81.9	84.2	95.6	100.5
	Construction	13.1	62.2	63.6	63.5	51.8	64.5	75.7	71.7
	Services	3.3	89.6	91.1	86.1	86.9	97.6	109.4	116.4
	Trade	18.9	102.1	101.9	97.0	95.6	102.1	113.4	120.2
<u>Prairies-All Industries</u>		100.0	87.2	89.2	83.8	80.0	88.2	98.6	105.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	35.7	81.9	79.6	76.5	62.2	72.0	84.8	105.0
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	10.7	62.9	55.6	59.7	33.8	42.5	53.7	93.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	100.5	101.1	93.0	90.3	92.5	107.5	107.4
	Textile products	1.1	103.5	100.0	92.5	88.2	104.6	103.3	123.3
	Iron and steel	3.1	64.4	68.4	63.1	55.8	76.0	94.4	117.7
	Other manufactures	15.1	100.4	100.4	92.7	84.1	94.5	107.7	112.9
	Logging	6.0	64.7	38.5	59.0	19.2	34.1	49.6	98.2
	Mining	9.2	88.7	91.4	73.8	69.2	76.1	85.7	102.3
	Communications	3.6	98.1	99.2	92.9	95.5	102.4	114.4	125.4
	Transportation	12.5	84.8	85.9	85.1	83.5	93.2	101.1	103.9
	Construction	19.2	134.1	137.3	124.2	71.4	88.4	128.7	89.7
	Services	3.4	94.3	93.5	92.0	81.2	96.0	104.8	113.8
	Trade	10.4	113.4	113.2	105.0	96.7	106.9	113.8	117.9
<u>B.C.-All Industries</u>		100.0	91.9	89.6	85.6	67.7	78.7	93.8	104.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1935	Feb.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	88.1	85.6	83.6	77.3	90.2	104.7	114.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.1	98.4	94.1	99.0	96.8	110.9	107.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.0	100.1	98.7	98.3	99.6	110.0	114.1
Textiles	15.1	96.8	91.3	91.0	77.7	91.2	99.4	98.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	118.3	112.4	116.3	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1
Iron and steel	13.1	66.7	65.2	62.0	56.5	74.4	101.4	121.6
Other manufactures	21.0	88.8	87.5	84.3	76.1	92.6	108.4	119.6
Communications	2.9	62.8	62.7	63.9	75.1	83.0	91.6	110.7
Transportation	9.6	84.6	74.0	81.8	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7
Construction	6.9	56.5	37.8	49.4	36.3	79.4	109.9	79.8
Trade	12.6	115.6	114.7	120.2	115.9	121.1	133.3	125.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	81.6	82.6	75.8	89.8	105.1	108.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	95.3	90.4	94.6	92.7	106.0	116.3	113.2
Leather products	21.7	107.2	94.7	107.1	104.4	119.6	120.8	100.5
Other manufactures	39.9	89.9	88.4	88.8	87.1	99.5	113.9	119.1
Transportation	12.6	92.6	91.7	104.7	99.2	99.9	113.4	102.5
Construction	8.2	89.9	84.0	82.9	82.0	68.2	201.4	107.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.0	90.0	93.2	92.3	101.9	123.3	110.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	91.3	89.7	86.7	79.7	92.4	101.1	111.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	100.0	104.3	99.3	96.5	104.5	113.0	121.7
Printing and publishing	9.3	109.7	112.6	104.5	103.1	107.3	111.2	120.0
Textiles	12.2	88.9	84.7	89.0	82.1	91.8	103.3	112.3
Iron and steel	10.0	76.3	70.1	60.8	53.9	72.4	89.6	106.5
Other manufactures	25.6	92.2	91.6	89.8	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2
Communications	3.1	66.0	66.6	68.1	77.6	86.0	92.3	109.1
Transportation	5.9	85.7	84.3	86.4	90.8	97.5	118.7	122.5
Construction	2.2	45.3	46.9	67.6	37.3	99.4	119.4	129.7
Trade	21.6	120.0	120.4	116.2	109.8	114.7	122.4	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.0	93.0	91.1	84.4	97.8	107.5	115.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.2	86.5	84.6	80.5	76.7	86.1	99.2	105.7
Lumber products	3.7	41.0	35.7	40.5	34.0	46.0	60.0	66.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	91.5	90.8	84.5	78.9	85.5	106.0	113.5
Other manufactures	25.1	99.0	97.9	92.0	90.8	101.9	110.2	115.2
Construction	15.6	142.1	149.2	148.1	69.2	100.2	194.1	135.1
Trade	16.0	115.8	115.3	109.5	105.8	113.4	114.0	114.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.0	98.2	96.7	85.5	96.6	117.5	116.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.1	84.6	82.9	79.8	67.7	82.4	95.3	117.5
Textiles	19.8	85.2	82.0	88.6	71.3	85.3	87.6	95.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	89.8	85.4	79.6	81.5	101.7	112.4	128.8
Iron and steel	26.1	71.2	71.0	66.4	48.1	62.3	89.3	133.3
Other manufactures	25.1	101.3	100.3	91.4	87.8	101.2	103.5	110.2
Construction	2.6	44.8	47.4	49.6	46.1	172.6	258.5	214.6
Trade	8.7	115.0	115.2	99.8	94.7	104.7	113.6	126.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	85.8	84.6	81.0	70.8	90.4	105.6	120.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.7	140.4	116.7	104.3	69.0	80.6	93.3	137.2
Iron and steel	71.5	147.3	117.3	99.5	60.5	73.4	88.0	137.8
Other manufactures	15.2	115.1	114.5	121.6	104.0	110.8	114.1	134.6
Construction	1.1	21.6	34.0	20.7	26.8	18.3	74.9	125.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	127.0	109.1	97.7	70.5	80.4	95.5	136.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.6	88.4	88.2	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2	115.0
Animal products - edible	5.9	116.4	116.3	110.7	92.9	107.0	95.6	110.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	90.7	99.7	92.3	98.8	106.9	104.8	115.6
Textiles	5.5	111.8	107.2	107.9	94.3	102.1	103.4	105.0
Iron and steel	18.3	70.5	69.3	68.0	70.1	87.2	104.5	137.3
Other manufactures	14.4	102.1	101.6	93.7	87.0	94.8	99.0	111.6
Transportation	10.2	73.4	70.9	71.1	72.4	72.7	84.0	95.9
Construction	2.0	25.9	23.5	26.0	25.1	44.9	61.8	31.0
Trade	30.2	90.8	89.8	86.8	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.3	82.6	79.7	78.0	88.5	98.0	104.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	86.5	83.4	82.0	73.1	81.4	95.3	104.7
Lumber products	7.7	57.3	52.1	52.0	39.1	39.5	52.4	83.6
Other manufactures	29.1	100.0	97.8	95.8	88.7	99.9	116.9	115.8
Communications	8.1	97.6	96.7	91.6	95.2	101.0	112.2	127.3
Transportation	18.4	91.7	96.5	94.1	96.7	98.5	107.3	109.1
Construction	6.6	49.9	36.8	35.5	43.0	56.2	137.6	75.7
Services	6.6	94.5	95.2	92.4	80.8	90.8	100.1	109.9
Trade	23.5	117.5	117.0	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6	120.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.0	84.1	80.5	87.8	108.2	108.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

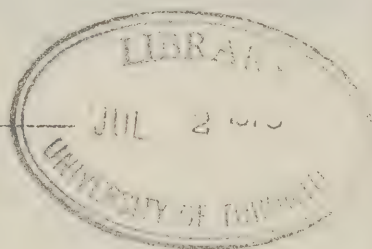
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



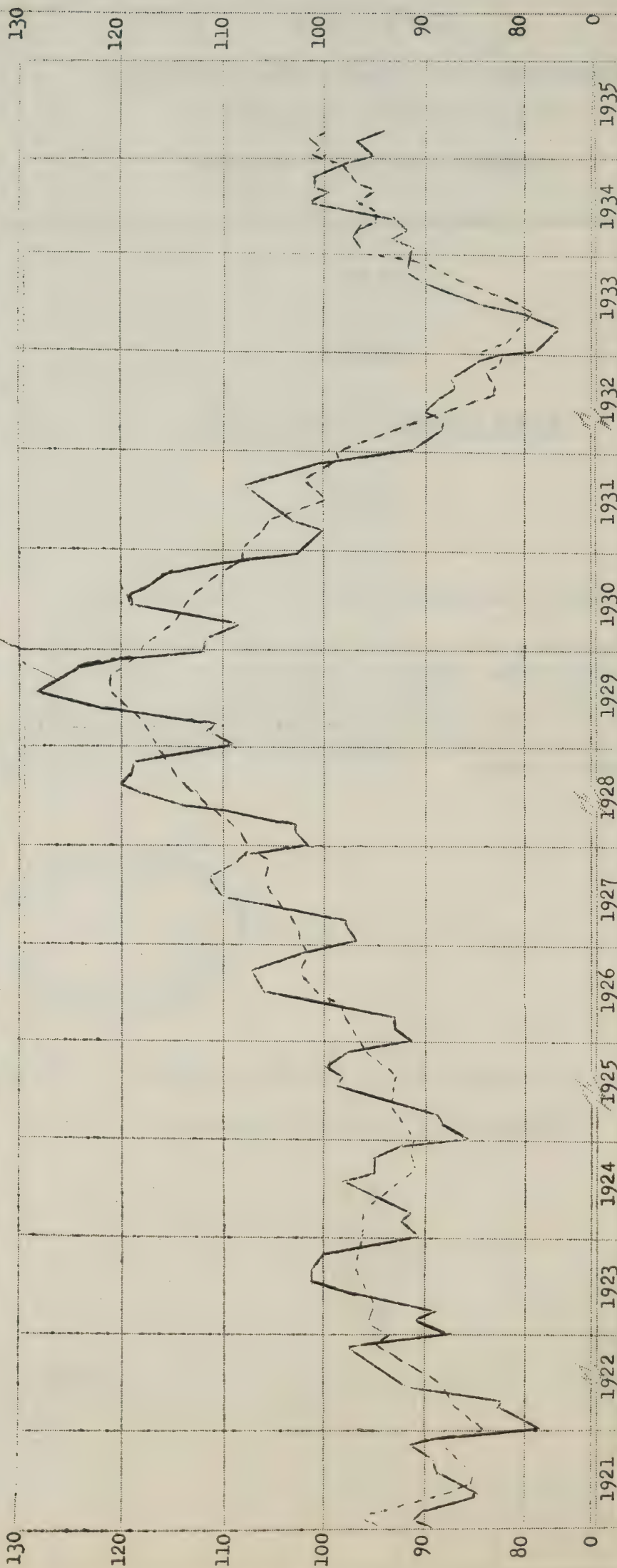
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 27, 1935.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,066 establishments whose staffs aggregated 874,556 persons, compared with 902,138 on Mar. 1, 1935. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons' contraction in fourteen of the fifteen years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1935, exceeded the average decline on Apr. 1 in the years for which statistics are available, being, in fact, larger than in any other year of the record except 1921. Logging during the past winter was exceptionally active, entailing a correspondingly marked reaction when the camps closed for the season, while the resultant situation has this year been aggravated by the release of unusually large numbers of men from railway and highway construction and maintenance work. These factors are chiefly responsible for a decrease in the crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 96.4 on Mar. 1 to 93.4 at the beginning of April, accompanied by a decline of over two points in the seasonally corrected index, as illustrated in the chart opposite. On Apr. 1 in preceding years of the record, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. Despite the marked falling-off in employment on Apr. 1, 1935, the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last three years, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1926.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps, as already mentioned, reported very large seasonal reductions following an unusually busy season in bush work, and there were important declines in highway and railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these industries numbered approximately 17,500 from logging and 17,200 from road and railway construction and maintenance. Curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was rather slack.

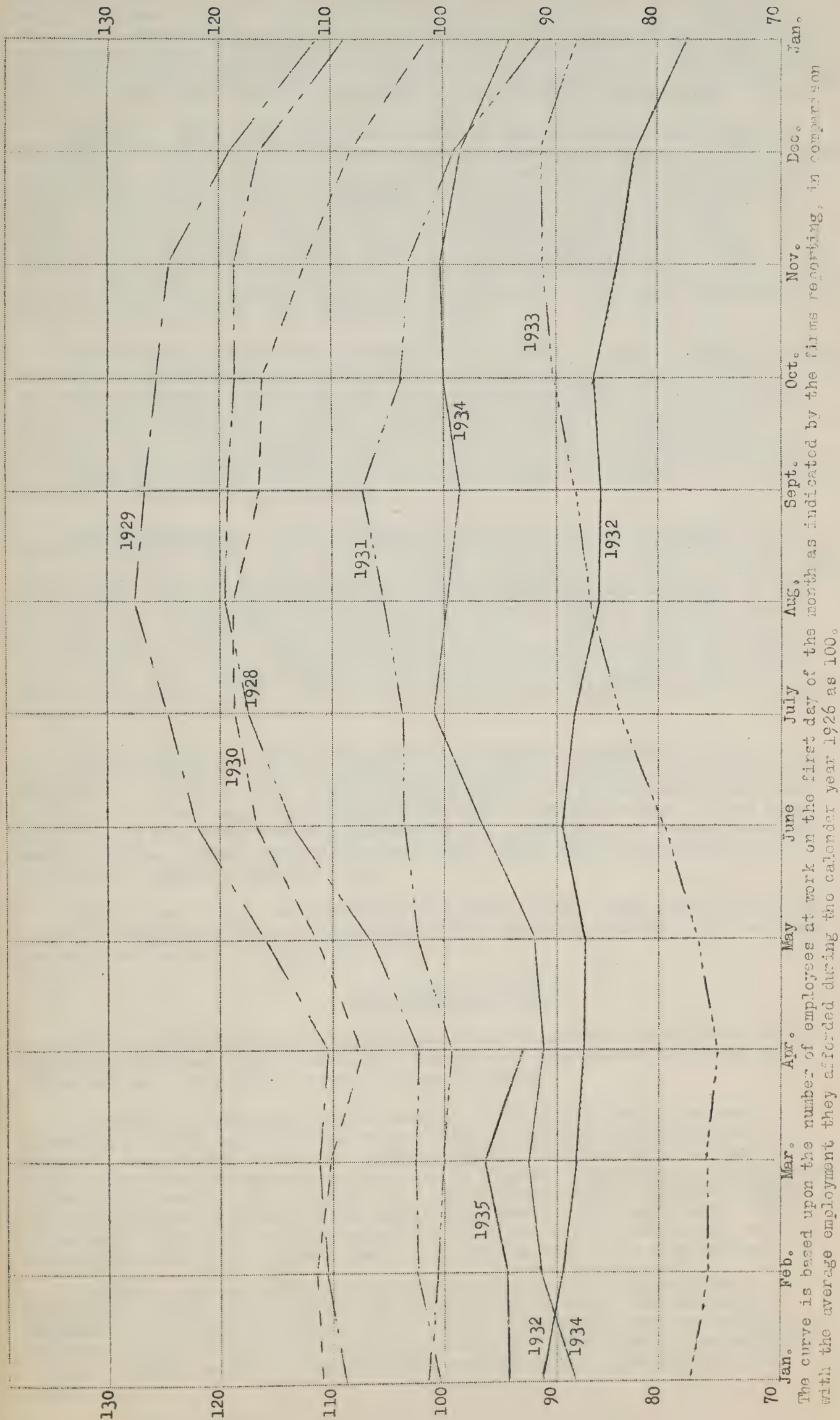
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas; the losses in Quebec and Ontario were particularly large, those in the Maritime Provinces were also considerable, while elsewhere only small reductions were noted.

Maritime Provinces.- There was on Apr. 1 a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 626 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,241 persons on Mar. 1 to 68,134 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a pronounced seasonal falling-off, and activity declined in shipping, railway operation, highway construction and iron and steel plants. In some cases, these decreases were also seasonal in character. On the other hand, food factories, railway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of April, 1934, when substantially larger reductions had been indicated; the index stood at 95.8 on the latest date, while on Apr. 1 of last year, it was 95.1.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, shipping and building afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufacturing group, textile, leather, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, while there were smaller gains in tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in the construction departments of the railways as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and maintenance and transportation were also slack. Statements were received from 2,170 firms, with 235,355 employees, as against 250,650 on Mar. 1. The index, at 85.9 on Apr. 1, 1935, was fractionally higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1935, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. As on

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



the same date of last year, the exceptionally large decline at the latest date mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed on highway and railway construction and maintenance work following heavy snow-falls; some 10,600 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered nearly 6,700.

Ontario.— Employment showed curtailment in Ontario, where 4,007 employers had reduced their forces by 10,260 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 384,396 on Apr. 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1934, but employment then was at a rather lower level, the index standing at 98.7, compared with 100.7 on Apr. 1 of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the fourteen previous years; the decrease on the date under review, however, was greater than in any of these eleven years, with the exception of 1930, when the contraction involved practically the same number of workers.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in textile and iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker, the losses on the roads and highways being especially pronounced.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined on Apr. 1; the reduction, however, was much smaller than the average indicated at that date in the last fourteen years, being, in fact, less than in any other of the twelve years in which curtailment was reported; in 1928 and 1929, the tendency had been upward. The index, at 86.9 on the date under review, was 3.6 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1934. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining and logging. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,329 co-operating employers aggregated 109,593 persons, compared with 109,984 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.— Very little general change was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 934 firms with 76,528 employees, or 79 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging, railway construction and trade, while highway construction and coal-mining companies released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves on this chart are based on the index numbers given in Table 1.

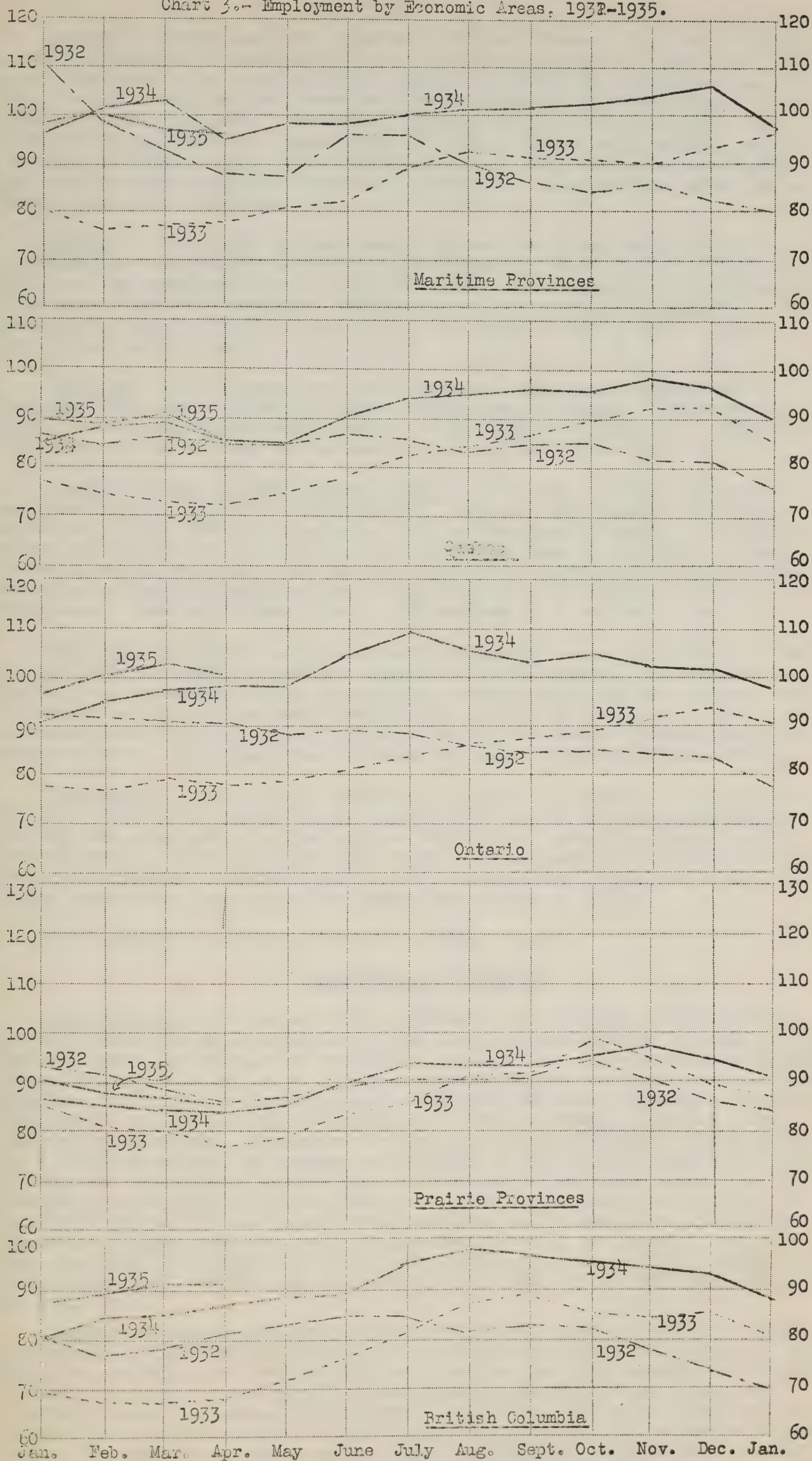
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Montreal and Vancouver, and there was no general change in Ottawa.

Montreal.— A contraction in industrial activity occurred in Montreal, according to 1,276 employers who reported 125,177 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 128,778 on Mar. 1. A smaller decline had been noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was in slightly less volume. Manufacturing showed improvement on Apr. 1, 1935, over the preceding month, textiles, leather and iron and steel reporting considerable increases in this comparison. On the other hand, there were decided losses in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs, and transportation was also quieter.

Quebec.— Manufacturing and construction registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and services were slacker; the result was a decrease of 75 in the working forces of the 162 firms making returns, who had 12,241 employees on Apr. 1. General improvement had been noted at the beginning of April in 1934, when the index, at 95.4, was two points higher than on the latest date.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



Toronto.— Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing and building construction; within the former group, the textile and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads, in hotels and restaurants and in trade was rather quieter. The working forces of the 1,347 co-operating firms totalled 115,143 persons, compared with 113,976 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated; the index then stood at 92.7, or just over two points lower than on Apr. 1 of the present year.

Ottawa.— Very little general change occurred in Ottawa, moderate gains in manufacturing being nearly offset by small losses in transportation and some other divisions; an aggregate payroll of 12,720 workers was reported by the 168 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,704 in their last report. The index, at 99.3, was slightly higher than in the early spring of 1934, when an advance had been recorded.

Hamilton.— Manufacturing and construction afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 269 firms employing 28,026 persons, or 592 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than on the same date in the last three years.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.— There was a further increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 162 firms employing 17,948 workers, as against 17,187 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in any other month in the years since 1930; the improvement noted on the same date of 1934 had been on a smaller scale.

Winnipeg.— Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of the 439 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 35,640 workers, as compared with 35,487 in the preceding month. Construction and manufacturing were brisker, while transportation reported moderate curtailment, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On Apr. 1, 1934, a decline had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 79.7, compared with 83.5 on the date under review.

Vancouver.— A decrease in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 397 firms with 28,404 employees, as compared with 28,583 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in construction, while other industries showed little general change. An increase had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment generally was then at a rather lower level; the index, at 89.7 on the latest date, was 4.9 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1934.

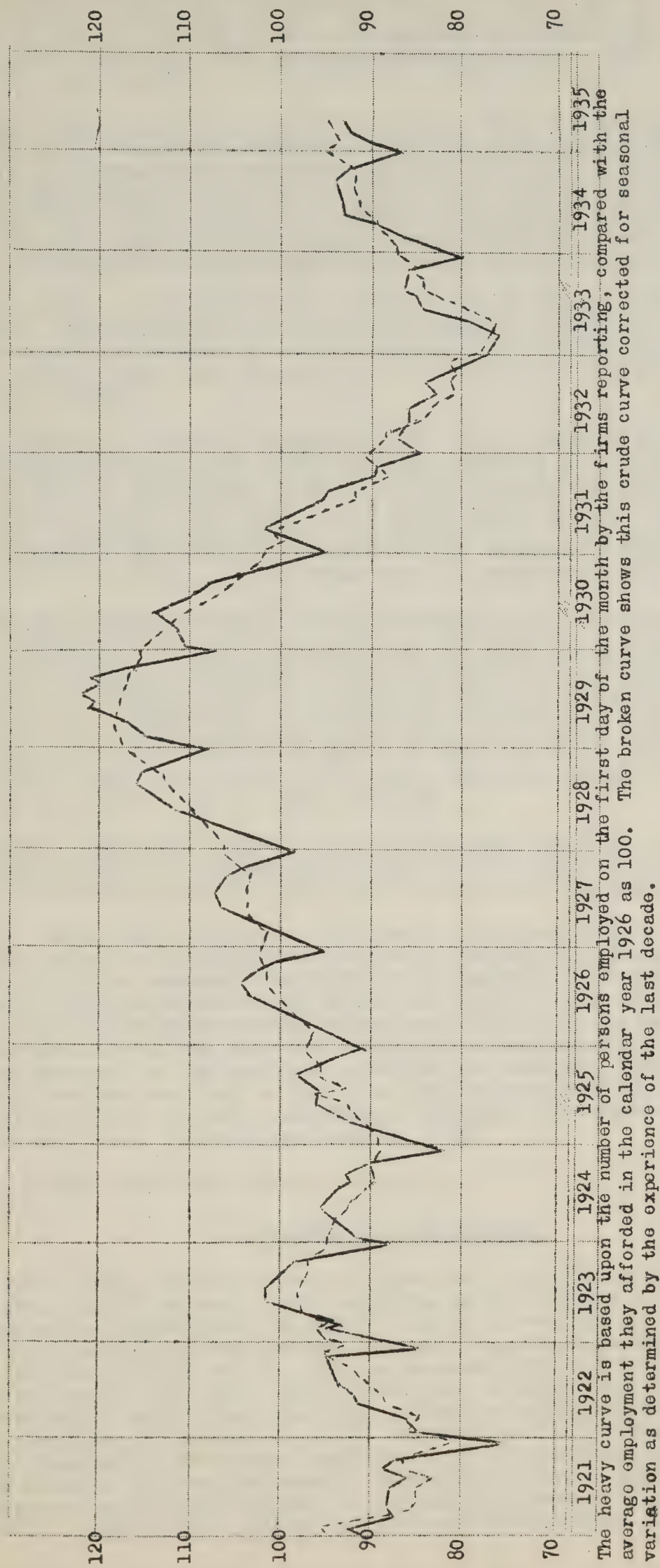
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last fourteen years. Non-ferrous metal, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, small declines were indicated in vegetable food, rubber and tobacco and beverage plants, that in tobacco factories being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,394 manufacturers, employing 470,475 operatives, as compared with 464,238 in the preceding month. The general increase was considerably greater than the average for the years since 1920, and brought the seasonally corrected index to a level higher than in any month in the last three years. The unadjusted index rose from 92.7 on Mar. 1 to 93.9 at the beginning of April, while on Apr. 1 in previous years of the record it was as follows:— 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

Logging.— Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 315 of which reduced their payrolls from 46,690 men on Mar. 1, to 29,196 on the date under review; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of some other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, being substantially above the average for the years since 1920. The contraction represents reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported on the

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, and the index then was fractionally higher than at Apr. 1, 1935, when it stood at 104.3; employment in the early spring of this year and last was higher than in the same period of other years since 1920, except 1923, when the Apr. 1 index was the same as on the date under review.

Mining.— Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 315 mine operators reported 53,731 employees, compared with 54,143 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the prevalent activity in metallic ore mining. The curtailment on the date under review was decidedly below the average indicated in the years since 1920.

Communications.— According to data received from 85 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 46 persons in the reported payrolls, which aggregated 20,570. The number employed in this division was slightly greater than in the spring of 1934.

Transportation.— No general change was noted in employment in the street railway and cartage division; steam railway operation released help, while shipping was rather more active. The working forces of the 392 co-operating employers aggregated 90,079 persons, compared with 90,300 in the preceding month. The tendency on Apr. 1 in the last fourteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a moderate increase on that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1934, however, was also unfavourable, and the index then was fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.— Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released large numbers of employees, while building was brisker, some 800 workers having been added since Mar. 1 to the staffs of firms in this division. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 979 contractors with 93,763 employees, or 16,405 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment was lower than on Apr. 1 in 1934, but higher than at the same date in 1933 or 1932. The decline at the latest date very substantially exceeded the average loss recorded in the years, 1921-1934.

Services.— This group reported further curtailment, according to 444 firms with 24,012 employees, or 76 fewer than on Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly upward at the beginning of April, 1934, when the index was fractionally higher.

Trade.— There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,142 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 92,730 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 91,987 at the beginning of March. This increase was slightly below the average reported on Apr. 1 in the years since 1920, activity in this group probably having been affected by the late Easter and the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. The advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly larger; the fact that Easter last year fell on Apr. 1 no doubt considerably stimulated retail trade about that date. However, the index of employment then stood at 116.1, compared with 117.4 at the beginning of April, 1935.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed an improvement over the preceding month, and was better than in February, 1934, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.5 on Feb. 25, 1935, as compared with 17.7 on Jan. 28, 1935, and 18.1 on Feb. 19, 1934. Recent press reports state that 2,153,870 persons were out of work on Mar. 25, 1935, as compared with 2,285,463 on Feb. 25, 1935, and with 2,201,577 on Mar. 19, 1934. Preparations for the King's jubilee celebration resulted in the biggest monthly drop in British unemployment in three years, the Ministry of Labour announced. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Mar. 25, 1935, was 10,200,000, an increase of 119,000 as compared with a month earlier, and of 139,000 compared with March of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment increased 1.5 p.c. from February to March, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; the gains compared favourably with those in March of preceding years, although they were smaller than in March of last year. The preliminary index of factory employment was 82.4, compared with 81.2 in February, 1935, and 80.8 in March, 1934; the average for the years 1923-25 is taken as 100 in computing these indexes. Reports were received in March from 24,600 establishments employing 3,827,579 workers, or more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in manufacturing in the United States. There were increases as compared with February, 1935, in the iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, leather and chemical divisions.

New York.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The upward tendency was general, with all but a few of the manufacturing industries reporting improvement in employment over the preceding month. The largest numbers of re-employed workers were again noted in the metal and machinery, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 74.0 in March, 1935; this was 2.5 p.c. higher than in March of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,560 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 246,318 persons in March, an increase of 1.0 p.c. over the February total. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, clothing and some other industries, while there were declines in cotton, woollen and worsted and other factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of one p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,442 establishments in that State in March as compared with February, while the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 73.2, as compared with 69.6 in March, 1934.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 3.6 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1935. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 84.0 in February, compared with 81.3 in the preceding month, and 77.2 in February of last year.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1935.
100.0 7.8 27.0 43.9 12.5 8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.3	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	83.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1935.

14.3 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Mine	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	83.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	39.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	95.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	93.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	85.1	112.9	113.5	101.3	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	103.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	107.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.3	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	85.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	53.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	43.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	83.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	43.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	83.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	83.6	80.0	169.3	105.8	78.4	76.3	38.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.3	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	103.9	76.7	73.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	30.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	85.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	187.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1935.
100.0 53.8 3.3 6.1 3.4 10.3 10.7 2.8 10.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1935	Mar.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	53.8	93.9	92.7	88.1	76.0	87.3	99.7	111.3
Animal products - edible	2.2	102.5	101.7	95.4	90.4	92.7	95.4	100.1
Fur and products	.2	79.5	75.4	73.5	63.0	76.9	90.9	85.4
Leather and products	2.5	107.3	104.0	99.5	86.1	90.6	91.7	91.5
Boots and shoes	1.7	113.2	108.4	106.4	93.8	97.9	98.4	94.0
Lumber and products	3.8	63.0	63.3	60.3	45.0	58.8	73.6	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	49.8	51.2	48.5	31.8	43.0	54.8	76.7
Furniture	.7	72.6	72.1	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5	114.7
Other lumber products	1.2	96.7	93.4	87.1	72.6	89.7	105.3	115.9
Musical instruments	.1	29.9	33.0	33.0	22.8	40.1	46.1	64.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	90.4	90.9	88.9	86.9	93.2	98.6	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.4	92.7	91.1	88.3	82.0	88.6	96.1	103.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	80.8	78.4	75.9	66.2	74.4	83.5	102.8
Paper products	0.9	107.1	106.4	101.0	95.2	94.7	100.3	106.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	103.5	102.6	100.5	98.5	105.6	111.4	116.3
Rubber products	1.3	92.7	94.1	93.0	75.6	89.7	102.1	126.1
Textile products	10.9	111.9	110.1	109.3	91.6	101.0	104.0	107.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	123.6	125.7	122.9	96.5	109.2	103.0	102.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	84.3	86.8	88.5	65.8	81.4	83.0	87.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	132.6	133.9	128.8	103.8	115.5	104.4	95.8
Silk and silk goods	1.1	504.9	509.3	465.4	375.3	378.1	265.5	274.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	118.4	114.9	118.2	102.4	110.9	108.6	110.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	102.4	97.7	95.9	86.8	93.5	106.8	112.6
Other textile products	1.2	96.7	93.8	91.5	74.5	83.2	92.6	102.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	118.9	120.2	116.4	114.5	116.8	115.6	118.3
Tobacco	1.1	114.5	118.5	114.2	118.4	115.2	106.7	104.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	122.9	120.9	119.2	108.1	118.6	128.7	140.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	120.2	129.6	136.4	99.5	93.1	101.4	170.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	128.0	123.2	118.1	106.6	112.7	119.8	120.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	59.9	55.5	57.6	48.5	75.8	96.9	109.7
Electric current	1.5	106.9	105.8	105.0	106.9	115.6	121.4	125.3
Electrical apparatus	1.3	106.0	105.2	97.8	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6
Iron and steel products	12.7	84.3	82.9	73.4	60.3	75.6	100.3	119.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	88.4	91.8	88.8	44.2	71.3	113.3	127.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	87.4	85.5	73.3	61.8	82.9	99.8	128.8
Agricultural implements	.6	59.6	56.0	43.8	34.1	29.1	56.4	85.6
Land vehicles	6.2	89.4	88.4	77.0	69.8	81.7	101.7	118.0
Automobiles and parts	2.5	156.6	152.0	105.5	76.3	75.6	105.9	151.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	66.6	65.1	57.1	55.2	67.9	108.9	133.3
Heating appliances	.5	90.0	88.5	80.9	58.1	76.4	102.7	109.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	67.9	63.0	53.0	43.3	77.2	138.3	172.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	89.6	88.4	77.9	60.3	73.6	99.1	115.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	80.9	77.3	72.4	58.8	77.6	93.3	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	116.2	114.2	103.5	77.3	92.8	119.7	128.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	112.4	116.3	120.9	139.3
Miscellaneous	.6	117.4	114.2	107.9	93.7	102.3	105.4	111.9
LOGGING	3.3	104.3	166.9	104.9	35.6	31.1	42.9	87.6
MINING	6.1	117.7	118.8	103.3	91.4	101.0	108.1	114.5
Coal	2.7	88.3	91.5	84.3	82.8	93.8	96.0	98.9
Metallic ores	2.8	207.2	204.6	165.4	131.3	135.1	138.8	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	78.4	77.0	71.2	54.7	70.3	102.0	122.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	77.7	77.5	76.8	84.5	93.9	103.3	117.1
Telegraphs	.6	85.4	85.6	83.4	80.7	94.4	100.3	109.1
Telephones	1.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	85.5	93.8	104.0	119.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	76.3	76.5	75.9	74.2	81.9	94.3	99.5
Street railways and cartage	2.7	108.3	108.2	107.4	111.8	110.9	118.4	118.8
Steam railways	6.3	69.4	69.8	70.6	67.5	77.6	91.2	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	66.7	66.1	60.0	59.0	67.5	79.8	88.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	80.2	94.2	95.8	54.7	79.9	96.8	86.4
Building	2.1	45.2	43.3	38.6	25.2	51.7	94.1	110.5
Highway	6.0	143.4	183.4	201.9	88.5	134.9	123.9	57.8
Railway	2.6	56.9	63.0	56.2	54.2	59.4	76.3	75.1
SERVICES	2.8	111.4	111.7	111.8	102.5	113.9	122.0	126.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	106.3	108.9	109.1	94.7	107.7	118.2	124.3
Professional	.3	126.7	123.3	121.7	126.4	127.9	125.2	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	116.4	113.6	113.9	108.5	119.4	127.4	128.9
TRADE	10.6	117.4	116.7	116.1	107.6	114.3	123.1	123.1
Retail	7.8	123.5	122.5	123.4	111.9	120.2	129.9	127.4
Wholesale	2.8	103.4	103.1	98.9	97.5	100.8	108.0	113.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	93.4	96.4	91.3	76.0	87.5	99.7	107.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1935	Apr. 1 1934	Apr. 1 1933	Apr. 1 1932	Apr. 1 1931	Apr. 1 1930
Maritime	Manufacturing	34.0	83.7	89.3	84.9	63.7	76.9	91.5	100.0
Provinces	Lumber products	4.1	67.6	70.5	60.0	33.0	46.9	57.3	58.9
	Pulp and paper	5.1	134.7	134.0	133.8	120.6	124.5	130.6	145.4
	Textile products	4.5	83.5	83.6	85.5	69.6	82.8	75.8	87.9
	Iron and steel	11.2	94.0	97.8	88.3	66.7	70.5	108.6	116.7
	Other manufactures	9.1	81.2	77.8	76.9	71.7	80.4	85.2	92.4
	Logging	3.0	96.3	185.3	159.4	39.5	24.1	31.4	34.7
	Mining	22.4	102.9	103.3	96.2	91.2	101.8	105.3	109.4
	Communications	2.4	78.2	78.1	78.2	83.6	92.7	113.8	112.3
	Transportation	16.2	95.7	97.9	95.1	89.1	103.4	119.7	141.6
	Construction	12.8	96.6	95.0	101.2	67.1	79.9	107.9	93.0
	Services	1.7	150.7	148.0	143.6	130.2	146.0	170.1	133.4
	Trade	7.5	109.6	107.1	108.2	95.8	107.8	119.1	114.9
Maritimes--All Industries		100.0	95.8	98.6	95.1	78.3	88.3	102.3	107.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	64.6	94.3	93.0	90.5	79.1	90.3	102.8	111.7
	Lumber products	3.0	67.3	66.8	66.5	51.5	64.7	81.3	83.7
	Pulp and paper	8.3	84.3	83.3	81.3	74.1	80.9	86.8	103.1
	Textile products	19.5	117.7	115.5	114.6	91.8	102.7	106.3	108.6
	Iron and steel	10.0	71.5	70.5	67.3	60.2	75.7	104.4	117.8
	Other manufactures	23.8	100.4	99.6	95.9	88.7	99.1	110.4	119.2
	Logging	4.4	127.2	258.6	132.9	58.7	33.5	42.8	103.5
	Mining	2.3	125.3	123.5	110.2	86.1	93.1	109.2	149.8
	Communications	2.0	70.0	70.1	70.1	80.2	92.9	101.6	110.3
	Transportation	9.6	69.6	70.7	70.2	66.8	74.4	85.7	83.1
	Construction	5.9	36.3	52.3	44.9	33.6	63.5	86.2	68.6
	Services	2.5	96.7	96.6	98.4	91.2	97.9	107.3	105.4
	Trade	8.7	123.4	123.3	126.9	119.6	126.0	135.4	125.1
Quebec--All Industries		100.0	85.9	91.3	85.1	73.1	85.0	98.5	103.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.8	96.5	95.1	88.9	75.8	87.6	99.7	112.6
	Lumber products	3.3	58.3	59.2	55.9	47.0	63.7	79.3	93.8
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.8	93.0	89.9	83.6	90.4	98.8	108.7
	Textile products	11.1	109.1	107.5	106.5	93.4	100.7	104.6	108.1
	Iron and steel	17.0	92.6	90.4	75.7	57.1	74.1	97.5	122.0
	Other manufactures	22.8	104.5	103.1	100.0	83.4	98.5	105.1	113.0
	Logging	2.5	104.5	156.9	102.0	17.7	18.2	33.3	75.1
	Mining	4.4	174.3	171.4	144.2	114.8	122.8	136.1	142.4
	Communications	2.1	73.6	73.8	74.7	84.0	92.3	100.6	123.6
	Transportation	6.4	68.5	67.7	68.8	68.1	77.4	91.0	98.4
	Construction	11.1	119.7	147.8	161.0	72.3	106.3	114.7	108.2
	Services	2.8	137.5	137.6	138.2	124.7	138.5	146.7	152.2
	Trade	9.9	125.5	125.2	123.3	113.2	120.2	127.2	126.2
Ontario--All Industries		100.0	100.7	103.5	98.7	78.3	91.1	102.4	112.7
Prairie	Manufacturing	30.5	88.8	88.2	84.3	81.4	92.8	102.8	113.1
Provinces	Lumber products	1.8	71.4	72.3	65.1	59.7	71.2	82.0	112.0
	Pulp and paper	3.0	87.6	84.8	83.9	84.5	91.4	102.5	110.2
	Textile products	2.2	108.8	108.2	109.7	93.8	104.5	100.5	107.9
	Iron and steel	10.8	73.7	72.3	70.3	72.7	86.1	100.5	110.9
	Other manufactures	12.7	108.5	109.0	102.1	93.6	104.5	110.8	117.9
	Logging	2.1	157.6	195.4	113.2	34.1	47.9	80.3	114.8
	Mining	8.4	105.8	110.8	94.4	90.9	102.2	103.2	95.9
	Communications	3.1	87.2	86.0	82.0	85.8	94.7	102.9	109.2
	Transportation	20.4	82.8	82.3	81.3	81.2	84.0	97.3	100.8
	Construction	13.1	62.1	62.2	61.9	50.1	58.5	75.0	71.8
	Services	3.2	88.6	89.6	88.1	86.8	97.5	105.7	118.3
	Trade	19.2	103.3	102.1	101.0	96.8	101.1	111.7	120.7
Prairies--All Industries		100.0	86.9	87.2	83.3	78.3	86.1	97.7	103.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	36.3	83.0	81.9	77.9	62.5	72.6	87.0	107.1
	Lumber products	11.0	64.7	62.9	61.8	37.0	47.0	61.2	97.5
	Pulp and paper	5.7	101.3	100.5	92.0	88.6	94.3	102.3	109.1
	Textile products	1.2	106.2	103.5	99.3	82.0	103.0	105.8	110.3
	Iron and steel	3.2	65.5	64.4	64.7	55.5	68.7	99.9	124.1
	Other manufactures	15.2	100.6	100.4	93.7	82.4	92.9	105.5	111.8
	Logging	6.5	69.4	64.7	58.6	30.9	43.2	50.9	93.6
	Mining	8.7	84.1	88.7	72.3	66.4	75.8	84.2	92.1
	Communications	3.6	99.3	98.1	92.8	95.8	103.5	111.3	127.6
	Transportation	12.5	84.6	84.8	82.9	83.9	92.9	97.8	106.5
	Construction	18.5	129.6	134.1	128.4	73.0	99.1	115.7	107.7
	Services	3.4	92.7	94.3	93.5	80.2	95.5	103.8	113.6
	Trade	10.5	114.9	113.4	108.1	96.3	106.6	115.6	117.1
B.C.--All Industries		100.0	91.8	91.9	86.6	68.8	80.9	92.4	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1935	Mar.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.3	89.2	88.1	85.2	78.2	89.5	105.3	114.6
Plant products - edible	4.4	101.1	100.1	97.1	96.9	93.9	104.0	105.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	100.3	100.0	98.3	97.9	101.9	103.7	113.5
Textiles	15.9	98.9	96.8	94.4	79.9	91.6	99.9	100.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	119.6	118.3	112.4	122.5	120.0	107.9	115.2
Iron and steel	13.6	67.2	66.7	65.2	56.9	72.9	104.6	122.8
Other manufactures	21.9	89.9	88.8	84.9	62.9	91.8	108.0	119.4
Communications	3.0	62.7	62.8	63.5	74.6	85.2	92.0	109.1
Transportation	9.2	78.7	84.6	72.7	69.0	78.8	77.6	72.5
Construction	3.8	30.8	56.5	42.9	40.6	89.7	112.2	80.4
Trade	13.0	116.3	115.6	120.0	116.0	121.1	135.8	124.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	83.8	86.3	82.1	76.4	91.2	106.2	109.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.4	96.4	95.3	95.4	91.6	107.1	119.0	114.5
Leather products	22.0	108.3	107.2	108.0	104.7	118.5	120.8	101.0
Other manufactures	40.4	91.0	89.9	89.5	85.6	101.7	118.1	121.0
Transportation	11.1	81.6	92.6	96.3	97.6	95.7	109.7	109.5
Construction	8.8	95.6	89.9	90.4	97.3	70.0	174.3	112.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.4	94.0	95.4	92.7	102.0	122.2	111.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.2	93.2	91.3	88.0	80.7	92.5	103.1	112.3
Plant products - edible	5.3	99.7	100.0	99.6	97.8	105.1	117.8	119.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	110.5	109.7	104.7	101.9	108.5	113.1	119.1
Textiles	12.7	92.4	88.9	90.4	84.5	91.7	104.5	113.1
Iron and steel	10.2	78.7	76.3	65.0	54.2	71.7	91.7	115.1
Other manufactures	25.7	93.8	92.2	90.3	81.6	95.1	100.7	107.1
Communications	3.0	65.4	66.0	68.3	76.1	85.1	92.8	105.0
Transportation	5.9	85.7	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9	121.0	125.4
Construction	2.2	43.9	45.3	68.1	37.7	89.0	123.8	129.7
Trade	21.2	119.2	120.0	119.4	109.9	117.4	124.7	122.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.8	94.0	92.7	85.0	97.8	109.5	116.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.9	87.7	86.5	80.1	75.4	87.4	101.8	106.6
Lumber products	3.9	42.3	41.0	43.0	33.7	47.5	59.8	67.3
Pulp and paper	17.7	93.2	91.5	81.6	76.9	86.8	105.5	108.7
Other manufactures	25.3	99.9	99.0	92.6	89.3	102.5	116.7	121.0
Construction	15.1	142.7	142.1	153.7	71.6	142.8	214.4	128.4
Trade	15.9	115.2	115.8	113.0	107.3	112.1	117.3	115.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.3	99.0	97.6	85.3	101.7	121.8	116.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	86.0	84.6	81.3	68.1	80.5	101.8	118.4
Textiles	19.1	83.7	85.2	88.1	72.2	84.0	83.7	92.8
Electrical apparatus	10.4	94.6	89.8	82.7	82.6	98.4	111.3	128.3
Iron and steel	26.1	72.7	71.2	68.3	48.2	60.1	104.5	136.5
Other manufactures	25.1	103.8	101.3	93.8	87.6	100.1	105.7	111.3
Construction	3.0	52.6	44.8	44.8	43.2	136.7	228.4	179.6
Trade	8.6	116.5	115.0	113.2	93.7	106.8	113.2	129.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.7	85.8	83.0	70.9	87.4	109.8	120.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.3	147.6	140.4	109.8	79.5	92.3	104.7	141.3
Iron and steel	72.4	155.8	147.3	108.2	73.5	88.8	102.3	143.9
Other manufactures	14.9	117.4	115.1	115.6	104.4	107.7	114.3	131.0
Construction	.9	19.2	21.6	16.2	23.4	16.1	56.9	125.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	132.6	127.0	102.9	79.0	89.8	104.2	140.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	88.9	88.4	84.5	82.1	92.3	103.1	115.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	114.9	116.4	106.9	92.6	106.1	96.1	106.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	95.2	90.7	92.0	93.4	100.8	107.7	116.5
Textiles	5.5	112.2	111.8	115.6	94.4	105.6	105.5	109.1
Iron and steel	18.5	71.5	70.5	68.0	71.8	84.9	107.6	143.2
Other manufactures	14.2	101.0	102.1	93.5	88.5	94.5	100.4	110.4
Transportation	9.8	70.8	73.4	69.6	70.9	71.5	84.2	97.0
Construction	2.6	33.4	25.9	20.8	29.2	45.8	59.6	21.4
Trade	29.9	90.5	90.8	87.8	82.9	90.7	101.0	108.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.5	83.3	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.1	86.6	86.5	82.5	71.4	81.4	94.4	105.5
Lumber products	7.8	57.2	57.3	55.2	38.2	44.0	54.6	77.7
Other manufactures	29.3	100.2	100.0	95.1	86.7	98.0	114.5	119.6
Communications	8.2	99.1	97.6	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2	128.4
Transportation	18.3	91.3	91.7	92.7	93.8	97.4	104.1	111.6
Construction	6.0	45.6	49.9	36.4	41.1	56.3	93.2	92.2
Services	6.5	93.6	94.5	94.0	79.1	90.5	99.1	110.9
Trade	23.9	118.8	117.5	109.1	98.7	106.6	118.8	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.7	90.0	84.8	79.0	87.8	101.9	110.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



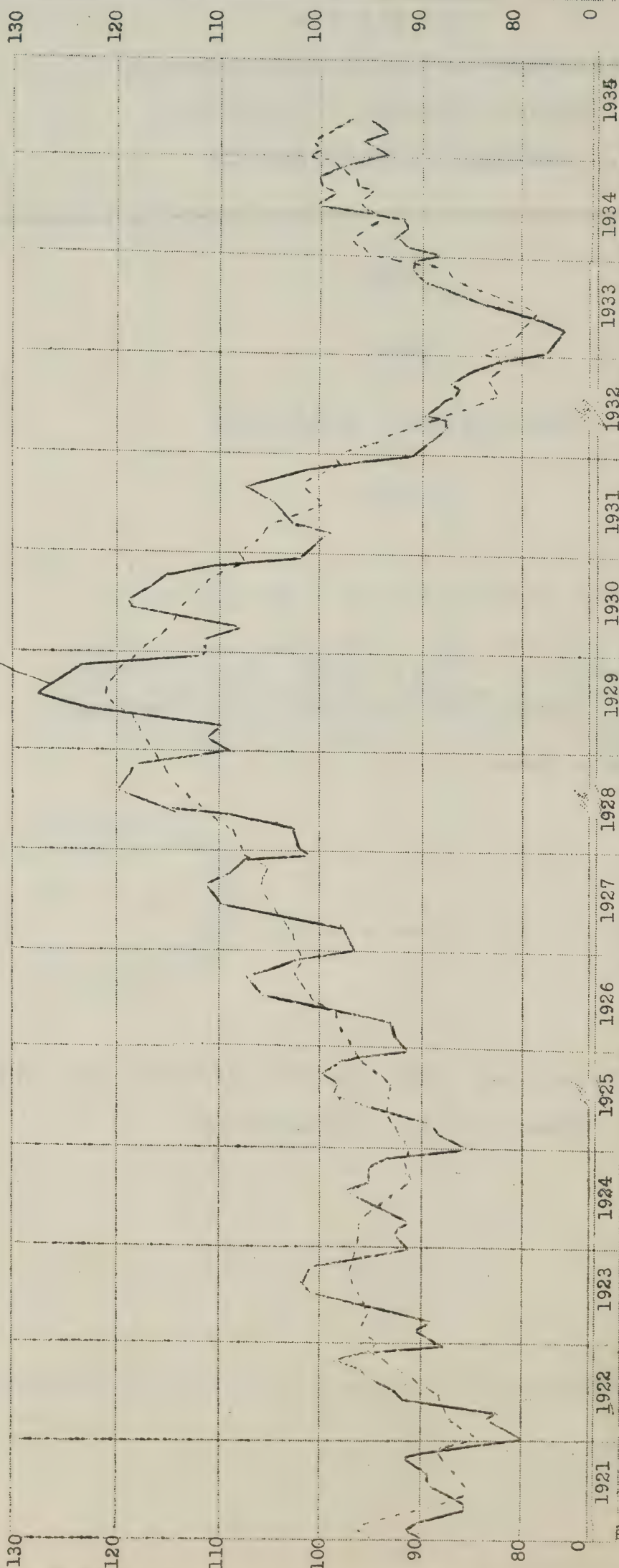
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.-- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued May 28, 1935.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 9,203 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their payrolls aggregated 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index rose from 93.4 p.c. of the 1926 average, to 95.2 at the date under review, as compared with 92.0 on May 1, 1934, while at the same date in the thirteen years, it was as follows:- 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85 J. The index was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1935. The gain of nearly 17,400 persons in the staffs of the co-operating employers from Apr. 1 to May 1, 1935, was smaller than the average recorded on May 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available; thus the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline, falling from 98.9 in the preceding month to 97.4 at the latest date.

Manufacturing reported improvement on the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions; the advance in the last-named is particularly interesting because it is contrary to the downward movement which, on the average, has characterized the iron and steel group on May 1 in the years since 1921. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. In all of these except construction, the gains exceeded the average increases indicated at the beginning of May in the last fourteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal mines and tobacco factories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail on pages 3 and 4.

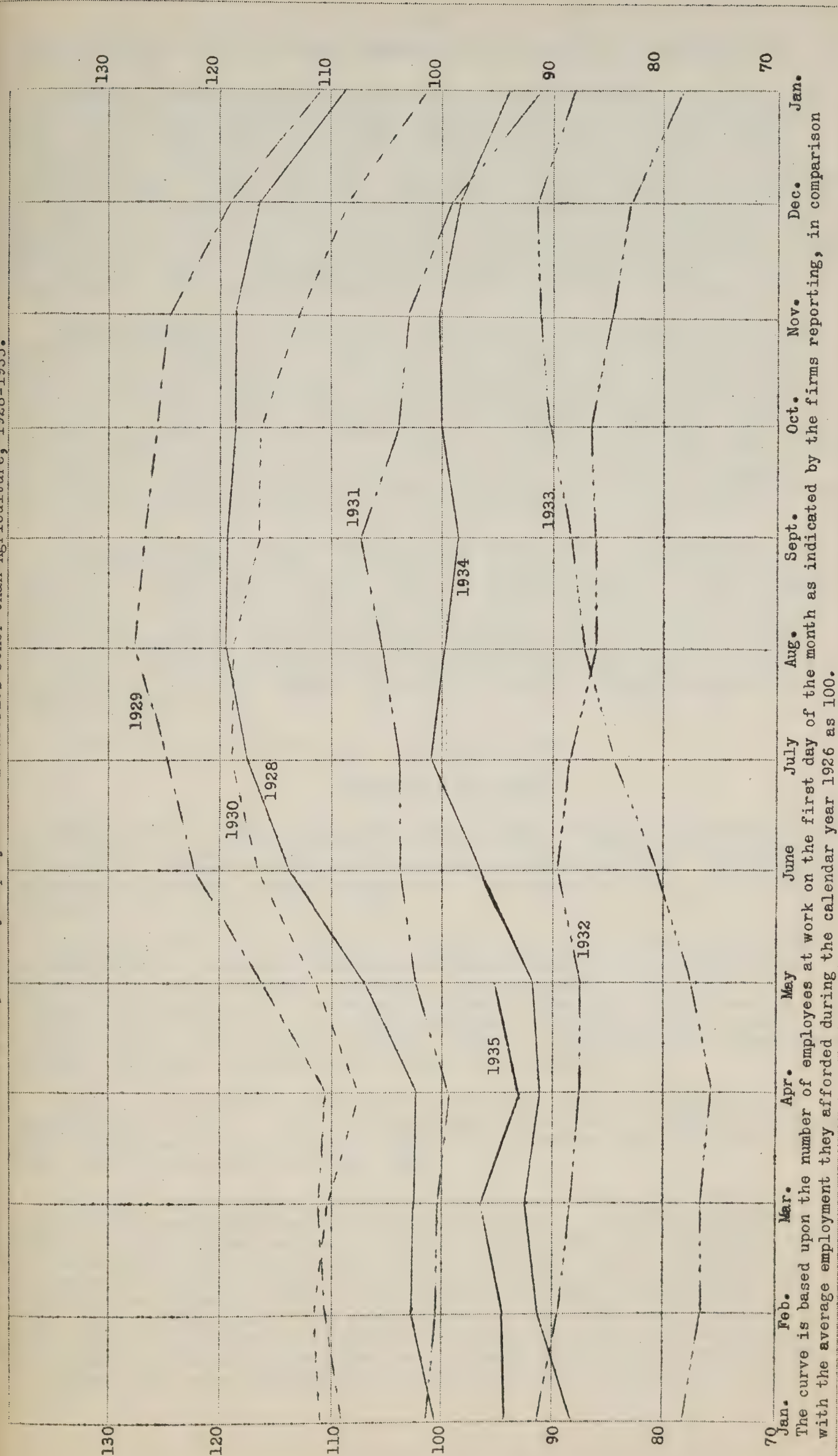
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in all provinces, firms in Quebec showing especially pronounced gains. The situation in four of the five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1934, the index for the Maritime Provinces only, showing a slight decline in this comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being rather smaller than the average recorded from Apr. 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 97.4 on the date under review, was fractionally lower than at the beginning of May in 1934, though it was higher than at the same date in either 1933 or 1932. Six hundred and fifty-five firms reported 69,417 employees, or 1,217 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and iron and steel factories), logging, mining and building and highway construction reported gains, while transportation and railway construction released large numbers of workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,193 employers of 246,342 persons, as against 236,016 in the preceding month. Large increases took place in manufacturing, notably in food, pulp and paper, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other metal, electric current and electrical apparatus plants. Logging, mining, transportation, highway construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, tobacco factories laid off many workers, and there were slight declines in a few other industries. Activity was greater than at the beginning of May last year, when the seasonal advance had provided work for a much smaller number of persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for the latest date. The general increase on May 1, 1935,

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

was considerably above the average indicated on the same date in the preceding fourteen years.

Ontario.-- Moderate industrial expansion was noted in Ontario, but the general advance was less than the average gain between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years since 1920. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, especially in the iron and steel, lumber, clay, glass and stone, food and pulp and paper divisions. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade were also busier. On the other hand, logging camps released many workers, following the completion of the winter's operations and before river-driving activities had absorbed any large number of men. Employment on the highways also decreased. The working forces of the 4,052 co-operating firms aggregated 388,701 employees, compared with 384,836 on Apr. 1. Employment on May 1, 1934, had shown a decline, and the index then was over three points lower than at the latest date, when it was 101.7.

Prairie Provinces.-- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported greater activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile, mineral product and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,339 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 109,492 persons on Apr. 1 to 110,815 on the date under review. This improvement was less than that recorded on May 1, 1934, being also below the average indicated in the years since 1920. The index on the date under review, standing at 87.9, was two and a half points higher than at the beginning of May of last year.

British Columbia.-- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that noted on the same date of 1934; the index then, however, was over four points lower than on May 1, 1935, when it stood at 92.6. An aggregate payroll of 77,231 persons was employed by the 964 firms furnishing data, who had 76,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, shipping, railway construction, services and manufacturing showed improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the group of manufacturing industries, the greatest gains took place in the lumber, food and metal divisions. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

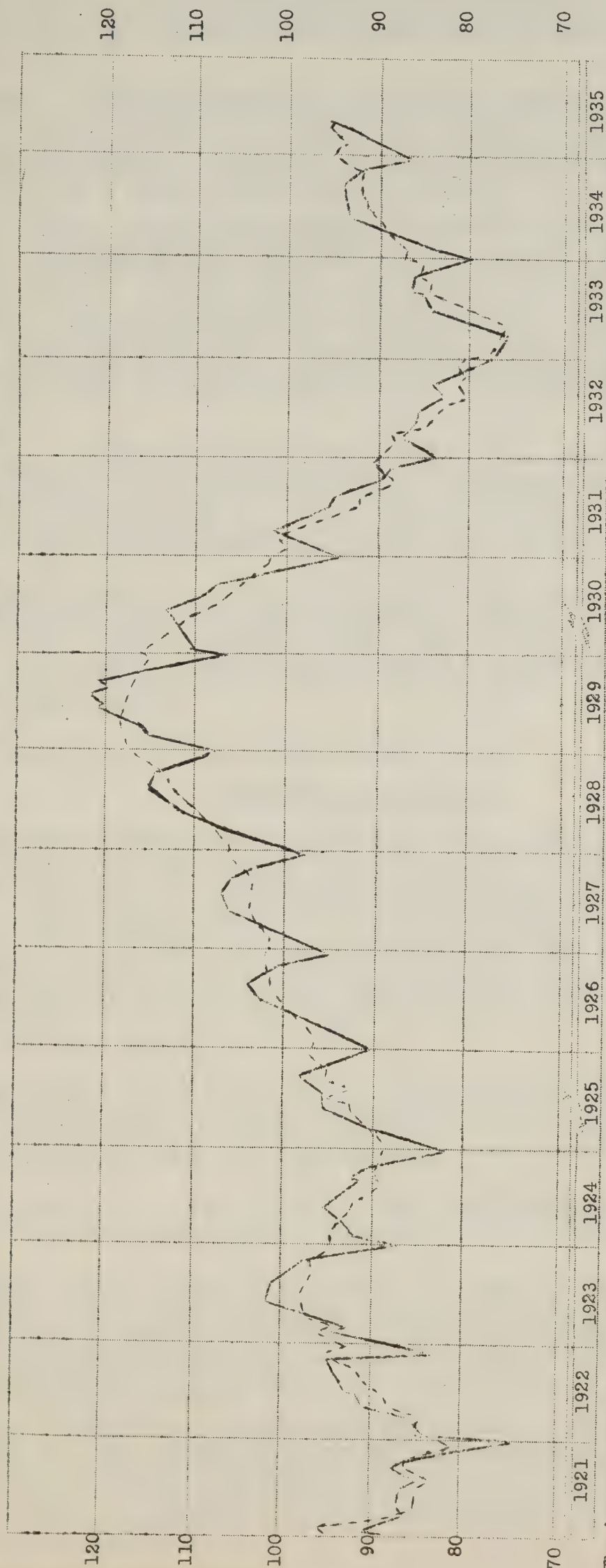
Improvement was shown in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1934.

Montreal.-- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, increases took place in textile, leather, food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. The 1,290 co-operating employers reported 129,021 persons on their payrolls, compared with 125,360 on Apr. 1. The level of employment was higher than on May 1, 1934, when the increase had not been so pronounced.

Quebec.-- Statements were tabulated from 165 firms with 12,687 employees, as against 12,235 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, manufacturing, services and trade. The gain involved many more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally lower.

Toronto.-- Transportation, building and highway construction, services, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was general in distribution, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group. According to data furnished by 1,359 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 117,469 persons, as compared with 115,186 at the beginning of April. This gain exceeded that indicated on May 1 of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1927 and 1928, being considerably above the average for that date in the thirteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 92.9, as compared with 96.7 at the latest date.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered moderate improvement in Ottawa, the increase in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved fewer workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1934, when the index stood at 100.8, compared with 101.3 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 171 firms employing 13,007 persons, compared with 12,719 on Apr. 1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 28,914 was reported by the 271 co-operating establishments, who had 28,059 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and construction, transportation and trade showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1934, when a smaller advance had been indicated.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Further but rather slight improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 7,500 persons to their staffs since December. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 164 employers with 18,063 workers, compared with 17,951 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in general factory and construction work. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1934, but employment was then at a decidedly lower level, the index standing at 109.3, as compared with 133.5 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, (particularly of food, iron and steel and textile products), building construction and trade showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 444 co-operating employers had 36,446 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,639 on Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; transportation and construction were also brisker. According to data received from 402 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 29,612 persons, compared with 28,400 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a decidedly smaller advance had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,466 manufacturers having 479,503 employees, compared with 471,020 on Apr. 1, 1935. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 93.9 in the preceding month to 95.6 on May 1, 1935; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 94.9, or practically the same as at Apr. 1. The crude index on May 1 in preceding years was as follows:- 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

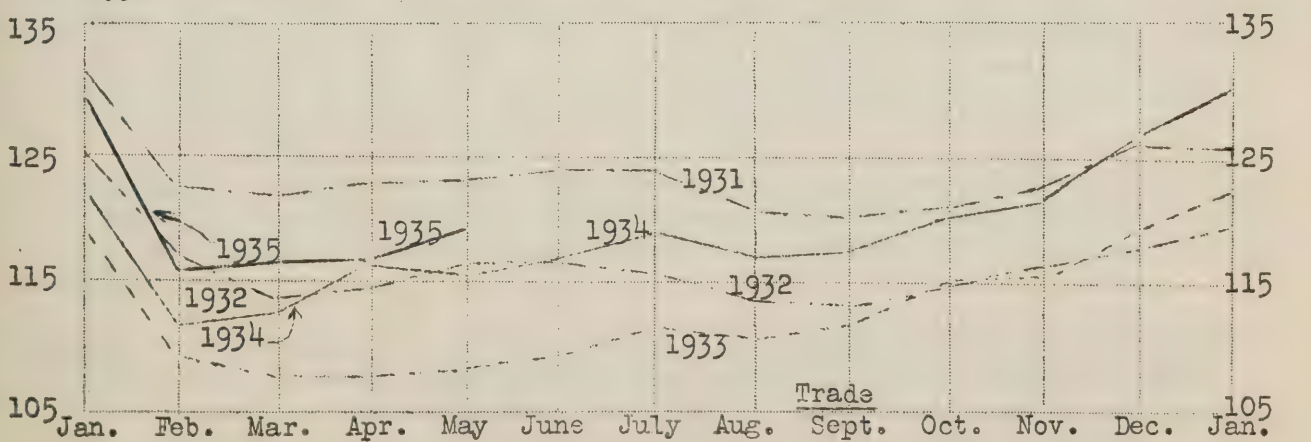
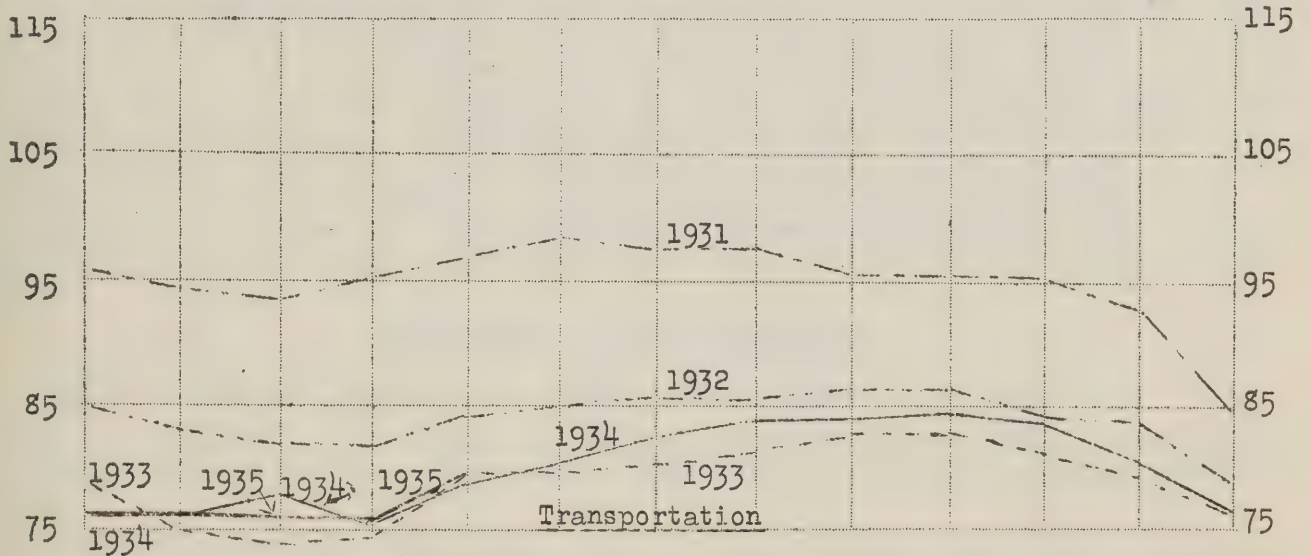
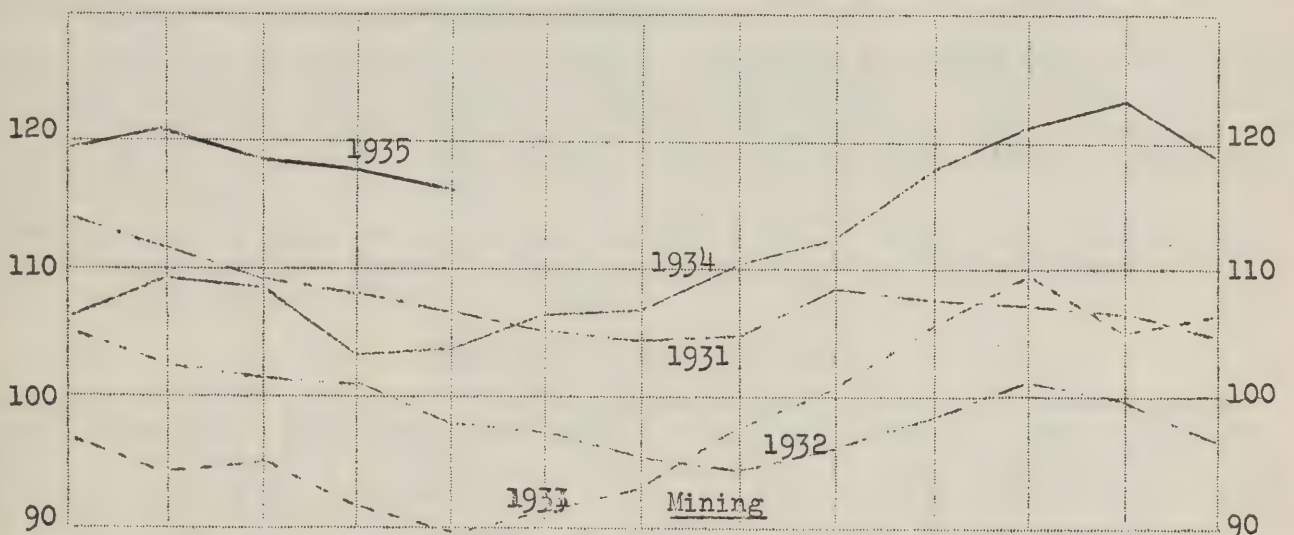
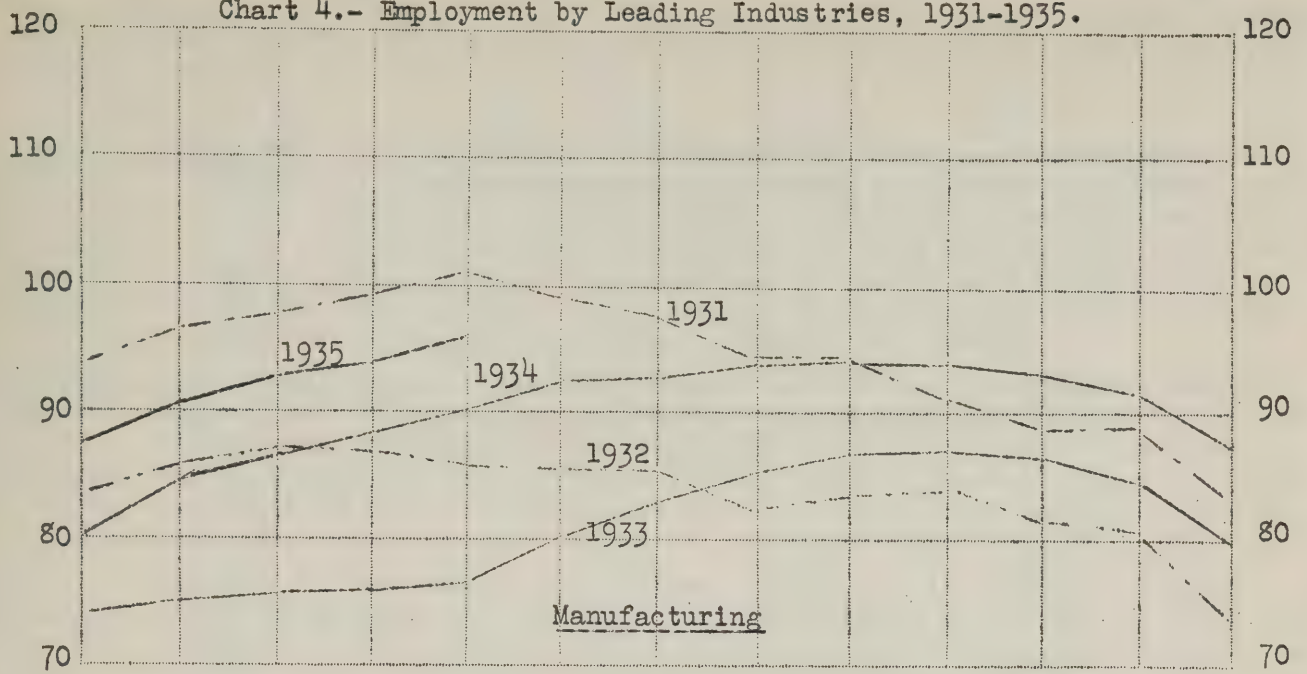
The most marked advance on May 1, 1935, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal food and clay, glass and stone factories, but leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and mineral product plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, rubber and tobacco works were slacker.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that employment on June 1 has almost invariably increased so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average, but were much smaller than on May 1, 1934, were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. The 302 co-operating firms employed 26,231 men, or 2,867 fewer than on Apr. 1. The index, at 93.9, was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record, except 1924.

Mining.- Returns were received from 329 mine operators with 53,113 persons in their employ, as against 53,852 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was in greater volume than on May 1 in any other year of the record.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



Communications.- A minor decrease was indicated in communications, in which activity was very slightly greater than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,510 persons, or 34 fewer than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- All three branches of transportation - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded increased employment, the improvement being partly seasonal in character. The general advance in this group was more marked than that noted on May 1, 1934, also exceeding the average for the last fourteen years; the index, at 80.1, was 1.6 points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 94,707 employees was registered by the 397 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 90,091 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, the gains on highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 5,399 persons in the staffs of the 1,027 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 99,217. Little general change had taken place on the same date in 1934, but the index was then many points higher; that this was so, was mainly due to the greater volume of employment then afforded in road work.

Services.- Activity in the service group showed a substantial increase as compared with Apr. 1, there being gains in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 451 establishments employing 25,034 workers, as against 24,027 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1934, or of any other year since 1931.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group as a whole greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1934. The co-operating trade establishments, numbering 1,147, enlarged their forces by 1,492 persons to 94,191 on the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in the last three years.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in a few of the larger industrial groups. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to nearly all the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.5 on Mar. 25, 1935, as compared with 17.5 on Feb. 25, 1935, and 17.2 on Mar. 19, 1934. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,044,460 on Apr. 15, 1935, as compared with 2,153,870 on Mar. 25, 1935, and 2,148,195 on Apr. 23, 1934. The number of insured persons in employment on Apr. 15, 1935, was 10,320,000; this was larger by 4,000 than the previous peak in the summer of 1929. The improvement was partly due to the approach of Easter, also to the fact that as the count was taken earlier in the month than usual, the number of juveniles looking for work was not swollen as is usual in April, by those leaving school. Again, certain trades were already busy with preparations for the Jubilee. But the decline in the number unemployed was spread over almost all trades and marked a general increase in activity similar to that of last spring.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Press reports state that industrial employment in the United States increased by more than 120,000 workers in April over March. This was the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a slight increase of 0.6 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early spring in the last twenty years. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 74.7 in April, or 2.1 p.c. higher than in April of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,558 representative establishments show that they employed 244,668 persons in April, or 2,082 fewer than in March; this decline of 0.8 p.c. was seasonal in character.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin shows that employment was 1.7 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.7, as compared with 84.0 in February, 1935, and 79.3 in March, 1934.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.2	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1935.

100.0	7.8	27.6	43.5	12.4	8.7
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1935.

14.5 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.2 2.0 4.1 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.3	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1935.

100.0	53.7	2.9	6.0	2.3	10.6	11.1	2.8	10.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	53.7	95.6	93.9	90.2	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	111.1	102.5	103.2	97.7	97.1	103.3	106.7
Fur and products	.2	84.8	79.5	76.9	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6
Leather and products	2.5	108.8	107.3	99.9	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	113.4	113.2	106.7	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4
Lumber and products	3.9	67.2	63.0	63.2	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	56.3	49.8	51.8	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7
Furniture	.7	70.9	72.6	74.2	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0
Other lumber products	1.1	98.2	96.7	90.5	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0
Musical instruments	.1	29.0	29.9	27.3	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.6	90.4	92.4	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	93.4	92.7	90.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	81.6	80.8	79.1	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1
Paper products	.9	108.0	107.1	103.4	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.1	103.5	100.8	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8
Rubber products	1.3	91.2	92.7	92.3	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8
Textile products	10.7	111.9	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	124.2	123.6	124.8	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	85.8	84.3	89.7	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.3	132.6	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6
Silk and silk goods	1.1	508.9	504.9	481.7	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	117.1	118.4	120.4	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	102.9	102.4	96.7	87.8	93.0	103.8	109.1
Other textile products	1.1	95.2	96.7	95.0	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	109.7	118.9	108.5	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9
Tobacco	.9	94.1	114.5	100.4	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	130.4	122.9	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.8	120.2	136.7	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	130.6	128.0	125.2	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	69.4	59.9	64.1	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1
Electric current	1.5	109.0	106.9	105.8	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6
Electrical apparatus	1.3	106.0	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5	137.8	159.5
Iron and steel products	12.7	86.0	84.3	75.7	60.8	70.5	98.9	118.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	98.7	88.4	91.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	88.7	87.4	76.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6
Agricultural implements	.6	61.2	59.6	45.4	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8
Land vehicles	6.0	89.1	89.4	79.4	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	154.6	156.6	116.8	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	69.1	66.6	51.2	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0
Heating appliances	.5	94.3	90.0	85.0	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	72.1	67.9	56.5	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.7	89.6	77.2	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4
Other iron and steel products	1.7	80.2	80.9	75.5	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	119.0	116.2	106.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	129.3	126.8	129.7	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7
Miscellaneous	.6	118.7	117.4	109.4	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2
LOGGING	2.9	93.9	104.3	80.5	35.1	32.5	55.9	63.5
MINING	6.0	116.2	117.7	103.6	89.9	97.9	106.0	114.1
Coal	2.5	82.2	88.3	80.6	78.0	89.4	92.3	95.6
Metallic ores	2.8	211.0	207.2	169.5	133.7	131.1	137.9	149.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	85.4	78.4	80.5	59.5	73.1	105.0	127.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.5	77.7	76.9	83.7	94.1	104.0	117.3
Telegraphs	.5	85.5	85.4	84.3	80.2	96.6	101.5	111.4
Telephones	1.8	75.4	75.6	75.0	84.6	93.5	104.5	118.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	80.1	76.3	78.5	78.9	84.3	96.6	104.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	109.8	108.3	109.2	113.9	112.3	119.1	121.8
Steam railways	6.2	69.8	69.4	70.7	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	90.3	66.7	75.4	88.0	82.0	98.1	102.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.1	84.7	80.2	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6	112.0
Building	2.1	47.2	45.2	42.5	28.4	58.5	106.7	127.6
Highway	6.4	154.5	143.4	192.6	97.4	130.7	135.4	101.2
Railway	2.6	58.0	56.9	59.8	60.5	65.8	82.0	101.5
SERVICES	2.8	116.4	111.4	111.7	99.9	114.7	123.1	128.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	110.9	106.3	108.7	93.1	107.4	118.3	125.6
Professional	.3	127.3	126.7	120.8	121.7	130.3	124.6	126.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	122.7	116.4	114.3	104.9	121.4	129.6	135.2
TRADE	10.6	119.3	117.4	115.6	108.6	116.2	123.3	125.6
Retail	7.8	126.0	123.5	122.2	114.7	123.0	130.3	129.9
Wholesale	2.8	104.0	103.4	100.5	94.9	101.0	107.7	116.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	95.2	93.4	92.0	77.6	87.5	102.2	111.4

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries			1/Relative Weight	May 1 1935	Apr. 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing		34.8	92.4	88.7	89.7	70.6	76.0	95.4	107.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products		4.2	69.8	67.6	64.6	36.5	47.9	56.3	73.6
	Pulp and paper		4.8	129.6	134.7	130.2	115.3	112.8	141.3	165.4
	Textile products		4.3	82.1	83.5	86.5	69.5	80.3	74.9	87.9
	Iron and steel		11.7	99.9	94.0	90.1	65.5	64.2	106.2	119.3
	Other manufactures		9.8	89.1	81.2	90.5	79.4	89.9	98.6	104.0
	Logging		3.6	120.6	96.3	177.5	35.9	31.7	49.8	41.1
	Mining		22.4	104.8	102.9	95.5	91.0	99.2	106.3	108.4
	Communications		2.4	78.9	78.2	78.5	83.1	92.1	114.1	111.4
	Transportation		14.2	85.0	95.7	90.4	84.9	94.1	112.2	130.5
	Construction		13.4	102.8	96.6	115.3	82.2	92.3	113.7	127.3
	Services		1.8	154.5	150.7	148.8	137.1	165.0	178.4	132.8
	Trade		7.4	110.4	109.6	107.8	98.4	107.9	116.7	117.1
	Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	97.4	95.8	98.3	80.3	87.8	104.0	113.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing		62.5	95.2	94.3	91.8	79.9	89.5	104.0	111.4
	Lumber products		3.1	72.7	67.3	74.7	57.2	67.9	89.7	90.3
	Pulp and paper		8.1	86.0	84.8	85.1	75.2	81.4	89.4	104.3
	Textile products		18.7	117.9	117.7	115.6	93.2	102.8	103.7	106.0
	Iron and steel		9.7	72.4	71.5	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0	116.1
	Other manufactures		22.9	100.8	100.4	95.7	87.5	98.9	113.6	119.4
	Logging		4.4	132.4	127.2	93.9	44.9	39.7	88.6	64.4
	Mining		2.3	127.9	125.3	118.4	89.6	91.7	110.1	139.6
	Communications		1.9	69.7	70.0	69.5	80.6	92.3	101.9	116.9
	Transportation		10.6	80.1	69.6	76.2	79.6	81.0	91.2	90.7
	Construction		7.4	47.6	36.3	45.2	37.6	66.7	96.0	90.1
	Services		2.5	99.8	96.7	95.4	87.0	97.3	108.6	108.1
	Trade		8.4	125.8	123.4	127.3	119.0	126.9	129.7	127.7
	Quebec-All Industries		100.0	89.7	85.9	85.5	75.4	86.0	102.3	106.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing		61.2	98.0	96.5	91.2	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1
	Lumber products		3.5	61.9	58.1	58.8	49.1	62.7	84.7	99.9
	Pulp and paper		6.6	96.0	94.8	91.1	84.0	89.2	99.5	111.5
	Textile products		11.1	108.7	109.1	108.0	91.9	100.5	103.6	105.2
	Iron and steel		17.1	94.3	92.6	79.4	57.6	70.3	96.5	121.4
	Other manufactures		22.9	106.1	104.5	101.7	88.0	97.3	105.8	113.8
	Logging		1.5	64.7	104.5	62.1	22.2	13.5	32.5	45.0
	Mining		4.5	177.7	174.3	146.2	116.4	119.8	135.7	149.2
	Communications		2.1	73.9	73.6	75.2	82.6	92.5	101.8	118.0
	Transportation		6.8	74.4	68.5	72.4	74.4	83.2	95.1	108.1
	Construction		11.0	120.4	119.7	150.0	74.9	95.5	120.0	133.6
	Services		2.9	144.7	137.5	138.9	122.7	138.8	144.4	157.8
	Trade		10.0	127.5	125.5	121.9	115.8	121.6	130.5	130.8
	Ontario-All Industries		100.0	101.7	100.7	98.5	79.5	89.5	103.8	115.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing		30.9	91.4	88.8	87.3	83.0	89.0	104.1	117.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products		1.9	76.3	71.4	69.9	70.1	76.8	97.4	130.6
	Pulp and paper		2.9	86.0	87.6	84.3	83.8	90.4	101.0	113.9
	Textile products		2.2	114.4	108.8	116.9	96.2	100.4	102.5	104.5
	Iron and steel		10.8	74.7	73.7	72.3	71.5	76.6	97.7	111.9
	Other manufactures		13.1	113.3	108.5	105.9	98.0	105.2	115.1	125.2
	Logging		1.2	91.3	157.6	71.7	24.4	37.2	14.1	32.9
	Mining		6.9	88.0	105.8	85.9	81.2	94.6	94.6	92.1
	Communications		2.9	85.0	87.2	82.6	84.3	97.6	103.9	111.8
	Transportation		20.2	82.9	82.8	82.2	80.4	83.7	97.2	104.0
	Construction		15.1	72.0	62.1	72.0	58.6	71.8	90.0	100.3
	Services		3.4	92.8	88.6	89.2	83.6	98.6	109.6	118.3
	Trade		19.4	105.6	103.3	102.0	96.0	105.6	113.5	121.0
	Prairies-All Industries		100.0	87.9	86.9	85.4	79.2	87.6	100.0	109.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing		37.9	87.4	83.0	79.8	66.4	70.8	90.2	109.4
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products		11.6	68.9	64.7	59.5	42.2	49.9	64.2	99.4
	Pulp and paper		5.8	102.3	101.3	94.1	86.0	88.7	107.5	106.4
	Textile products		1.2	109.1	106.2	98.6	79.4	104.1	109.9	117.3
	Iron and steel		3.3	67.6	65.5	64.3	55.3	62.0	97.1	122.3
	Other manufactures		16.0	107.3	100.6	101.5	89.5	88.6	110.2	117.4
	Logging		7.4	80.1	69.4	61.7	42.1	47.4	59.1	98.3
	Mining		8.8	85.7	84.1	77.5	64.7	75.1	79.8	93.0
	Communications		3.6	99.1	99.3	92.0	94.8	102.0	110.5	128.8
	Transportation		12.6	86.7	84.6	83.4	81.5	89.7	99.9	108.0
	Construction		15.8	111.1	129.6	131.6	83.7	119.4	121.3	133.1
	Services		3.5	97.1	92.7	94.4	78.8	95.5	106.0	115.2
	Trade		10.4	114.6	114.9	106.2	97.1	105.9	112.1	118.2
	B.C.-All Industries		100.0	92.6	91.8	88.4	72.2	82.7	96.1	110.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

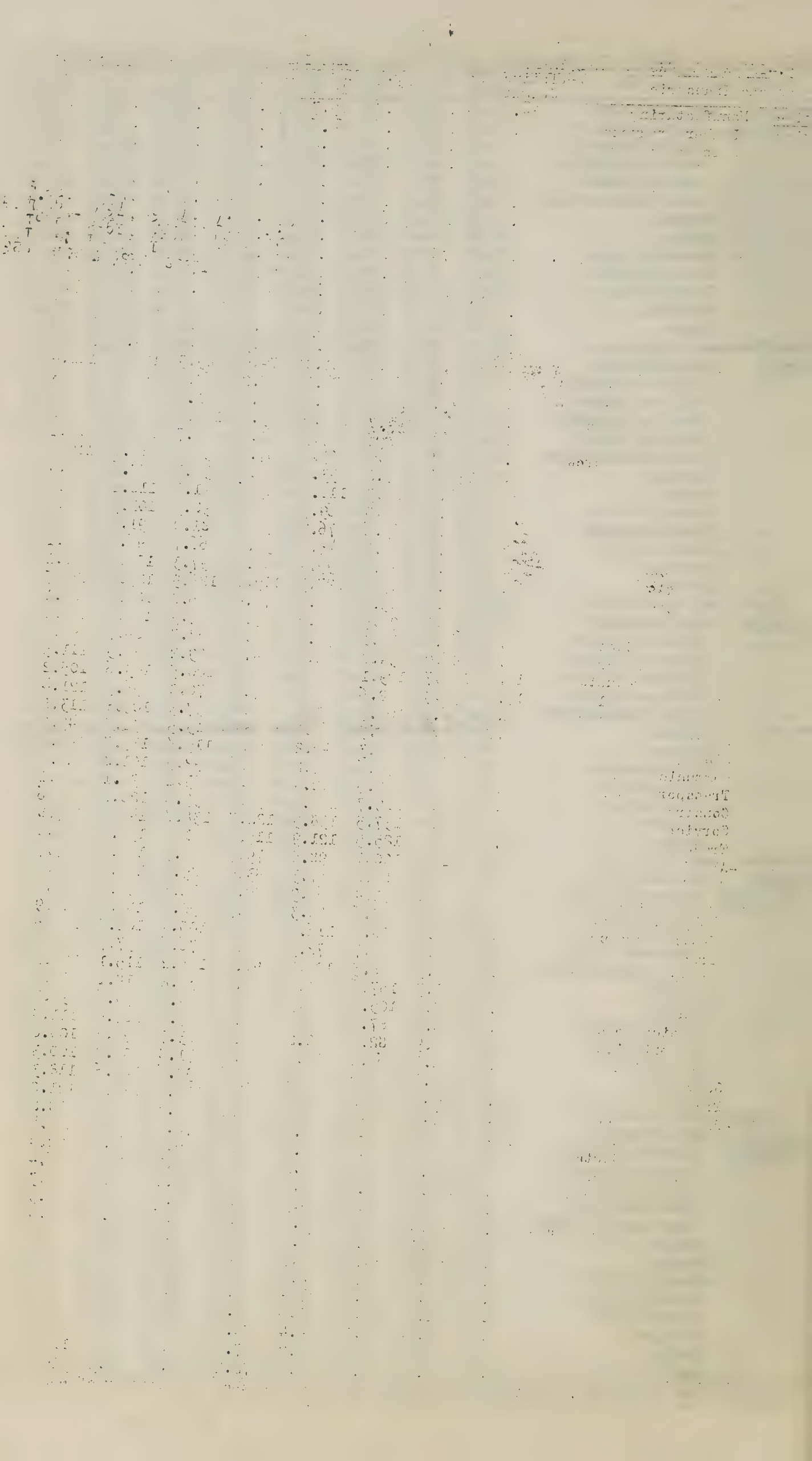


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.6	89.4	89.2	85.3	78.5	88.4	106.2	113.5
Plant products - edible	4.5	103.4	101.1	95.0	96.7	95.1	111.5	105.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	100.8	100.3	98.1	96.1	103.5	107.9	113.2
Textiles	15.6	100.3	98.9	95.8	83.5	92.5	96.3	97.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	101.9	119.6	103.5	106.9	125.6	112.0	120.4
Iron and steel	13.5	68.9	67.2	64.8	60.2	67.6	103.2	120.9
Other manufactures	21.7	91.6	89.9	86.8	77.3	90.2	111.4	118.1
Communications	2.8	62.3	62.7	63.3	75.1	84.6	91.9	107.0
Transportation	10.9	96.6	78.7	83.0	92.3	88.7	96.5	88.6
Construction	4.2	34.1	30.8	39.6	42.8	85.2	106.4	91.0
Trade	12.8	118.1	116.3	120.5	115.5	122.2	128.7	127.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	83.8	82.9	79.5	91.1	107.0	110.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.2	97.6	96.4	97.0	93.7	107.3	121.0	114.8
Leather products	21.4	109.1	108.3	106.9	106.8	116.4	127.9	99.0
Other manufactures	39.8	92.3	91.0	92.4	87.6	102.9	117.2	122.1
Transportation	12.5	93.3	81.6	103.6	99.3	107.7	115.5	114.9
Construction	8.6	97.1	95.6	94.2	98.0	73.7	184.6	126.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.7	93.4	96.3	93.7	104.0	125.7	115.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.8	94.4	93.2	89.1	80.8	91.4	104.5	112.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	96.8	99.7	100.9	99.5	104.1	118.1	117.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	112.5	110.5	106.8	99.5	105.7	114.1	120.2
Textiles	12.4	91.7	92.4	90.7	84.3	90.9	105.1	110.1
Iron and steel	10.3	81.1	78.7	66.1	54.7	71.4	95.3	116.3
Other manufactures	25.7	96.1	93.8	91.8	81.8	94.2	102.0	107.4
Communications	2.9	65.7	65.4	68.9	74.5	85.5	93.7	105.4
Transportation	5.9	87.9	85.7	89.0	93.7	99.8	127.4	135.2
Construction	2.6	53.5	43.9	58.0	41.4	92.6	120.3	137.6
Trade	21.1	120.8	119.2	118.7	111.9	118.7	128.9	125.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.7	94.8	92.9	85.6	97.5	111.4	117.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	88.8	87.7	84.4	75.9	85.5	105.8	117.6
Lumber products	3.9	42.8	42.3	53.9	34.5	46.7	65.3	118.2
Pulp and paper	17.3	93.4	93.2	85.6	74.4	84.6	108.2	109.8
Other manufactures	25.3	102.1	99.9	94.8	92.1	101.1	121.5	124.2
Construction	15.4	145.7	142.7	160.2	81.4	153.7	203.8	157.2
Trade	15.9	118.0	115.2	112.2	108.4	111.4	117.3	127.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.3	99.3	100.8	87.2	102.5	123.4	125.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	88.2	86.0	81.6	65.8	77.8	97.1	114.8
Textiles	18.4	83.4	83.7	89.8	72.0	81.6	84.8	91.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	90.7	94.6	83.3	71.3	96.3	111.9	127.2
Iron and steel	27.6	79.3	72.7	67.6	47.5	56.1	93.4	128.1
Other manufactures	24.7	104.6	103.8	94.2	85.2	98.5	107.5	111.3
Construction	3.3	60.1	52.6	53.2	43.9	169.2	259.1	173.4
Trade	8.6	119.4	116.5	112.7	96.5	106.3	118.1	129.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.3	87.7	83.9	69.4	86.9	108.0	118.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.0	148.1	147.6	117.8	82.1	90.3	106.8	147.4
Iron and steel	72.0	155.9	155.8	118.2	77.0	85.9	103.8	150.5
Other manufactures	15.0	119.6	117.4	116.5	103.3	108.1	118.7	135.1
Construction	1.3	26.8	19.2	18.9	18.1	18.1	57.7	181.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	133.5	132.6	109.3	80.6	88.3	105.5	150.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	91.1	88.9	87.0	81.8	86.8	101.7	118.6
Animal products - edible	5.9	119.5	114.9	108.3	95.7	101.7	101.0	106.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	94.3	95.2	91.6	91.4	99.4	105.3	117.3
Textiles	5.7	119.0	112.2	122.9	95.7	100.7	104.8	107.0
Iron and steel	18.5	72.9	71.5	70.4	70.9	71.7	101.7	153.5
Other manufactures	14.2	103.4	101.0	95.9	88.3	100.9	99.4	114.5
Transportation	9.6	70.5	70.8	71.6	71.0	75.4	84.7	95.7
Construction	2.8	37.2	33.4	20.9	19.5	48.8	54.9	32.8
Trade	30.0	92.6	90.5	88.5	83.1	95.2	102.3	108.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.5	83.5	81.2	77.0	86.1	97.1	105.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.8	91.9	86.6	85.4	73.9	80.1	96.8	106.6
Lumber products	7.7	59.1	57.2	54.4	44.8	43.8	57.6	78.4
Other manufactures	30.1	107.1	100.2	99.8	87.7	96.2	116.4	121.2
Communications	7.9	98.9	99.1	91.4	94.4	101.0	110.0	130.6
Transportation	18.3	95.4	91.3	92.0	91.7	96.3	105.2	111.2
Construction	6.5	50.9	45.6	36.6	40.4	60.3	108.7	88.5
Services	6.5	97.8	93.6	94.6	76.8	91.5	102.6	111.1
Trade	23.0	119.1	118.8	109.2	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	93.4	89.7	85.9	79.2	87.6	104.6	110.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR, CANADA.



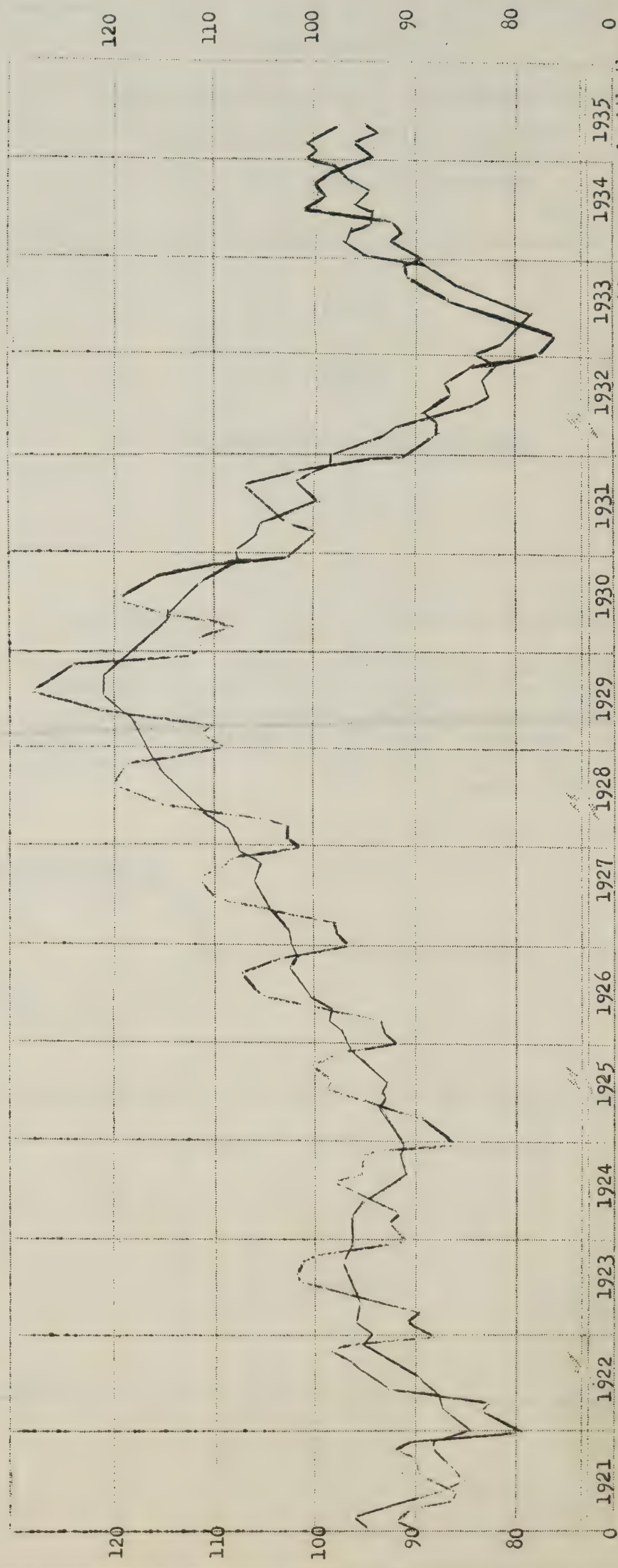
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 26, 1935.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,270 firms throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in employment at the beginning of June, in which most industrial groups shared. The payrolls of these employers were enlarged from 893,088 on May 1 to 915,792 at the beginning of June, or by 22,704 persons. The crude index at the latest date stood at 97.6, as compared with 95.2 in the preceding month, and 96.6 on June 1, 1934. On the same date in the thirteen preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows: 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the advance on June 1, 1935, provided work for many persons, it was smaller than the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after adjustment for seasonal variation, declined from 97.4 on May 1 to 95.1 at the latest date.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs considerably exceeding the average seasonal gain noted on June 1 in the last fourteen years. The favourable movement extended to practically all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, local and railway transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, shipping and stevedoring was slacker, and there were temporary losses in highway construction owing to the closing of certain unemployment relief camps.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

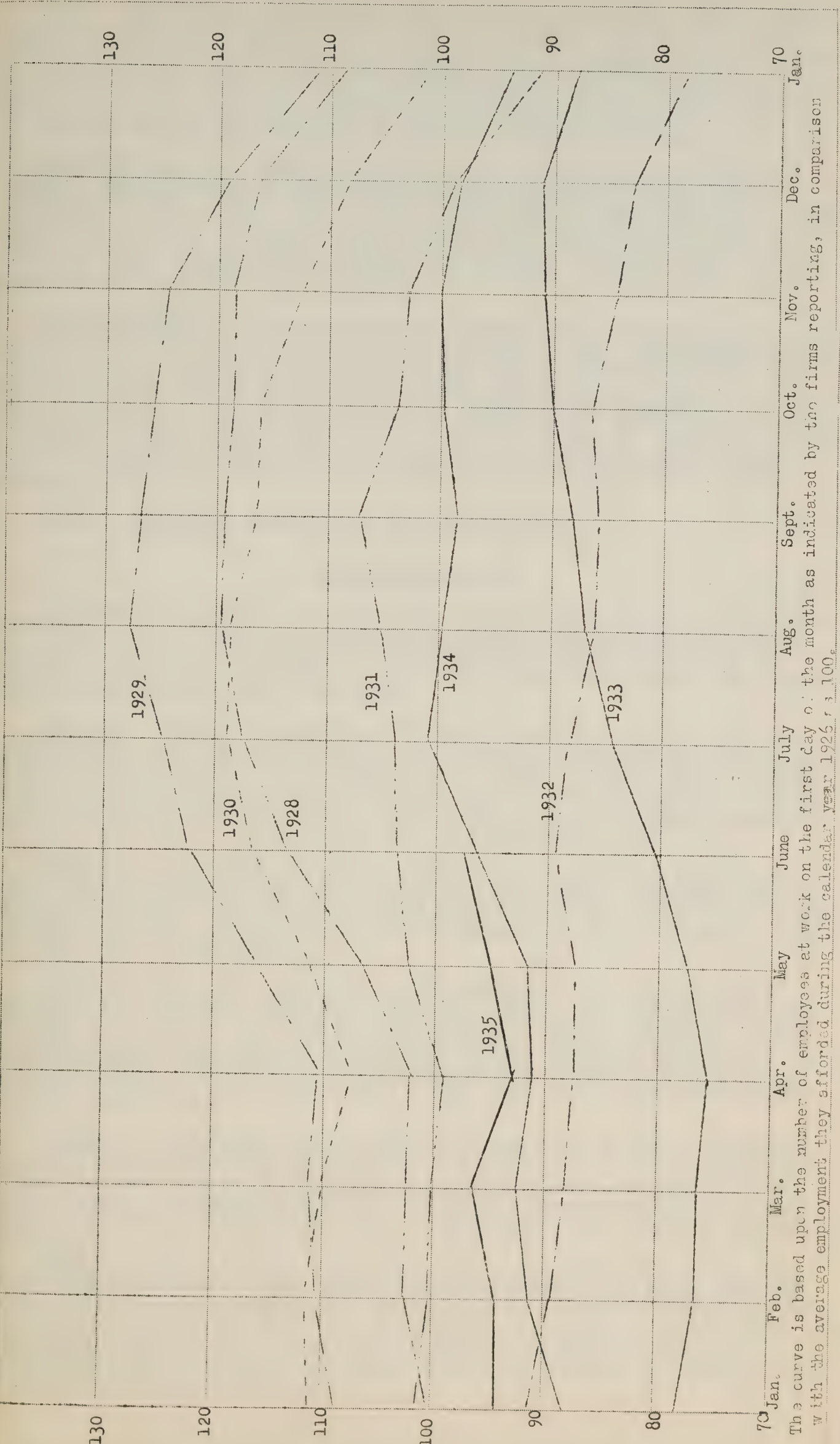
Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas except Ontario, where there was a minor contraction; firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employed the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.— Gains that exceeded the average increase between May 1 and June 1 in the last fourteen years were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 661 employers with a combined working force of 72,427 persons, as compared with 69,437 on May 1. This increase was very much larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, when employment generally was in rather smaller volume. Manufacturing registered heightened activity at the latest date, particularly in the lumber, iron and steel, pulp and paper and animal food divisions. Construction and coal-mining also afforded greater employment, but transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.— Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather plants showed a falling-off in personnel. The general gain indicated by the co-operating establishments did not provide work for so many persons as were added to the payrolls on the same date of last year; the index, however, was then nearly three points lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,209 firms employing 257,837 workers on June 1, 1935, or 11,165 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.— There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction, services and trade on June 1, 1935, but the temporary release of large numbers of men from the unemployment relief camps offset these gains, with the result that there was a small decline in employment in the province as a whole. The payrolls of the 4,094 co-operating establishments aggregated 388,720 employees at the latest date; as compared with 388,963 on May 1, this was a loss of 243 persons. Within the group of factory

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926, = 100.

employment, the tendency was generally upward except in textiles and iron and steel, in both of which the falling-off was seasonal in character. The general index of employment stood at 101.6 on June 1, as compared with 101.7 on May 1, 1935, and 104.4 at the beginning of June in 1934, when important advances had been indicated. This was the first report since July, 1933, in which activity in Ontario was at a lower level than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, but as already stated, it was expected that the contraction in employment would be temporary.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and pulp and paper industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 116,247 persons, as against 110,869 in the preceding month. Rather smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index then was lower by nearly three points.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 80,561 was employed by the 969 reporting firms, which had 77,147 employees at the beginning of May. This increase considerably exceeded the average gain on June 1 in the years since 1920, being also much larger than that noted on the same date in 1934, when the index of employment was lower than at the first of June of the present year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was most pronounced in edible animal, lumber and vegetable food factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, logging, transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment in all these centres, except Quebec, was in greater volume than at the same date of last year.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,299 co-operating firms employed 130,353 persons, an increase of 1,305 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and mineral products, reported increases, and construction and trade were also busier. On the other hand, transportation was slacker. The index, at 87.2, was slightly higher than in June, 1934, when the indicated gains were on a much larger scale.

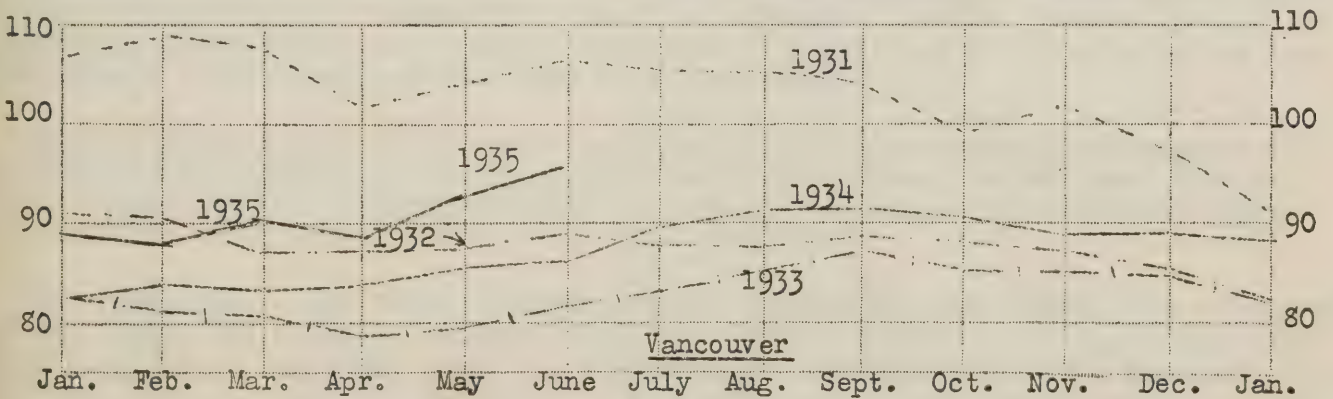
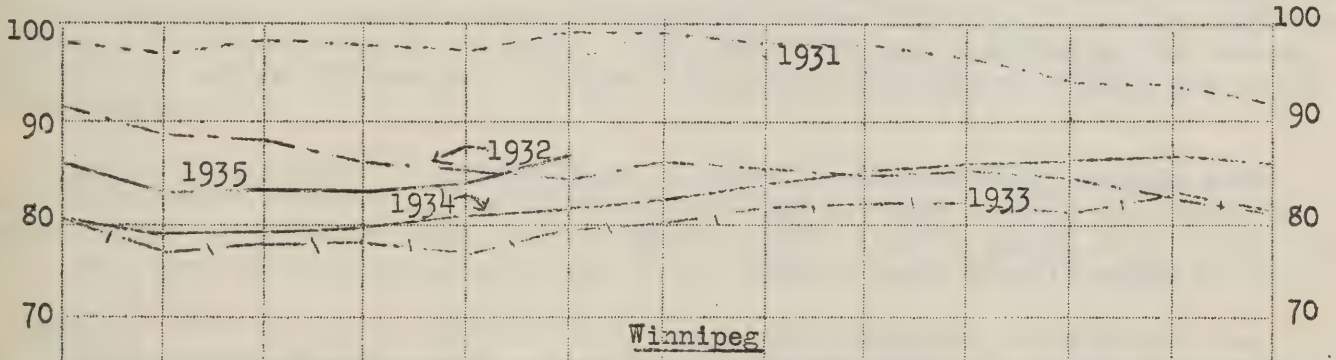
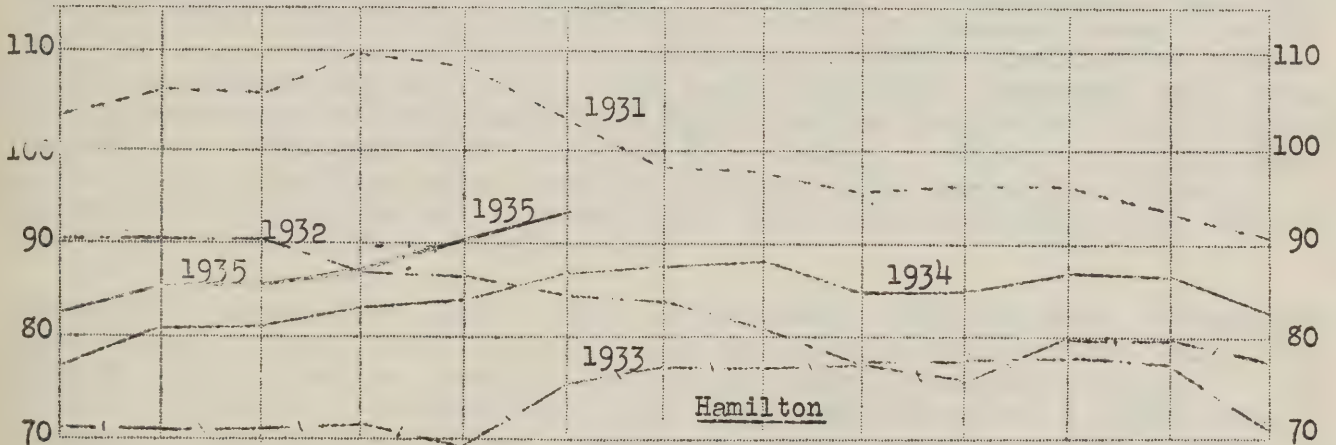
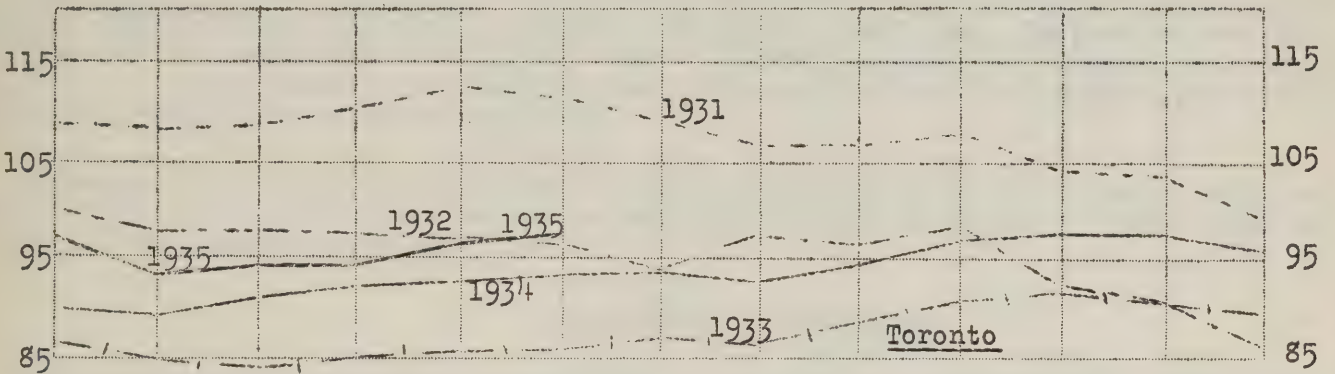
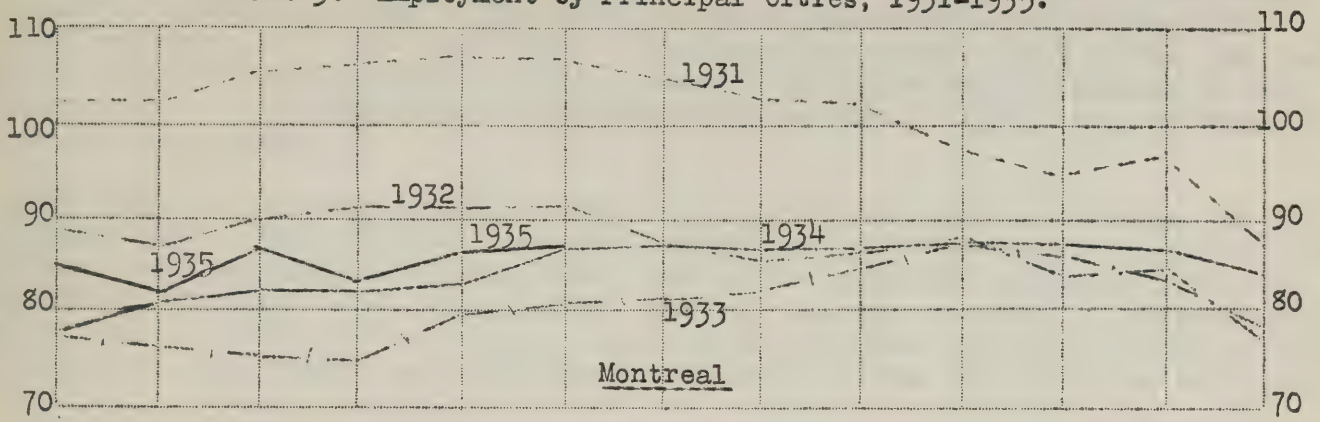
Quebec.- On the whole, there was a contraction in Quebec City; this was chiefly due to losses in manufacturing, while construction was brisker. Statements were tabulated from 166 establishments having 12,567 workers, as against 12,697 in the preceding month. Advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was two points higher.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,382 employers in Toronto with 118,969 persons on their payrolls, compared with 117,439 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were reductions in iron and steel and textile factories, but the trend was upward in food, fur, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other industries. Transportation and construction also afforded more employment. The general index was higher than on June 1, 1934, when the indicated expansion had been on a smaller scale.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing reported moderately heightened activity of a general character, while construction and trade also showed improvement. The gain was rather greater than that noted at the beginning of June of last year; the index was then slightly lower. A combined working force of 13,333 employees was recorded on June 1, 1935, by the 172 co-operating firms, who had had 13,035 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 270 employers reported 29,914 workers on their paylists, as compared with 28,883 at the beginning of May. This increase was larger than on June 1 in any other year since 1922, except 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while transportation and construction were also rather more active. Employment was brisker than on the same date of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.-- Employment in the Border Cities showed a seasonal decrease on June 1, for which data were received from 166 firms with 16,727 employees, or 1,334 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while there were only slight general changes in the other groups. A decline had also been registered on June 1, 1934, but employment was then in lesser volume.

Winnipeg.-- An aggregate working force of 37,125 persons was indicated by the 443 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 36,499 employees on May 1. This increase was decidedly larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was several points lower. Most of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing, food, iron and steel and other factories showing heightened activity; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were slight.

Vancouver.-- Manufacturing and construction reported gains in Vancouver, the advance in the former taking place mainly in food and lumber factories. Statements were tabulated from 401 employers with 30,588 workers in their employ, as compared with 29,598 on May 1. A much smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, and the index was then lower by over ten points.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while the course of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1931 is shown in Chart 3. The curves are based on the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed an advance considerably exceeding the average gain recorded between May and June 1 in the years, 1921-1934. Statements were tabulated from 5,523 manufacturers employing 494,194 operatives, as compared with 480,145 in the preceding month. The crude index rose from 95.6 on May 1 to 98.4 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June 1, 1931, while the seasonally-adjusted index, at 95.4 (or half a point higher than in the preceding month) was also at its highest point in forty-eight months.

Gains were registered on June 1, 1935, in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, textile, tobacco and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber were greater than in any other month since June 1, 1930; those in iron and steel and textiles, though comparatively small, were interesting because the trend of employment in these industries has usually been unfavourable at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The only declines at the latest date were in leather and musical instrument factories, and were of a minor character in both cases.

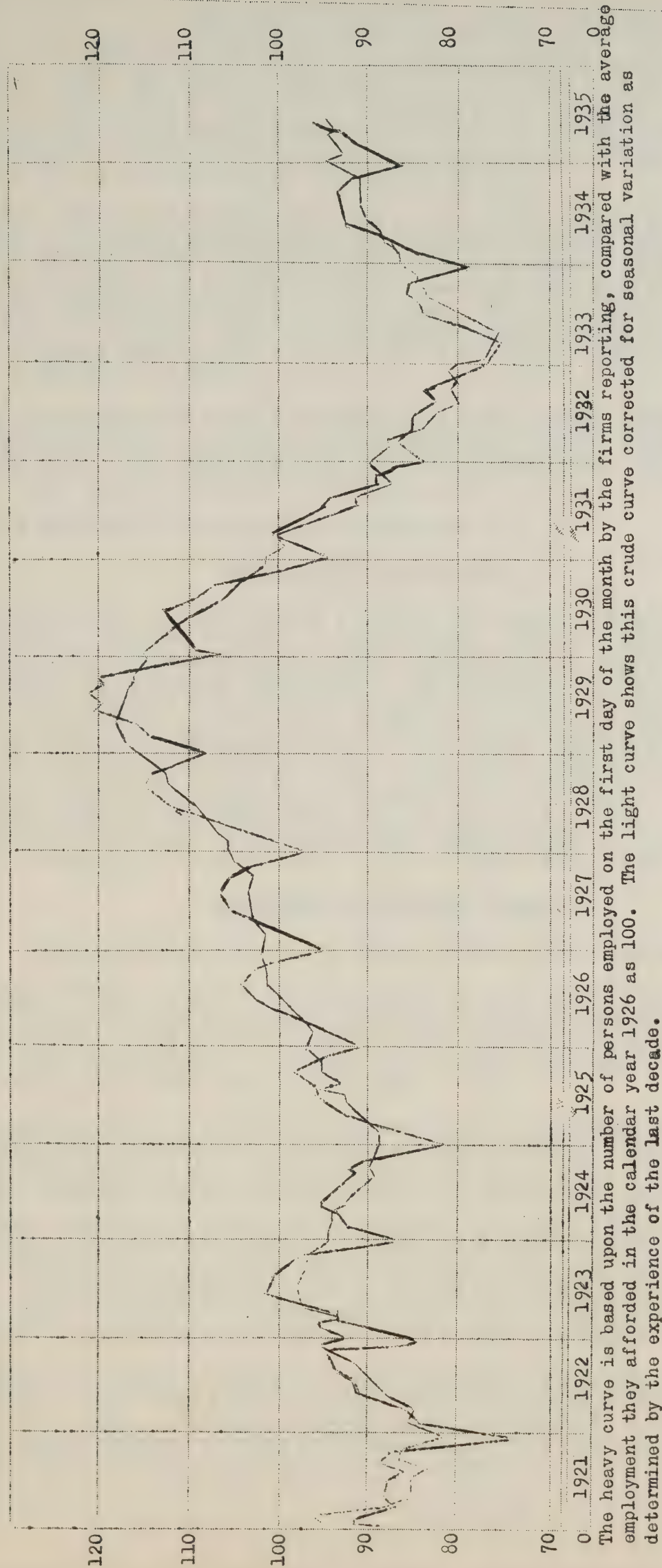
Logging.-- Employment in logging camps increased to some extent. Returns were received from 284 firms employing 26,681 workers, or 495 more than in the preceding month. Reductions had been indicated on June 1, 1934, and the index, at 75.0, was then much lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 96.0.

Mining.-- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed decided improvement, that in coal being contra-seasonal. The operators making returns, numbering 331, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 54,516, as against 53,068 in their last return. Additions to staffs had also been noted on the same date in 1934; employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.-- An improvement was indicated in telephones and telegraphs; 85 companies in the communications group reported 20,962 workers, or 424 more than on May 1. Employment was slightly brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a smaller increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.-- The trend was downward in shipping and stevedoring, but steam railway and street and electric railway operations showed greater activity, although the gains were not sufficiently large to counteract the reductions in water transportation. Data were received from 395 employers in this group with 94,296 workers on their pay-rolls, as compared with 94,655 on May 1. The decrease compared unfavourably with the advance indicated on June 1, 1934, when the index was fractionally higher than at the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building and railway construction and maintenance, but large numbers of men were temporarily released from unemployment relief work on Ontario highways, more than offsetting gains in highway construction in the other economic areas. One thousand and thirty-eight employers reported a staff of 104,900 persons, as compared with 99,254 in the preceding month. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was smaller than on June 1, 1934, when a considerable proportion of the indicated increase had been due to unemployment relief works, mainly in connection with the highways; the indexes in the building and railway divisions, however, were higher in the early summer of the present year than at the beginning of June in 1934 or 1933.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 458 firms employing 25,630 persons, as compared with 25,082 on May 1. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in 1934, although the gains then indicated had been on a larger scale. The additions to staffs reported on June 1, 1935, were smaller than the usual seasonal increase between May 1 and June 1 in the last fourteen years, possibly as a result of the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the first of June.

Trade.- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 1,156 establishments reported 94,613 employees, or 453 more than in their last return. An increase had also been shown on June 1, 1934, when the index was a few points lower. Most of the advance on the date under review took place in wholesale houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 15, 1935, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.7 on Apr. 15, 1935, as compared with 16.5 on Mar. 25, 1935, while on Apr. 23, 1934, the percentage was 16.6. Recent press reports state that there were 2,044,752 persons registered as unemployed on May 20, an increase of 292 compared with Apr. 15, but as compared with the same date of last year, there was a decrease of 45,629. There were approximately 10,334,000 insured persons aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain on May 20, an increase of 14,000 compared with Apr. 15, 1935, and of 141,000 over May 15, 1934. The fact that this improvement was not reflected in the unemployment figures quoted above, was due to an increase in the number of juveniles out of work as compared with a month earlier.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York showed a seasonal decrease of 1.4 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Seasonal curtailment in the clothing industries accounted for most of the decline. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 73.7; this was 2.3 p.c. higher than in May, 1934.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,547 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 234,782 persons in May, as compared with 243,955 in April, a decline of 3.8 p.c. The principal decreases were in the boot and shoe and cotton goods industries.

Illinois.- According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, from 4,342 employers throughout the state, there was a seasonal decline of 0.3 p.c. in the persons employed in manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments between Apr. 15 and May 15. The index of employment stood at 74.0 in May, 1935, as compared with 72.4 in the same month of last year. Factory employment showed curtailment, while improvement was noted in other industries included in the survey of employment.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 85.1 in April, 1935, as compared with 85.7 in March, and 79.6 in April, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in rubber, leather, printing and publishing and some other industries, while textile, food and some other factories were busier.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	83.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1935.
100.0 7.9 28.2 42.4 12.7 8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1935.

14.2 1.4 13.0 1.5 3.3 1.8 4.1 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1935.

100.0 54.0 2.9 5.9 2.3 10.3 11.5 2.8 10.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative June 1 May 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1 June 1							
	Weight	1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	54.0	98.4	95.6	93.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6
Animal products - edible	2.5	120.6	111.1	115.8	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9
Fur and products	.2	99.0	84.8	86.5	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9
Leather and products	2.4	108.1	108.8	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	112.0	113.4	105.9	100.1	98.3	99.2	83.4
Lumber and products	4.3	75.6	67.2	71.1	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	68.1	56.3	61.9	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6
Furniture	.7	72.4	70.9	73.1	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0
Other lumber products	1.2	101.6	98.2	98.2	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3
Musical instruments	.1	27.4	29.0	30.4	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.9	92.6	98.3	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7
Pulp and paper products	6.4	96.7	93.4	93.6	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	86.7	81.6	84.5	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6
Paper products	.9	109.7	108.0	105.7	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	105.5	104.1	101.7	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4
Rubber products	1.3	91.3	91.2	96.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0
Textile products	10.5	112.4	111.9	109.8	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	127.3	124.2	125.6	102.4	107.0	102.8	97.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.3	85.8	91.0	74.1	80.4	81.5	86.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	127.6	128.3	125.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2
Silk and silk goods	1.1	512.7	508.9	491.8	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	117.9	117.1	118.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	101.0	102.9	94.2	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1
Other textile products	1.1	94.3	95.2	96.7	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	115.5	109.7	107.0	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3
Tobacco	.9	104.1	94.1	99.7	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	130.1	130.4	116.6	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	118.8	111.8	121.4	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	131.0	130.6	123.5	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	77.9	69.4	73.5	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3
Electric current	1.5	111.0	109.0	107.9	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7
Electrical apparatus	1.3	108.1	106.0	103.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2
Iron and steel products	12.4	86.2	86.0	77.1	61.7	69.4	92.2	115.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	104.0	98.7	92.2	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	90.1	88.7	78.9	62.8	78.6	93.1	126.8
Agricultural implements	.6	61.8	61.2	47.0	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4
Land vehicles	5.7	86.9	89.1	78.8	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6
Automobiles and parts	2.2	145.8	154.6	117.7	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.2	69.1	61.0	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6
Heating appliances	.5	97.4	94.3	88.1	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.0	72.1	63.8	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	92.9	92.7	79.7	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.7	80.2	79.1	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	121.3	119.0	111.0	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.6	129.3	134.5	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	123.5	118.7	112.5	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6
LOGGING	2.9	96.0	93.9	75.0	40.7	37.9	53.3	90.0
MINING	5.9	119.2	116.2	106.2	91.4	96.8	105.3	115.6
Coal	2.4	83.2	82.2	79.7	78.2	86.5	92.2	96.4
Metallic ores	2.8	216.7	211.0	175.2	135.9	133.0	139.4	148.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.8	85.4	91.3	65.3	74.4	97.7	135.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.2	77.5	78.0	83.2	94.1	104.7	119.6
Telegraphs	.5	89.4	85.5	85.5	81.7	98.0	106.2	119.9
Telephones	1.8	76.5	75.4	76.1	83.6	93.1	104.3	119.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	79.9	80.1	80.3	79.0	85.5	98.6	108.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	111.3	109.8	110.4	113.4	113.1	121.0	124.1
Steam railways	6.1	70.4	69.8	71.4	67.8	77.1	92.2	101.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	83.6	90.3	83.6	89.1	91.4	101.7	118.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	89.5	84.7	116.7	67.8	92.9	121.8	137.0
Building	2.4	54.0	47.2	47.8	33.8	62.9	113.8	140.8
Highway	5.9	146.1	154.5	242.8	106.7	147.7	159.7	177.2
Railway	3.2	72.9	58.0	69.5	66.3	74.0	97.7	114.8
SERVICES	2.8	118.5	116.4	115.4	106.2	116.8	125.9	134.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.5	110.9	113.1	100.6	111.1	125.5	136.4
Professional	.3	125.5	127.3	119.0	118.6	129.4	125.2	126.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.1	122.7	118.2	111.5	121.9	126.6	134.3
TRADE	10.3	119.9	119.3	116.5	109.1	116.1	124.0	127.6
Retail	7.6	126.2	126.0	123.0	114.9	122.1	130.9	132.2
Wholesale	2.7	105.5	104.0	101.4	96.0	102.4	108.5	117.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	97.6	95.2	96.6	80.7	89.1	103.6	116.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	37.0	102.2	92.4	101.2	79.3	84.5	99.2	114.8
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.2	90.8	69.8	87.0	46.2	57.8	70.7	109.7
Pulp and paper	5.3	147.8	129.6	149.9	125.7	132.3	137.9	167.1
Textile products	4.2	82.5	82.1	88.0	74.3	78.6	84.3	87.4
Iron and steel	11.8	104.8	99.9	95.0	66.6	61.7	98.2	114.1
Other manufactures	10.5	99.6	89.1	105.5	97.7	110.6	109.8	113.1
Logging	3.1	106.2	120.6	123.7	52.0	43.6	58.0	108.8
Mining	21.8	106.1	104.8	95.4	91.5	101.7	107.3	111.3
Communications	2.4	83.2	78.9	81.8	82.1	94.3	115.1	120.0
Transportation	9.6	60.3	85.0	60.2	75.3	84.7	83.1	116.3
Construction	17.2	137.6	102.8	131.1	83.7	141.2	144.5	179.8
Services	1.7	161.6	154.5	153.6	144.9	167.1	187.2	156.6
Trade	7.2	112.0	110.4	111.0	99.5	108.1	123.5	117.7
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.6	97.4	98.4	82.8	96.4	105.2	122.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	61.5	97.9	95.2	94.4	82.1	88.9	103.0	114.3
Lumber products	3.4	83.5	72.7	80.8	66.4	73.4	95.8	109.8
Pulp and paper	8.1	90.3	86.0	87.9	79.7	78.6	91.7	105.9
Textile products	18.1	119.2	117.9	116.0	94.6	102.1	102.8	103.6
Iron and steel	9.4	73.0	72.4	68.5	59.5	69.5	97.0	117.3
Other manufactures	22.5	103.4	100.8	100.1	91.0	98.4	112.7	124.2
Logging	4.3	136.1	132.4	100.5	52.1	52.2	73.4	119.8
Mining	2.4	137.8	127.9	131.9	96.5	92.4	101.3	140.4
Communications	1.9	70.7	69.7	71.1	79.9	91.7	100.3	115.5
Transportation	10.5	83.5	80.1	86.2	79.8	85.5	98.2	104.2
Construction	9.0	60.2	47.6	60.1	52.1	73.9	111.9	112.4
Services	2.4	102.9	99.8	98.8	97.0	102.4	109.1	110.7
Trade	8.0	125.8	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2	132.8	137.2
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	93.8	89.7	90.9	79.3	87.8	104.3	114.5
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	62.3	99.6	98.0	93.6	78.9	85.8	98.2	112.7
Lumber products	3.8	67.9	61.9	67.5	53.5	65.9	89.7	110.5
Pulp and paper	6.7	97.2	96.0	94.4	86.2	91.1	96.8	110.2
Textile products	11.1	108.3	108.7	106.0	94.2	97.6	101.4	102.1
Iron and steel	17.0	93.2	94.3	81.1	59.9	69.4	89.8	116.6
Other manufactures	23.7	109.9	106.1	105.0	91.9	97.5	106.6	115.9
Logging	1.7	71.8	64.7	51.1	28.6	18.4	36.7	59.4
Mining	4.6	184.1	177.7	150.5	119.3	121.6	137.6	151.3
Communications	2.1	75.9	73.9	75.7	81.4	92.0	101.1	119.5
Transportation	7.1	77.2	74.4	78.1	75.4	84.3	101.5	108.5
Construction	9.2	99.7	120.4	190.1	73.4	98.0	129.7	157.5
Services	2.9	146.1	144.7	141.9	125.9	135.0	145.4	158.6
Trade	10.1	128.7	127.5	123.6	115.5	121.8	130.6	130.5
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.6	101.7	104.4	81.6	89.9	104.2	117.8
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	30.6	94.9	91.4	89.5	85.7	89.9	101.0	117.5
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.0	84.8	76.3	87.1	82.9	81.1	96.2	138.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	89.4	86.0	83.9	86.3	90.4	101.9	111.7
Textile products	2.1	114.1	114.4	114.2	96.7	103.7	98.9	95.8
Iron and steel	10.5	76.4	74.7	71.0	71.9	74.7	91.3	108.3
Other manufactures	13.1	118.7	113.3	110.6	101.8	108.6	115.0	129.9
Logging	.9	73.5	91.3	52.3	17.1	22.0	8.5	36.8
Mining	6.5	87.1	88.0	84.9	82.3	83.2	93.8	91.9
Communications	2.9	86.2	85.0	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2	119.0
Transportation	19.6	84.1	82.9	83.6	81.5	84.8	100.4	108.7
Construction	17.8	89.4	72.0	90.0	69.1	83.1	108.3	124.8
Services	3.2	93.8	92.8	95.5	91.5	111.1	119.6	140.5
Trade	18.5	105.5	105.6	101.5	97.5	103.8	111.7	122.4
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	92.2	87.9	89.5	82.7	89.3	103.3	115.8
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	38.7	93.0	87.4	82.4	72.5	71.0	89.7	111.7
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	12.1	75.4	68.9	61.0	50.9	52.3	66.1	100.4
Pulp and paper	5.6	103.4	102.3	95.6	89.7	94.5	104.2	106.6
Textile products	1.2	109.9	109.1	97.1	94.2	91.8	107.2	124.2
Iron and steel	3.3	70.3	67.6	66.5	58.4	63.7	86.9	123.0
Other manufactures	16.5	115.1	107.3	106.0	93.6	84.3	111.2	122.2
Logging	7.3	82.7	80.1	66.4	44.5	47.7	58.7	98.3
Mining	8.7	88.2	85.7	80.9	63.8	73.0	76.8	92.9
Communications	3.4	99.8	99.1	94.3	96.0	102.7	116.2	130.9
Transportation	12.3	87.7	86.7	83.3	86.3	92.1	103.0	108.0
Construction	16.2	118.9	111.1	122.4	88.7	125.4	143.9	147.4
Services	3.4	98.1	97.1	95.7	83.1	95.2	106.1	116.1
Trade	10.0	115.3	114.6	106.1	96.2	104.1	114.0	116.0
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	96.6	92.6	89.1	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.3

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

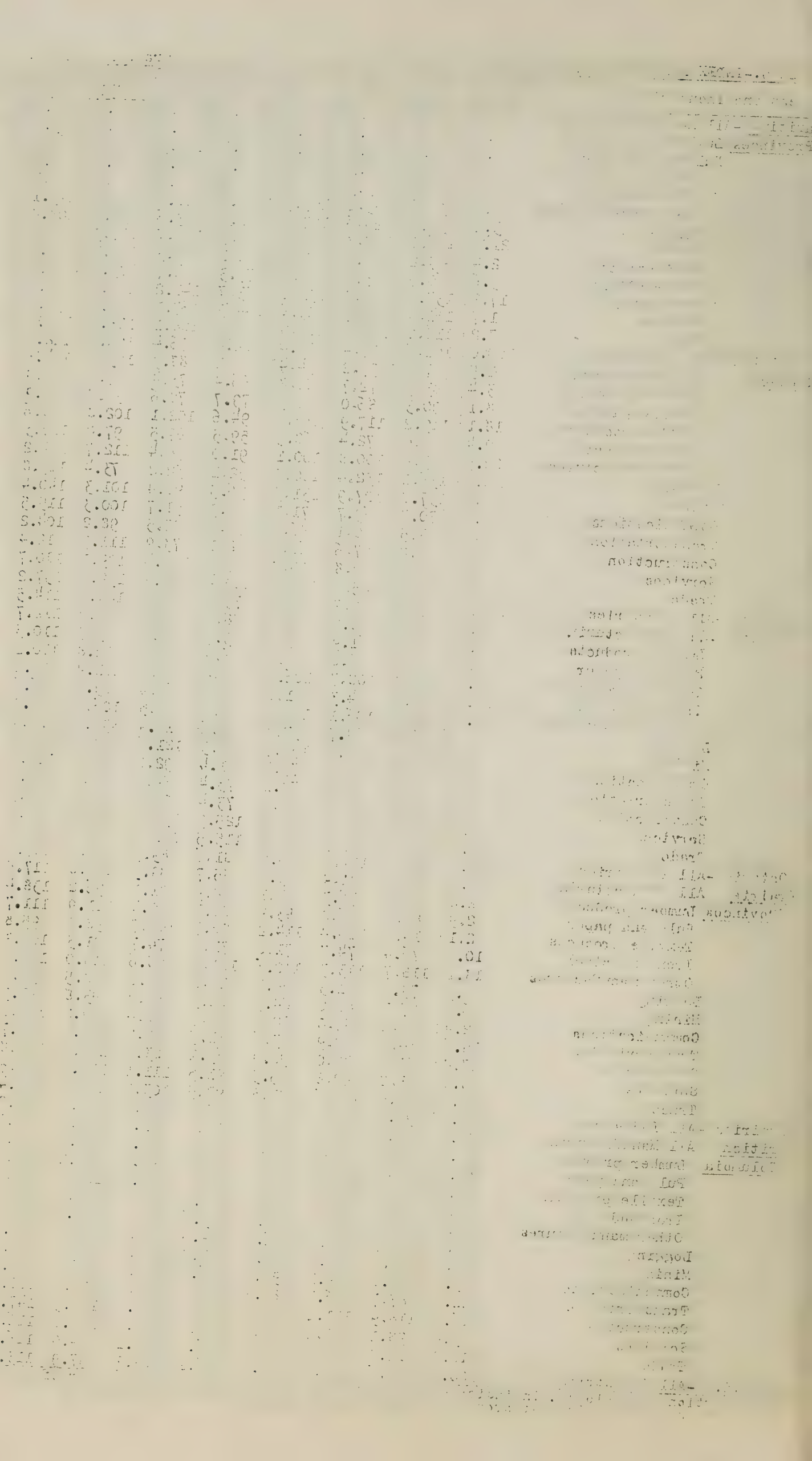


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Weight	June 1 1935	May 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.5	90.2	89.4	87.8	79.3	87.5	103.7	115.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.6	103.4	106.9	103.2	100.5	113.8	112.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	101.6	100.8	99.1	96.8	104.6	108.2	113.2
Textiles	15.3	98.8	100.3	96.1	83.7	91.5	94.6	94.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	102.8	101.9	102.9	103.1	110.3	112.6	126.4
Iron and steel	13.4	69.4	68.9	66.6	57.3	67.7	95.4	122.3
Other manufactures	21.8	92.8	91.6	90.8	81.5	90.4	109.8	121.0
Communications	2.8	62.6	62.3	63.4	73.8	83.4	89.5	104.1
Transportation	10.4	93.7	96.6	93.1	92.1	98.8	107.1	123.1
Construction	4.6	38.3	34.1	46.0	47.9	84.4	111.9	98.6
Trade	13.0	120.3	113.1	121.0	116.0	123.8	131.3	138.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.2	86.3	86.3	80.6	91.7	107.1	116.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.0	96.3	97.6	98.1	96.1	106.3	122.0	119.5
Leather products	20.6	103.9	109.1	104.2	109.2	114.3	129.8	99.8
Other manufactures	40.4	92.8	92.3	95.3	90.0	102.5	117.7	128.8
Transportation	12.7	94.5	93.3	98.9	100.9	109.8	117.6	119.5
Construction	9.9	110.5	97.1	100.4	104.1	90.3	185.4	159.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.8	96.7	97.9	96.8	105.6	126.7	122.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.8	95.5	94.4	90.2	81.6	90.7	102.8	110.3
Plant products - edible	5.3	102.8	96.8	103.0	101.6	106.2	112.7	115.6
Printing and publishing	9.3	114.3	112.5	109.5	103.0	108.2	114.1	119.5
Textiles	12.1	90.1	91.7	87.8	83.0	86.0	99.8	107.3
Iron and steel	10.0	79.6	81.1	67.8	53.6	73.3	91.0	108.3
Other manufactures	26.1	98.5	96.1	93.7	83.7	92.9	103.2	108.5
Communications	2.9	66.4	65.7	68.8	74.6	84.8	91.3	101.2
Transportation	5.9	89.2	87.9	90.6	94.0	100.6	130.8	140.6
Construction	3.1	63.2	53.5	55.9	48.3	88.2	124.1	178.8
Trade	20.6	120.7	120.8	119.4	111.5	118.0	128.4	126.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.7	93.9	86.5	96.8	110.3	118.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.9	89.8	88.8	90.1	81.1	87.9	104.2	119.1
Lumber products	4.0	45.6	42.8	70.2	40.3	50.3	65.4	124.7
Pulp and paper	17.0	93.9	93.4	87.6	82.7	85.1	103.1	106.3
Other manufactures	24.9	102.9	102.1	99.3	95.0	104.1	122.2	128.1
Construction	16.3	156.1	145.7	143.7	97.1	127.3	215.8	249.0
Trade	16.0	121.7	118.0	111.4	108.3	111.2	112.8	120.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.5	101.3	102.4	91.1	100.9	123.4	130.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	91.2	88.2	84.5	73.2	74.4	94.2	113.1
Textiles	18.2	85.4	83.4	87.7	77.0	76.9	88.5	89.7
Electrical apparatus	9.6	93.7	90.7	87.5	71.8	93.9	108.8	123.7
Iron and steel	27.7	82.2	79.3	70.2	57.2	52.7	85.4	122.3
Other manufactures	24.8	108.9	104.6	101.6	94.3	96.3	106.1	117.1
Construction	3.4	62.7	60.1	56.1	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1
Trade	8.3	121.3	119.4	115.6	97.9	106.1	116.2	127.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	93.5	90.3	86.7	75.6	84.9	103.9	118.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	134.7	148.1	114.5	79.8	94.2	98.1	146.8
Iron and steel	69.1	138.6	155.9	113.7	72.9	89.8	92.6	148.4
Other manufactures	16.4	120.4	119.6	117.5	107.7	112.6	120.4	140.3
Construction	1.4	26.7	26.8	20.2	25.2	14.5	68.5	167.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	123.5	133.5	107.1	78.9	91.0	99.5	149.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.4	93.9	91.1	87.4	84.5	87.6	102.9	120.5
Animal products - edible	6.2	128.1	119.5	115.0	108.2	106.8	107.9	108.4
Printing and publishing	5.6	97.2	94.3	104.4	102.4	106.6	100.5	109.2
Textiles	5.6	118.6	119.0	91.0	96.5	100.0	106.1	119.1
Iron and steel	18.7	75.3	72.9	120.0	97.9	104.4	100.5	104.9
Other manufactures	14.3	106.1	103.4	76.7	75.7	79.4	101.8	132.3
Transportation	9.7	72.1	70.5	73.3	71.6	78.4	86.0	91.5
Construction	2.8	37.6	37.2	25.7	21.6	42.2	75.9	52.1
Trade	29.4	92.6	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2	106.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.0	85.5	81.9	79.4	85.2	98.8	107.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.6	97.1	91.9	86.5	78.6	82.0	98.0	109.1
Lumber products	8.6	68.7	59.1	53.5	50.8	48.7	55.7	79.3
Other manufactures	30.0	110.2	107.1	101.9	91.6	96.6	118.5	124.6
Communications	7.7	99.4	98.9	93.9	94.9	101.5	112.7	130.4
Transportation	17.4	93.7	95.4	90.1	95.8	101.4	105.7	109.7
Construction	7.4	59.8	50.9	36.1	40.2	62.8	120.8	85.4
Services	6.3	98.0	97.8	96.0	80.2	89.5	99.8	111.1
Trade	22.5	120.4	119.1	109.5	98.3	106.2	117.3	118.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	96.5	93.4	86.3	81.9	89.4	106.9	110.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

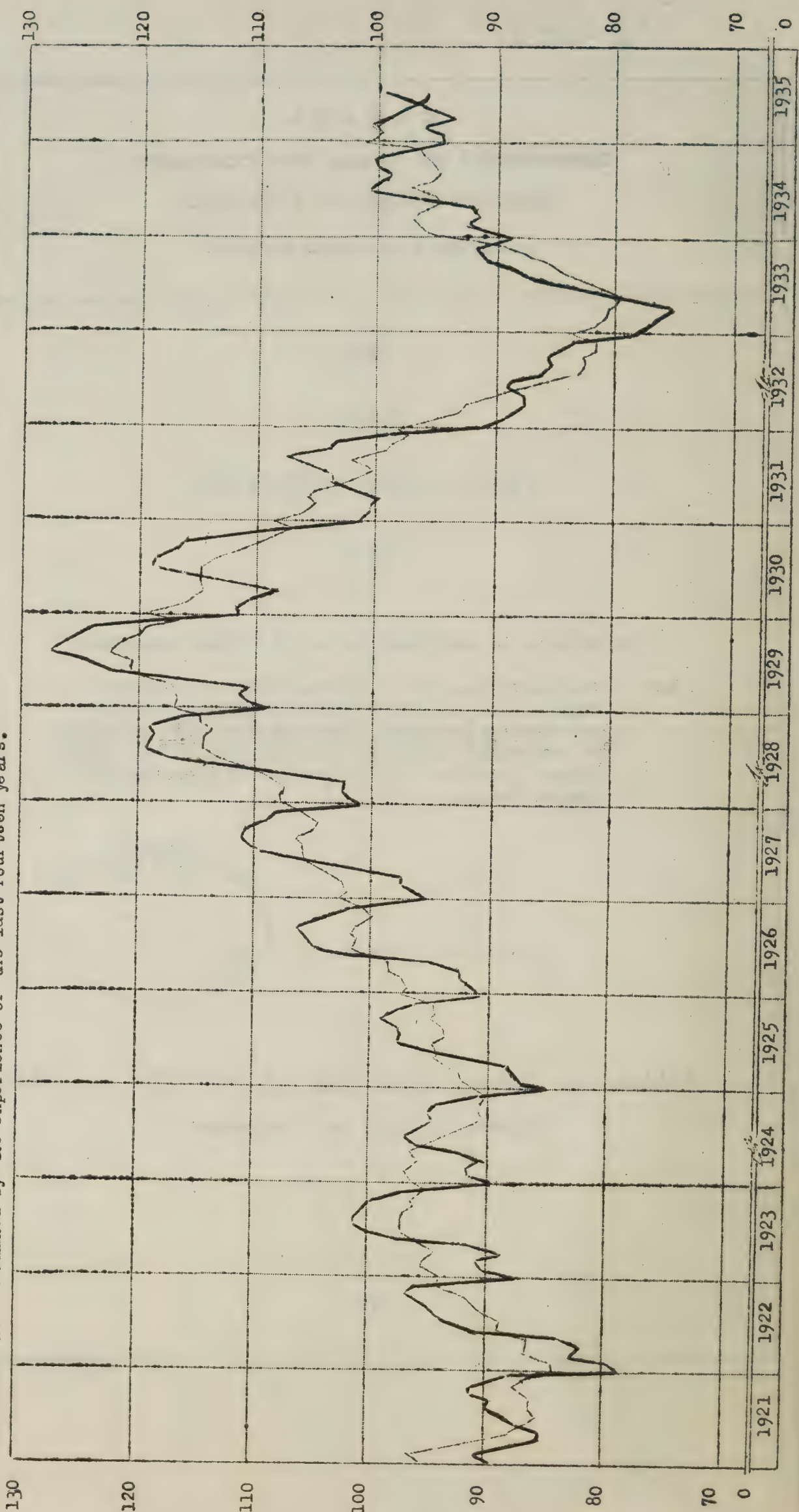
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OTTAWA

1935

CHART I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 26, 1935.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

The general industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,323 employers, whose staffs aggregated 934,262 persons, as compared with 915,746 in the preceding month. Although this increase of 18,516 was considerable, it was smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1934, and was also less than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available; as a result, employment at the latest date was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of July of last year, though it was in considerably greater volume than on July 1, 1933 or 1932. The falling-off as compared with July 1, 1934, was largely due to curtailment in work on highways and roads on which the number of reported workers was smaller by over 50,000 at the beginning of July, 1935, than on the same date last summer. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.5 at the latest date, as compared with 97.6 on June 1, 1935, and with 101.0 on July 1, 1934, while on the same date in the other years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

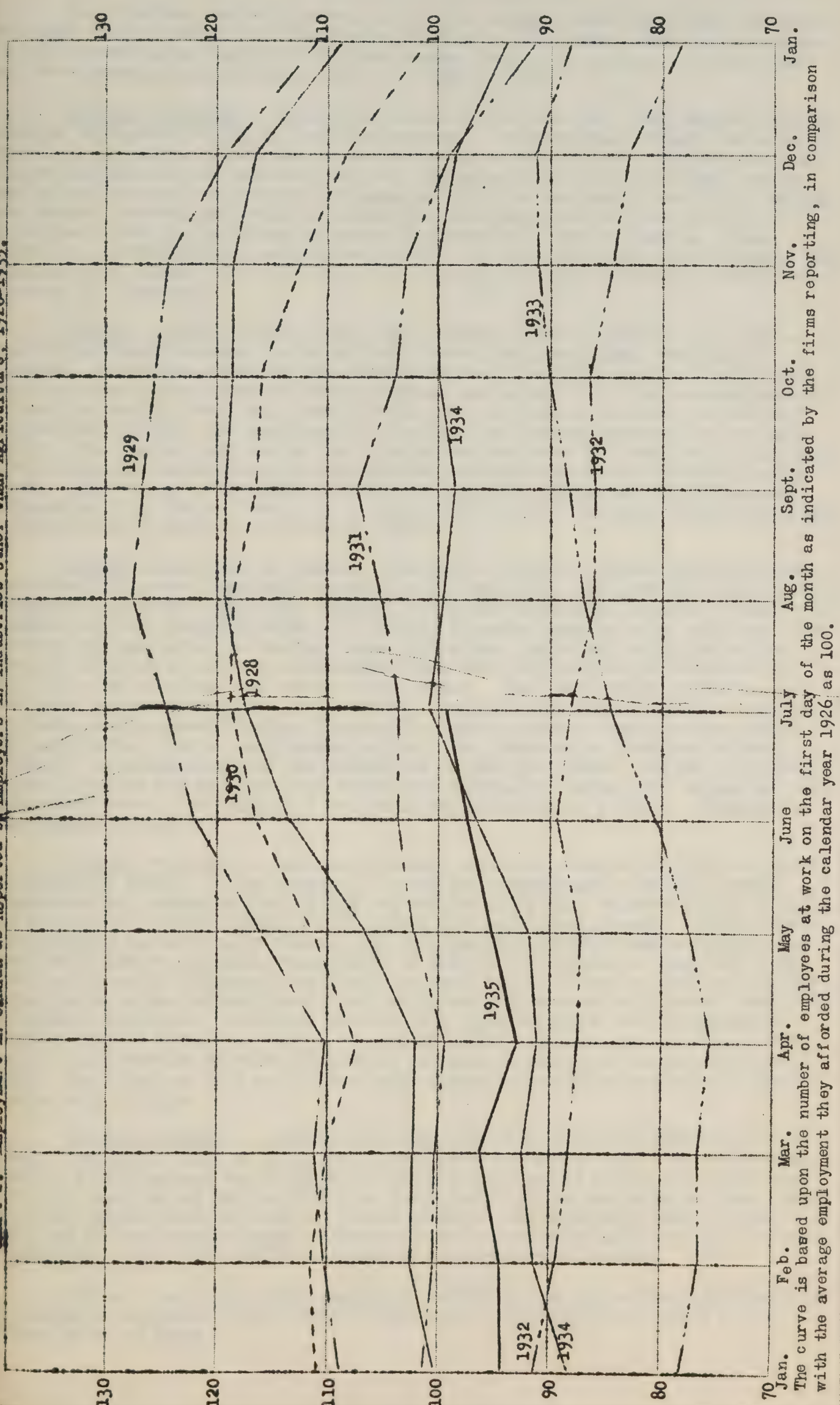
Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food and lumber groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated on July 1 in the years, 1921-1934. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter than in the preceding month, and within the group of factory employment, there were large losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail on page four of this report.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SEASONAL VARIATION.

Indexes of seasonal variation have recently been calculated anew for all industries included in the monthly surveys of employment, and also for manufactures, the monthly factors being based on the experience of the fourteen years, 1921-1934. These new indexes in most cases differ little from those previously used, but where the record is comparatively short, frequent recalculation to include the whole period for which statistics are available is desirable in determining the seasonal factors. As in the former calculation, the Harvard method has been followed in preparing these indexes. The unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted index numbers for all industries and for manufacturing are given, by months from Jan. 1, 1921, in the tables, a, b, c and d on the last four pages of this report, while Charts 1 and 4 illustrate the movements of these indexes.

Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and the tables of indexes marked "a" and "b", show that the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves for all industries were higher in the first six months of the present year than in the first half of 1934, 1933 or 1932; both of these indexes for July 1, 1935, were, however, rather lower than at that date of last year, although they were higher than on July 1 in 1933 or 1932. An explanation of the decline in the first comparison has already been given. The figure for all industries in the last few years includes unemployment relief projects, principally on the highways; for this reason, it is probable that the statistics of employment in manufactures present a more reliable picture of general business conditions. Chart 4 between pages 4 and 4a illustrates the trends of employment in this group, curves being plotted on both the unadjusted and seasonally-corrected indexes, as given in Tables "c" and "d" at the end of this release. These show an uninterruptedly upward movement in the crude index from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1935, while the curve based on the adjusted indexes has also been continuously upward since Feb. 1; in both cases, the curves have been at a higher level than in any period of the preceding three years. On July 1, 1935, the corrected index for manufacturing, at 95.9, was higher than in any other month since June 1, 1931.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The index numbers of employment in all economic areas except Ontario were higher than on the same date of last year, and were generally higher than on July 1 in 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 659 firms employing 76,030 workers, as against 72,329 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 106.7, or 6.3 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1934, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance on the latest date, however, was rather less than the average indicated on July 1 in the years since 1920. Railway and highway construction recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, while there were also additions to staffs in lumber mills and in logging, transportation, communications, services and trade. On the other hand, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the last-named being seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories; leather, textile and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. The improvement in building and highway construction was most marked. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1934, being also rather less than the average increase recorded in the last fourteen years. The forces of the 2,244 co-operating employers aggregated 260,923 persons, compared with 257,889 on June 1, or an addition of 3,034. The index on the latest date was fractionally higher than on July 1, 1934.

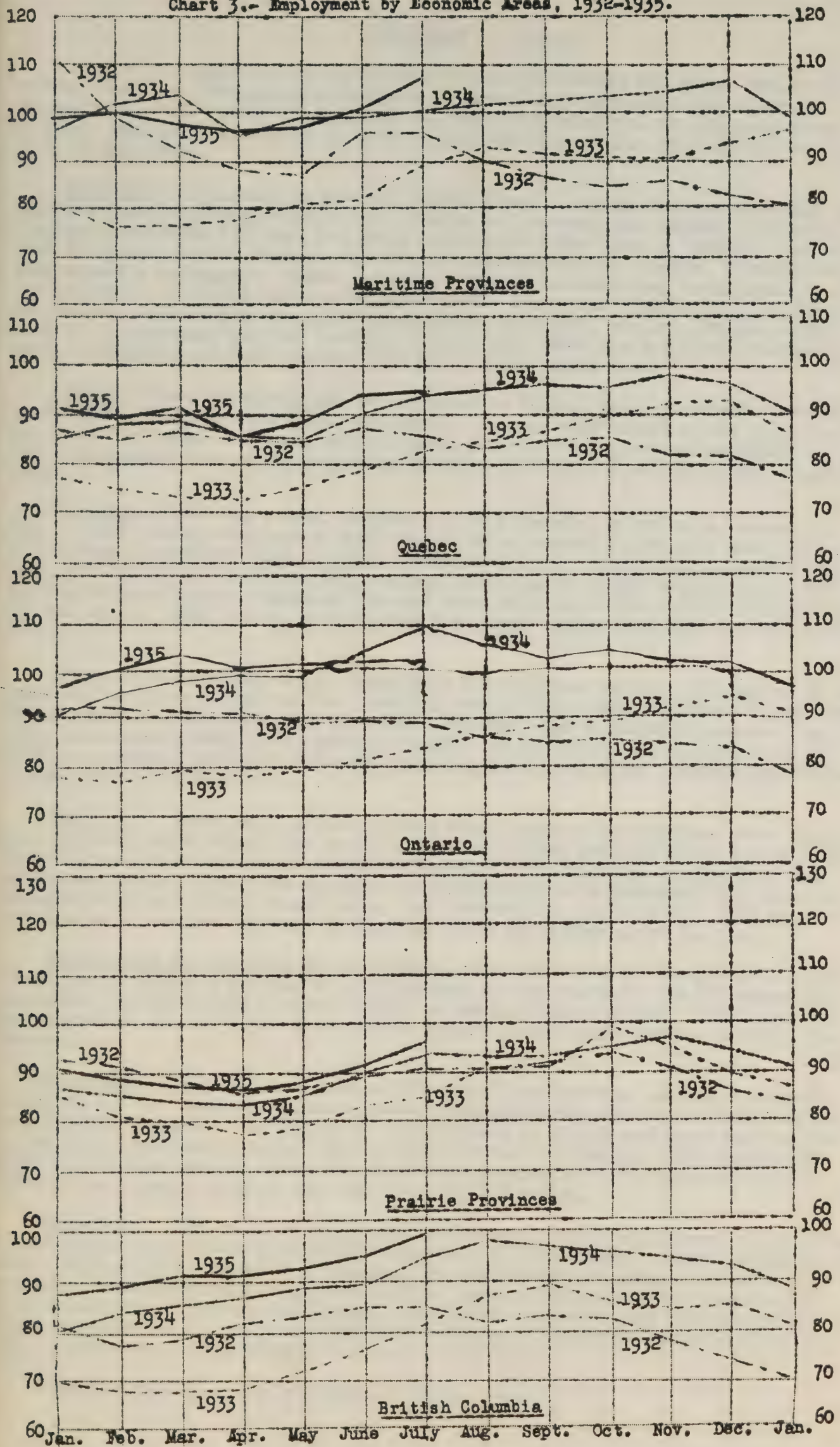
Ontario.- There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,100 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 392,961 employees, or 4,208 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase reported being just over 3,900 workers; the gain noted on the date under review was, therefore, rather above the average, although it was very much smaller than that indicated on the same date in 1934, when the index was over seven points higher. The improvement on July 1, 1935, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, trade and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway and railway divisions. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker; the losses in these groups were large, resulting in a decline in manufacturing as a whole. Logging was also seasonally quiet.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but railway construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the animal food and lumber groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and building also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial employment, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,348 employers with an aggregate staff of 121,438 workers on July 1, as against 116,276 in their last return. This gain of 5,162 workers exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last fourteen years. The index, at 96.3 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 94.1 on July 1, 1934.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 99.5, the highest since the end of 1930. A total working force of 82,910 persons was employed on the date under review by the 972 firms whose data were received and who had 80,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1935, and mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in logging.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 illustrates the course of employment since 1932 in these areas, the curves being based on the figures shown in Table 1.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment generally in these cities was brisker than at the beginning of July of last year.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in manufacturing; animal food, tobacco and beverage and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Work on the streets and roads and in trading establishments also showed a falling-off, while services, building construction, transportation and communications afforded rather more employment. A combined working force of 129,925 persons was indicated by the 1,307 co-operating employers, who had 130,440 workers on June 1. An increase had been noted on July 1, 1934, when the index was practically the same, standing at 86.7 as compared with 86.8 at the latest date.

Quebec.- General improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 166 firms with 12,997 employees, compared with 12,556 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services, manufacturing and building increased moderately. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1934, when a general decrease had been shown.

Toronto.- There was a small contraction in industrial activity in Toronto on July 1, when trade, construction and transportation showed improvement that was offset by declines in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, textile and leather products. The 1,385 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 256 workers to 118,809 at the beginning of July. A general gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1935, index, at 97.7, was 3.6 points higher than that for the same date in 1934.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 169 employers with 13,603 persons on their paylists, or 333 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and iron and steel factories, and in building construction, while other industries showed little general change. On the whole, the situation on July 1, 1934, had remained unchanged from the preceding month; the index then was lower than in the month under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further though slight advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 97 workers were added to the forces of 267 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,009 at the beginning of July, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate improvement, and trade and transportation also showed small gains, but construction was quieter. This general increase was the sixth recorded in Hamilton since the beginning of the year.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,330 persons in the staffs of the 165 reporting employers, who had 15,382 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1934, although the reduction then indicated had involved fewer workers.

Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing and trade, while services were slightly slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,059 employees was reported by the 447 co-operating firms; this was 919 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment, at 82.7, was then lower by 6.4 points.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 404 establishments employing 31,689 workers, as against 30,614 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in construction, communications, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced; within the group of factory employment, the greatest expansion was in lumber mills. A similar increase, on the whole, had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1934, when the index was some ten points lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,537 establishments reporting had 495,013 employees on the date under review, as compared with 494,267 on June 1. The index rose from 98.4 in the preceding month to 98.5 on July 1, 1935, while the seasonally corrected index also showed a slight advance from 95.7 to 95.9 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June, 1931.

An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food and lumber groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

Logging.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in logging, 3,785 persons being released from the staffs of the 286 reporting firms, who employed 22,884 on July 1. An advance had been recorded on the same date in 1934, when the index was four points higher.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 341 mine operators with 55,635 employees, as compared with 54,572 in their last report. Seasonal losses occurred in coal mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 121.5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1934; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a decidedly smaller scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being a moderate gain in street and electric railway operation and cartage, and considerable expansion in steam railway operation and shipping; 403 employers reported a combined working force of 97,850 persons, as against 94,442 on June 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as on July 1, 1934, when there had been a smaller increase over the preceding month.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,375 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,949 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A rather larger gain had been recorded on July 1, 1934; the index of employment in this division, however, was then fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,059 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 118,497 employees, or 13,850 more than at the beginning of June, 1935. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work; employment in the last two was higher than at the beginning of July of last year, but work on the highways was in smaller volume.

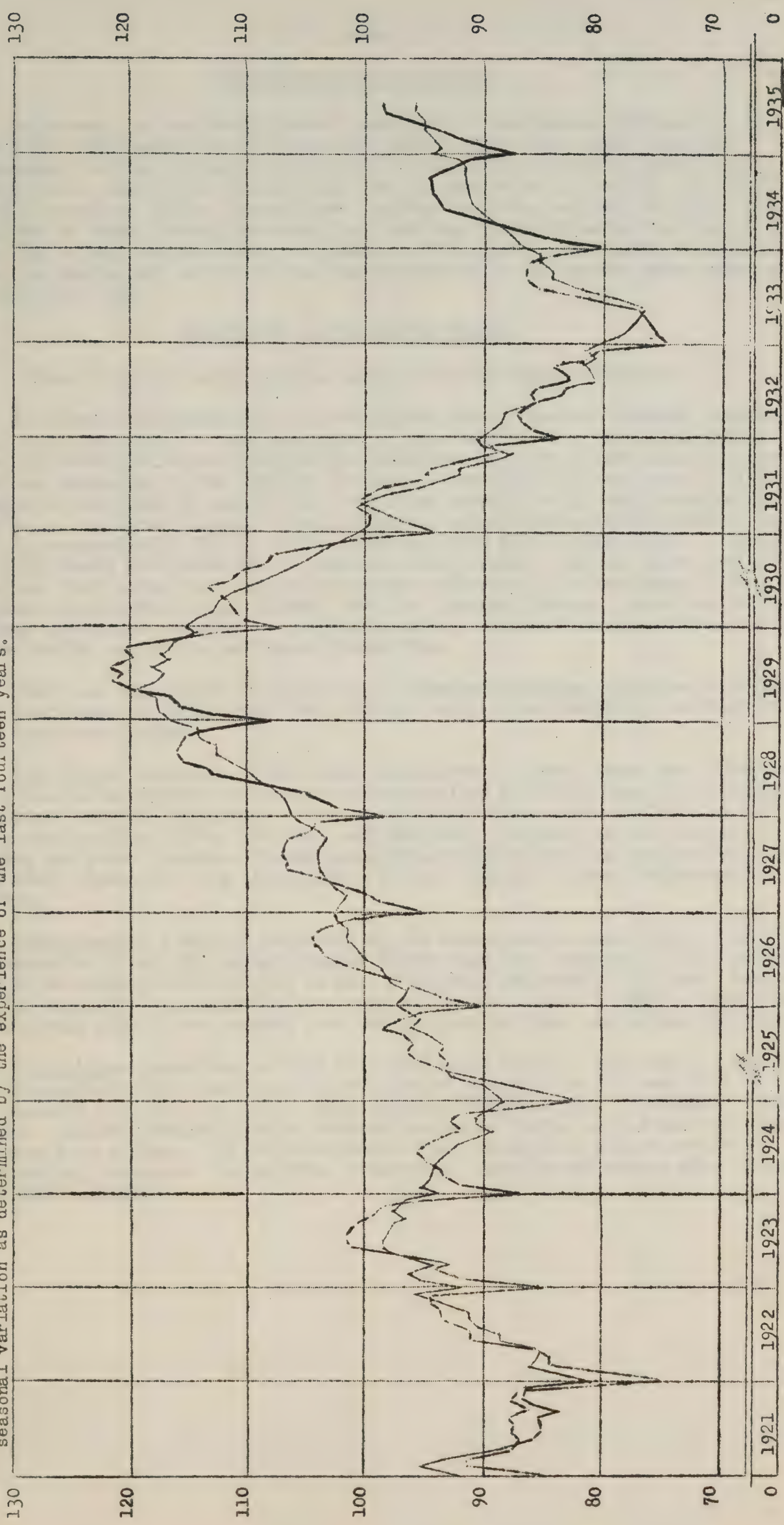
Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 455 employers with 26,671 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,560 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused the advance, which was on a larger scale than that noted on July 1, 1934. The index then was lower by some four points.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity and retail stores showed a substantial increase in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average gain recorded on July 1 in the last fourteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,158 firms having 96,337 employees, as against 94,640 at the beginning of June, 1935. Employment was more active than on the same date last summer, when marked improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

CHART 4.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1921-1935.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment, on the whole, showed some further improvement between Apr. 15 and May 20, 1935; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.6 on May 20, 1935, as compared with 15.7 on Apr. 15, 1935, and 16.2 on May 20, 1934. Recent press reports state that on June 24, 1935, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered just over the 2,000,000 mark; this was 45,000 fewer than in May, and was also the lowest in five years. The number of insured workers in employment on June 24 was the highest since the records were commenced fourteen years ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States showed a seasonal decrease of 1.5 p.c. from April to May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,434 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 3,685,772 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 81.2, compared with 82.4 in April, 1935, and with 82.5 in May, 1934. During May, 1935, there were gains in the iron and steel, stone, clay and glass, railroad repair and food industries, but the trend was unfavourable in machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile, leather, tobacco, paper and printing, chemical and allied products and rubber factories. Part of the decline was due to strikes in the automobile and lumber industries.

There was improvement in 13 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed; gains took place in public utilities, mining, services and building construction, while trade was slacker.

New York.-- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 72.7, or 2.2 p.c. higher than in June, 1934. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, textile, clothing and other divisions showed reductions in June, 1935, as compared with May, while wood, chemicals, oils and paints, food and tobacco recorded heightened activity.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,547 establishments showed that they employed 231,897 persons in June, as compared with 237,373 in May, a seasonal decrease of 2.3 p.c. Employment in June, 1935, was slightly less than in the same month in 1934. The largest losses during June of the present year were in boot and shoe and cotton factories.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 85.7 in May, compared with 85.1 in April, 1935, and 84.1 in May, 1934. The metal, rubber, leather, food and chemical groups reported increases, while textile and some other factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants, laundering, cleaning and dyeing also recorded heightened activity.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1935.
100.0 8.1 27.9 42.1 13.0 8.9

Note:-The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1935.

13.9 1.4 12.7 1.5 3.2 1.6 4.1 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All Industries									
	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1935.

100.0 53.0 2.4 6.0 2.3 10.5 12.7 2.8 10.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	53.0	98.5	98.4	93.8	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3
Animal products - edible	2.5	125.7	120.6	132.7	130.2	114.7	112.6	119.9
Fur and products	.2	96.8	99.0	89.4	95.8	84.6	98.9	94.6
Leather and products	2.2	102.8	108.1	95.4	94.0	86.5	89.4	86.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.5	112.0	99.7	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7
Lumber and products	4.5	80.8	75.6	74.7	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	75.8	68.1	68.1	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1
Furniture	.6	73.3	72.4	72.5	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2
Other lumber products	1.2	102.4	101.6	97.1	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3
Musical instruments	.1	35.1	27.4	33.0	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	103.3	98.9	107.0	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.6	96.7	95.8	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	87.8	86.7	88.9	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3
Paper products	.9	108.8	109.7	105.2	98.5	96.7	99.3	106.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.2	105.5	101.9	98.5	104.0	110.3	115.9
Rubber products	1.3	91.8	91.3	95.0	79.8	86.2	97.0	120.4
Textile products	10.1	110.4	112.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	96.4	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	125.3	127.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	97.6	97.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	87.5	90.3	90.2	75.4	79.3	81.5	82.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	130.4	127.6	114.7	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	502.8	512.7	481.7	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.6
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.8	117.9	118.2	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	98.5	101.0	93.3	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3
Other textile products	1.0	89.7	94.3	90.2	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	117.5	115.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	116.2	125.8
Tobacco	.9	106.3	104.1	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2	114.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	129.5	130.1	123.3	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	103.1	118.8	112.2	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	132.0	131.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	81.2	77.9	75.6	57.0	78.2	112.9	137.1
Electric current	1.5	113.5	111.0	109.5	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	110.6	108.1	103.1	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1
Iron and steel products	11.8	83.4	86.2	74.2	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.7	104.0	85.7	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	91.2	90.1	80.5	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6
Agricultural implements	.6	59.6	61.8	42.5	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2
Land vehicles	5.4	82.7	86.9	75.1	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2
Automobiles and parts	2.0	131.0	145.8	105.4	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.5	64.2	51.9	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4
Heating appliances	.5	98.3	97.4	85.8	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.1	76.0	63.5	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	91.3	92.9	84.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	81.8	83.7	76.9	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	122.6	121.3	111.4	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	138.1	134.6	137.3	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	123.8	123.5	116.0	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7
LOGGING	2.4	82.2	96.0	86.3	49.5	34.2	38.5	82.1
MINING	6.0	121.5	119.2	107.0	93.1	95.0	104.1	113.8
Coal	2.4	81.9	83.2	78.7	76.6	83.2	90.5	96.8
Metallic ores	2.8	223.2	216.7	179.7	142.0	132.2	141.4	142.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	101.7	92.8	93.7	73.2	76.1	92.5	132.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	80.8	79.2	80.1	84.0	93.1	104.8	119.7
Telegraphs	.5	92.4	89.4	89.3	83.6	95.3	107.6	121.1
Telephones	1.8	77.7	76.5	77.7	84.1	92.7	104.1	119.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	82.7	79.9	82.6	80.5	85.9	97.7	108.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.2	111.3	112.0	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2
Steam railways	6.2	72.5	70.4	73.1	69.8	77.7	91.8	104.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.9	83.6	89.5	89.9	90.4	96.1	108.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.7	101.1	89.5	140.6	78.2	93.3	137.1	170.1
Building	2.5	57.3	54.0	52.2	39.0	59.1	117.3	150.9
Highway	6.7	170.2	146.1	310.0	129.2	149.7	201.8	319.7
Railway	3.5	81.5	72.9	73.0	71.1	77.3	101.9	120.6
SERVICES	2.8	123.6	118.5	119.7	111.5	119.9	130.8	142.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	122.2	113.5	121.3	109.3	118.2	133.7	150.8
Professional	.2	122.8	125.5	117.7	113.1	130.7	125.8	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	126.0	125.1	117.5	114.5	119.5	128.0	133.6
TRADE	10.3	122.1	119.9	119.1	111.8	115.4	124.0	129.5
Retail	7.6	128.9	126.2	126.5	118.1	121.8	130.7	133.5
Wholesale	2.7	106.4	105.5	102.0	97.2	100.8	109.1	120.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.5	97.6	101.0	84.5	88.7	103.8	118.9

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	35.0	101.7	102.2	99.9	84.4	83.7	92.3	109.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.3	97.0	90.8	96.5	64.3	64.6	73.1	112.7
Pulp and paper	4.7	138.2	147.8	156.1	133.7	127.7	138.3	164.6
Textile products	4.0	83.7	82.5	89.0	76.2	77.0	70.2	86.3
Iron and steel	10.7	100.4	104.8	91.4	74.2	65.5	86.9	103.0
Other manufactures	10.3	101.9	99.6	96.9	93.4	102.7	103.7	108.3
Logging	3.4	123.2	106.2	139.7	52.5	41.9	11.7	125.2
Mining	19.7	100.8	106.1	96.6	91.0	97.1	108.2	111.6
Communications	2.5	88.0	83.2	85.4	82.2	94.7	114.2	128.3
Transportation	9.4	62.0	60.3	61.8	76.9	80.1	80.8	88.0
Construction	21.0	177.0	137.6	138.8	120.3	153.3	210.2	382.1
Services	1.9	186.4	161.6	176.0	159.9	196.4	232.8	200.8
Trade	7.1	115.8	112.0	113.6	103.0	108.0	123.5	122.8
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	106.7	101.6	100.4	89.9	96.4	109.4	141.1
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	60.9	98.1	97.9	95.3	84.9	87.8	100.9	112.7
Lumber products	3.7	90.7	83.5	93.3	79.0	74.8	98.2	110.0
Pulp and paper	8.1	92.1	90.3	92.4	81.3	82.3	90.3	106.1
Textile products	17.5	116.4	119.2	113.6	97.9	98.8	98.5	102.1
Iron and steel	9.1	71.8	73.0	67.9	60.3	67.9	93.6	114.6
Other manufactures	22.5	104.6	103.4	100.5	93.2	96.8	111.9	122.1
Logging	3.3	105.7	136.1	128.0	60.6	52.2	51.2	106.2
Mining	2.6	150.8	137.8	136.0	101.2	93.7	95.8	139.6
Communications	1.9	72.0	70.7	72.3	79.7	90.6	99.3	115.0
Transportation	10.7	85.5	83.5	85.8	78.9	86.2	98.5	108.7
Construction	10.1	68.4	60.2	71.4	63.4	69.3	117.6	136.9
Services	2.6	110.3	102.9	103.8	100.6	106.8	110.2	114.1
Trade	7.9	125.8	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8	132.7	139.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	94.8	93.8	94.1	83.0	86.6	103.2	116.8
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	61.3	99.0	99.6	92.8	81.1	84.5	95.4	109.8
Lumber products	4.1	73.0	67.9	69.6	60.2	66.2	88.6	109.0
Pulp and paper	6.6	96.7	97.2	94.5	85.8	88.4	97.6	109.2
Textile products	10.8	106.7	108.3	102.9	95.1	95.3	97.0	97.8
Iron and steel	16.1	89.2	93.2	76.5	60.8	67.3	81.0	107.7
Other manufactures	23.7	111.1	109.9	107.3	95.7	97.5	108.1	117.8
Logging	1.4	60.5	71.8	58.4	46.9	18.9	28.2	57.1
Mining	4.7	188.6	184.1	153.9	127.8	123.8	139.6	142.1
Communications	2.1	75.8	75.9	76.2	81.6	90.7	101.0	116.6
Transportation	7.2	79.7	77.2	81.3	77.5	86.1	99.8	111.0
Construction	10.2	111.9	99.7	243.3	82.2	99.3	137.0	169.2
Services	2.9	146.3	146.1	141.7	129.7	132.4	146.0	161.8
Trade	10.2	132.1	128.7	128.0	118.2	120.7	130.9	132.1
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.7	101.6	109.9	85.0	89.2	102.7	116.9
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	29.9	96.8	94.9	89.6	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	94.3	84.8	89.8	84.4	79.3	93.7	134.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.8	89.4	82.4	85.4	88.5	100.9	112.9
Textile products	2.1	116.2	114.1	114.3	99.9	97.8	96.0	92.5
Iron and steel	10.1	76.7	76.4	70.5	69.1	75.2	91.0	108.5
Other manufactures	12.9	121.8	118.7	111.8	104.8	112.0	115.9	131.9
Logging	.6	52.1	73.5	43.2	16.3	13.7	14.2	33.6
Mining	6.6	92.0	87.1	83.0	80.5	80.4	86.6	92.3
Communications	2.8	89.6	86.2	87.3	88.9	96.9	109.0	123.9
Transportation	19.6	87.7	84.1	86.0	83.6	85.2	98.6	110.3
Construction	19.0	99.5	89.4	110.0	75.1	88.9	141.0	144.0
Services	3.5	105.0	93.8	106.0	103.7	117.9	133.7	159.4
Trade	18.0	107.5	105.5	102.3	100.0	103.6	111.1	122.9
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	96.3	92.2	94.1	85.0	90.5	108.9	120.4
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	39.1	96.6	93.0	93.8	83.6	75.9	91.5	109.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	12.3	78.1	75.4	58.3	52.2	51.5	65.1	87.2
Pulp and paper	5.4	103.2	103.4	97.6	89.9	90.6	107.1	106.7
Textile products	1.1	105.5	109.9	102.7	81.3	100.5	99.8	113.2
Iron and steel	3.1	68.6	70.3	65.3	58.3	65.1	86.0	116.9
Other manufactures	17.2	123.3	115.1	141.4	125.6	100.1	117.8	134.7
Logging	6.6	77.2	82.7	67.1	45.9	34.6	49.8	82.3
Mining	8.9	93.2	88.2	79.6	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9
Communications	3.5	104.0	99.8	99.8	98.3	103.2	121.2	131.4
Transportation	12.8	93.9	87.7	90.3	90.7	92.2	103.9	111.4
Construction	15.9	121.4	118.9	115.6	89.4	119.6	141.7	161.1
Services	3.3	98.2	98.1	98.4	85.1	98.2	107.5	121.2
Trade	9.9	116.6	115.3	109.0	97.2	103.4	114.1	119.7
<u>B.C.</u> -All Industries	100.0	99.5	96.6	94.1	81.8	83.7	97.9	113.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.1	89.3	90.2	87.3	80.3	85.3	100.3	113.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	107.1	109.6	104.9	99.9	100.3	111.8	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	99.6	101.6	101.3	95.6	104.8	106.9	113.5
Textiles	15.0	96.0	98.8	93.1	83.0	86.9	87.3	92.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	108.2	102.8	107.3	105.7	111.3	111.7	124.3
Iron and steel	13.2	68.2	69.4	65.5	59.6	66.6	89.6	119.6
Other manufactures	21.8	92.8	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2	109.3	120.9
Communications	2.9	63.6	62.6	64.4	73.4	82.1	88.4	100.4
Transportation	10.7	95.1	93.7	93.4	90.7	99.8	105.8	112.0
Construction	4.6	38.1	38.3	51.0	49.4	68.7	114.9	118.6
Trade	12.9	119.7	120.3	122.5	118.9	123.7	131.2	138.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.8	87.2	86.7	81.5	88.6	105.1	116.0
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.4	97.0	96.3	95.0	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2
Leather products	19.7	102.6	103.9	99.8	111.0	110.5	122.3	99.8
Other manufactures	39.7	94.5	92.8	92.7	89.2	101.2	118.7	128.4
Transportation	12.4	95.4	94.5	97.9	99.6	110.5	129.3	130.8
Construction	11.3	130.3	110.5	100.3	99.6	80.2	134.6	196.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.0	95.8	96.1	99.4	104.8	122.2	130.1
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.8	93.8	95.5	89.9	82.7	88.4	100.3	109.2
Plant products - edible	5.3	101.8	102.8	105.1	102.4	102.2	110.2	120.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.7	114.3	108.1	102.4	107.0	112.6	118.5
Textiles	11.4	85.2	90.1	84.5	83.7	84.1	95.1	102.3
Iron and steel	9.6	75.8	79.6	69.3	56.0	68.4	84.8	107.4
Other manufactures	26.3	99.3	98.5	93.9	85.1	91.5	103.1	107.8
Communications	2.9	65.5	66.4	68.4	74.7	83.0	91.2	99.4
Transportation	6.2	92.8	89.2	92.3	92.8	100.7	132.3	139.0
Construction	3.2	65.5	63.2	57.9	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1
Trade	21.3	124.1	120.7	120.9	113.5	117.1	129.1	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.7	97.9	94.1	87.7	94.6	109.0	117.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.8	93.6	89.8	91.1	80.9	86.7	105.8	119.7
Lumber products	5.3	62.3	45.6	75.8	77.0	50.0	69.1	126.2
Pulp and paper	16.1	90.7	93.9	89.4	65.9	82.7	101.3	104.6
Other manufactures	25.4	107.1	102.9	97.9	93.6	103.3	129.9	129.9
Construction	16.3	161.3	156.1	136.5	107.6	125.3	191.5	232.4
Trade	15.6	121.3	121.7	115.1	107.1	109.7	112.7	118.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.2	103.5	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0	129.4
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	80.7	92.0	91.2	84.8	75.0	77.9	89.6	109.5
Textiles	18.7	88.1	85.4	87.9	78.4	79.1	87.0	88.4
Electrical apparatus	9.6	93.4	93.7	86.3	71.5	98.3	110.7	121.3
Iron and steel	27.7	82.5	82.2	70.6	62.3	56.2	71.8	111.6
Other manufactures	24.7	109.1	108.9	102.5	92.6	100.5	108.9	121.4
Construction	2.8	52.8	62.7	60.2	44.6	116.2	185.7	200.1
Trade	8.3	123.5	121.3	119.7	99.2	107.1	116.2	131.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	93.9	93.5	87.5	77.2	84.4	98.4	115.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.1	121.9	134.7	105.6	82.1	92.4	92.7	129.5
Iron and steel	66.0	121.8	138.6	100.0	74.9	87.1	85.6	128.3
Other manufactures	18.1	122.5	120.4	126.1	111.5	114.6	121.3	134.6
Construction	1.5	26.3	26.7	32.6	21.8	14.7	58.9	163.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.4	123.5	100.6	80.5	89.6	94.2	134.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.3	94.0	93.9	86.9	84.3	88.7	103.0	121.1
Animal products - edible	6.1	130.2	128.1	120.4	110.6	114.0	106.6	112.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.5	97.2	105.1	102.1	106.5	100.4	108.7
Textiles	5.6	122.5	118.6	88.8	94.5	97.7	104.5	119.2
Iron and steel	18.0	74.1	75.3	120.4	102.0	98.2	97.7	104.0
Other manufactures	14.2	107.3	106.1	75.4	74.9	81.4	103.8	132.8
Transportation	10.4	78.7	72.1	76.7	74.8	78.1	83.6	90.9
Construction	3.8	52.6	37.6	36.0	20.3	56.0	92.7	69.1
Trade	28.9	93.1	92.6	87.8	87.8	92.9	100.0	108.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.1	87.0	82.7	80.3	87.0	99.9	109.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.0	101.6	97.1	88.8	80.8	82.7	96.9	104.0
Lumber products	9.5	78.4	68.7	53.7	52.2	46.8	57.3	64.1
Other manufactures	29.5	112.3	110.2	104.8	94.1	98.5	116.9	124.3
Communications	7.7	103.5	99.4	99.8	97.3	101.0	113.7	131.0
Transportation	17.6	98.0	93.7	98.2	96.0	98.9	106.5	110.4
Construction	7.6	64.1	59.8	35.7	41.0	60.1	114.5	86.4
Services	6.0	96.4	98.0	97.4	82.1	89.6	100.6	115.5
Trade	24.0	121.7	120.4	112.6	99.4	105.5	117.0	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	99.9	96.5	89.8	83.4	88.7	106.0	110.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

(a)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

(1926=100)
(Crude Index Numbers)

Months	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	88.8	78.8	87.3	89.8	84.9	90.7	95.9	100.7	109.1	111.2	101.7	91.6	78.5	88.6	94.4
February 1	91.2	79.9	90.6	91.7	87.1	91.8	96.6	102.0	110.5	111.6	100.7	89.7	77.0	91.4	94.6
March 1	89.1	82.9	91.0	91.8	88.1	92.6	97.5	102.6	111.4	110.2	100.2	88.7	76.9	92.7	96.4
April 1	85.1	81.8	88.7	90.4	88.3	92.5	97.4	102.3	110.4	107.8	99.7	87.5	76.0	91.3	93.4
May 1	85.1	84.3	92.5	92.9	91.9	95.4	101.8	106.8	116.2	111.4	102.2	87.5	77.6	92.0	95.2
June 1	87.7	90.3	98.5	96.4	95.6	102.2	107.2	113.8	122.2	116.5	103.6	89.1	80.7	96.6	97.6
July 1	88.6	92.2	100.7	97.1	98.0	105.0	109.7	117.7	124.7	118.9	103.8	88.7	84.5	101.0	99.5
August 1	90.0	94.2	101.4	95.8	97.5	105.5	110.5	119.3	127.8	118.8	105.2	86.3	87.1	99.9	
September 1	89.8	94.8	101.2	94.2	97.8	106.2	111.0	119.1	126.8	116.6	107.1	86.0	88.5	98.8	
October 1	91.3	95.8	100.7	95.0	99.5	106.5	110.3	118.8	125.6	116.2	103.9	86.7	90.4	100.0	
November 1	91.3	97.0	100.0	94.1	98.3	104.0	108.8	118.9	124.6	112.9	103.0	84.7	91.3	100.2	
December 1	88.3	96.3	96.9	91.9	96.5	102.3	108.1	116.7	119.1	108.5	99.1	83.2	91.8	98.9	

DONALD BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER
THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT WITH SEASONAL TREND ELIMINATED.

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	95.1	84.4	93.5	96.1	90.9	97.1	102.7	107.8	116.8	119.1	108.9	98.1	84.0	94.9	101.1
February 1	96.3	84.4	95.7	96.8	92.0	96.9	102.0	107.7	116.7	117.8	106.3	94.7	81.3	96.5	99.9
March 1	93.4	86.9	95.4	96.2	92.3	97.1	102.2	107.5	116.8	115.5	105.0	93.0	80.6	97.2	101.0
April 1	90.2	86.7	94.1	95.9	93.6	98.1	103.3	108.5	117.1	114.3	105.7	92.8	80.6	96.8	99.0
May 1	87.6	86.7	95.2	95.6	94.5	98.1	104.7	109.9	119.5	114.6	105.1	90.0	79.8	94.7	97.9
June 1	86.4	89.0	97.0	95.0	94.2	100.1	105.6	112.1	120.4	114.8	102.1	87.8	79.5	95.2	96.2
July 1	85.4	88.9	97.1	93.6	94.5	101.3	105.8	113.5	120.3	114.7	100.1	85.8	81.5	97.4	95.9
August 1	86.2	90.2	97.1	91.8	93.4	101.1	105.8	114.3	122.4	113.8	100.8	82.7	83.4	95.7	
September 1	86.1	90.9	97.0	90.3	93.8	101.8	106.4	114.2	121.6	111.8	102.7	82.5	84.9	94.7	
October 1	87.0	91.3	96.0	90.6	94.9	101.5	105.1	113.3	119.7	110.8	99.0	82.7	86.2	95.3	
November 1	87.7	93.2	96.1	90.4	94.4	99.1	104.5	114.2	119.7	108.5	98.9	81.4	87.7	96.3	
December 1	86.5	94.3	94.9	90.0	94.5	100.7	105.9	114.3	116.7	106.3	97.1	81.5	89.9	96.9	

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA, 1921-1935.
(1926=100)

(Crude Index Numbers)

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	84.8	74.4	84.5	86.7	81.7	90.0	94.7	97.9	107.3	106.5	93.7	83.9	74.4	80.0	87.4
February 1	91.8	79.0	92.0	91.9	85.8	93.0	98.2	102.3	112.8	110.2	96.1	85.9	75.0	84.2	90.1
March 1	91.6	84.5	94.7	93.1	88.6	94.9	99.8	104.7	115.7	110.9	97.6	87.0	75.8	86.5	92.7
April 1	87.3	84.4	92.6	93.6	91.2	96.6	101.5	106.6	116.5	111.3	99.7	87.3	76.0	88.1	93.9
May 1	86.8	85.5	97.9	94.9	93.7	98.8	103.9	109.0	119.8	112.4	100.7	85.8	76.8	90.2	95.6
June 1	87.8	91.1	101.2	95.7	95.6	101.6	106.9	112.6	121.2	113.6	99.4	86.0	80.0	93.2	98.4
July 1	87.6	91.1	101.3	94.9	96.4	103.1	106.8	113.1	120.3	111.3	97.2	85.4	83.0	93.8	98.5
August 1	88.0	92.9	101.2	93.3	95.8	103.6	107.0	115.2	121.6	110.2	94.7	82.6	85.2	94.2	
September 1	85.8	93.6	100.7	91.5	96.8	104.8	106.8	115.9	119.8	108.2	94.7	83.1	86.8	94.3	
October 1	88.0	93.8	99.4	92.7	98.8	104.6	106.4	115.7	120.2	107.8	91.8	84.1	86.7	94.4	
November 1	87.8	94.9	98.7	91.3	96.5	102.7	104.9	115.1	117.2	104.6	88.8	81.7	86.5	92.8	
December 1	85.8	94.9	95.5	88.7	95.3	101.5	104.3	112.9	112.8	100.6	89.6	80.3	84.4	91.3	

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

(d)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA, 1921-1935.
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT WITH SEASONAL TREND ELIMINATED.

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	91.9	80.6	91.5	93.9	88.5	97.5	102.6	106.1	116.3	115.4	101.5	90.9	80.6	86.9	94.7
February 1	95.4	82.1	95.6	95.5	89.2	96.7	102.1	106.3	117.3	114.6	99.5	89.3	78.0	87.5	93.7
March 1	93.3	86.0	96.4	94.8	90.2	96.6	101.6	106.6	117.8	112.9	99.4	88.6	77.2	88.1	94.4
April 1	88.4	85.4	93.7	94.7	92.3	97.8	102.7	107.9	117.9	112.7	100.9	88.4	76.9	89.2	95.0
May 1	86.4	85.1	97.4	94.4	93.2	98.3	103.4	108.5	119.2	111.8	100.2	85.4	76.4	89.8	95.1
June 1	85.4	88.6	98.4	93.1	93.0	98.8	104.0	109.5	117.9	110.5	97.0	83.7	77.8	90.7	95.7
July 1	85.3	88.7	98.6	92.4	93.9	100.4	104.0	110.1	117.1	108.4	94.6	83.2	80.8	91.3	95.9
August 1	85.5	90.3	98.3	90.7	93.1	100.7	104.0	112.0	118.2	107.1	92.0	80.3	82.8	91.5	
September 1	83.5	91.1	98.0	89.0	94.2	101.9	103.9	112.7	116.5	105.3	92.1	80.8	84.4	91.7	
October 1	85.7	91.3	96.8	90.3	96.2	101.8	103.6	112.7	117.0	105.0	89.4	81.9	84.4	91.9	
November 1	86.9	94.0	97.7	90.4	95.5	101.7	103.9	114.0	116.0	103.6	87.9	80.9	85.6	91.9	
December 1	86.7	95.9	96.5	89.6	96.3	102.5	105.4	114.0	113.9	101.6	90.5	81.1	85.3	92.2	

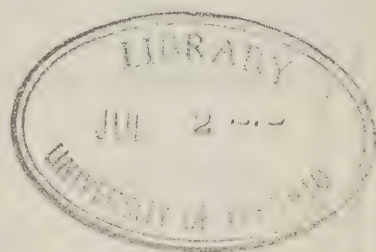
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

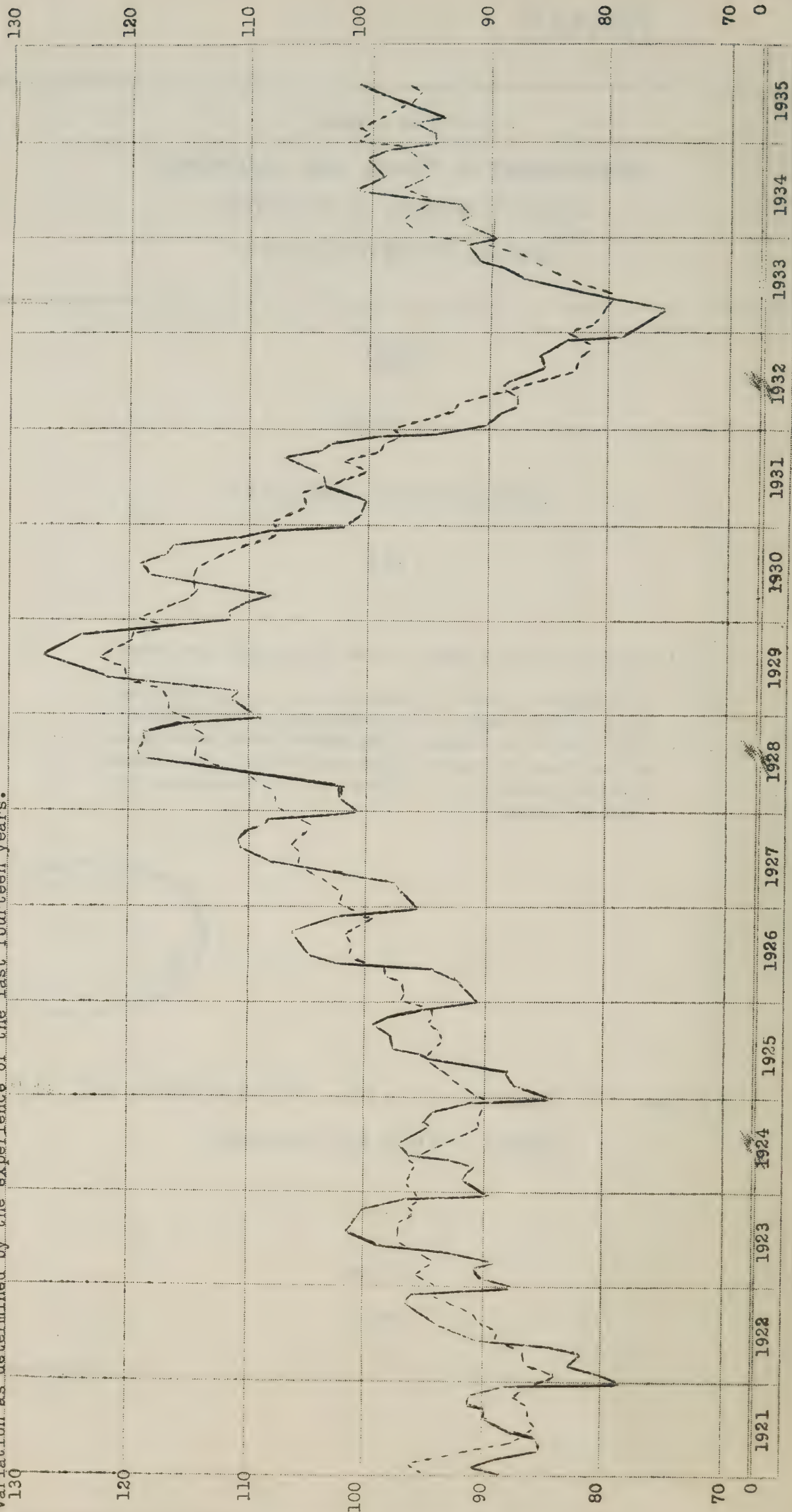
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OTTAWA

1935

CHART I.-EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Aug. 29, 1935.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. E. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed an advance that considerably exceeded the average gain recorded in August of the last fourteen years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,387 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 949,940 persons, as compared with 934,633 on July 1. This increase of 15,307 workers or 1.6 p.c. continued the moderately forward movement that with but one interruption has characterized the industrial situation since the beginning of 1935, the only general decline since Jan. 1 having been that of a seasonal nature on Apr. 1. The level of employment, considerably higher than at the opening of the year, was also higher than in any month of 1934, 1933, or 1932; the index, at 101.1 on Aug. 1, was over seven p.c. above that of 94.4 indicated on Jan. 1, and compared favourably with the Aug. 1, 1934, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 99.9, 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last fourteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index. After correction for seasonal influences, the Aug. 1 index therefore advanced, standing, when adjusted, at 96.8, as compared with 95.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 101.1 at the beginning of August, 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, while on Aug. 1 in the fourteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The increase at the beginning of August occurred largely in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation, while mining, communications and services also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging and retail trade reported seasonal curtailment. Employment in all the main industrial groups, except logging and construction, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year; the falling-off in the latter in this comparison was in work on the highways, both building and railway construction being more active.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail on pages 3 and 4.

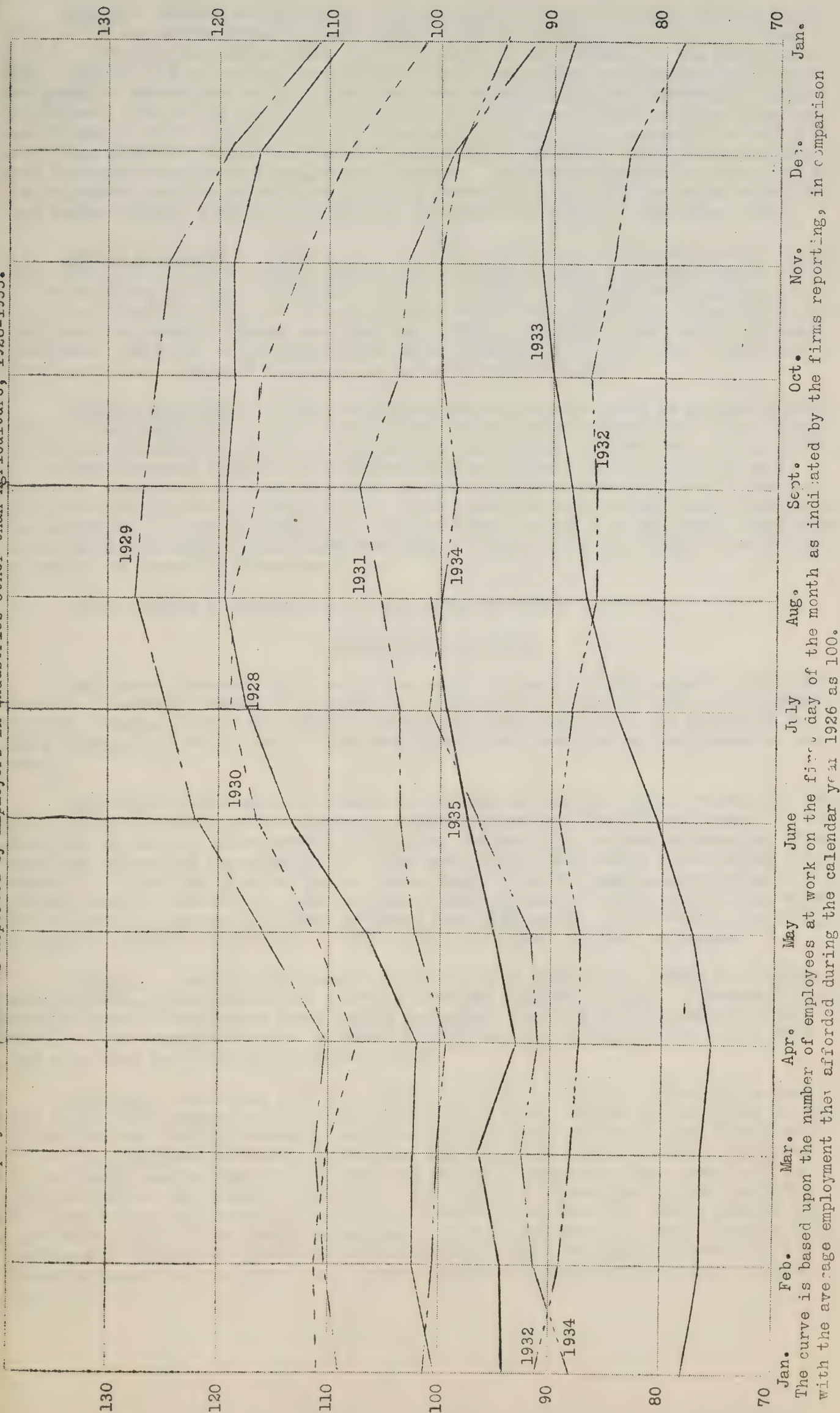
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; in the Maritime Provinces no general change occurred, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Ontario. Employment in all economic areas except Ontario was in greater volume than at the same date of the last three years.

Maritime Provinces.— Statements were tabulated from 676 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 76,197 persons, or 54 more than in the preceding month. Building construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1935; within the manufacturing group, lumber mills showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 106.7, was higher than at the beginning of August of last year, when improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in 1933 and 1932, and practically the same as in 1931.

Quebec.— Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,233 employers with 267,275 workers, as against 260,442 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on Aug. 1, 1934, when a much smaller advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 97.2, was rather more than two points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, mining, local transportation, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade reported increased employment on the date under review, while the

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

only general decline of any size was in retail trade; within the manufacturing division there were considerable gains in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral plants.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed a slight seasonal decline, the 4,119 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 392,517 employees, or 757 fewer than at July 1. The loss was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the reduction occurred in trade, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, and rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing works were also slacker, while leather, fur, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and electrical apparatus factories reported improvement. Logging, mining and transportation also indicated considerably heightened activity. Employment on Aug. 1, 1934, had shown a much greater decline as compared with the preceding month, but the index number was then rather higher, standing at 106.0, as compared with 102.4 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported continued improvement; the 1,361 employers making returns had 124,672 workers, as compared with 121,658 at the beginning of July. The gains took place mainly in highway and building construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in manufacturing showed practically no general change, and logging, mining and railway construction released employees. The level of employment was higher than on Aug. 1 last year, the index standing at 98.7, compared with 93.0 on the same date in 1934.

British Columbia.- Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while services, transportation and construction also showed considerably heightened activity; logging and coal mining, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 998 firms employing 89,279 persons, or 6,163 more than in the preceding month. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 106.8 at the latest date, was over nine points higher than on the same date in 1934, being also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding three years.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Ottawa, Windsor and Toronto, curtailment was indicated. The situation in all these centres was better than at the same date of last year, or of the preceding two years.

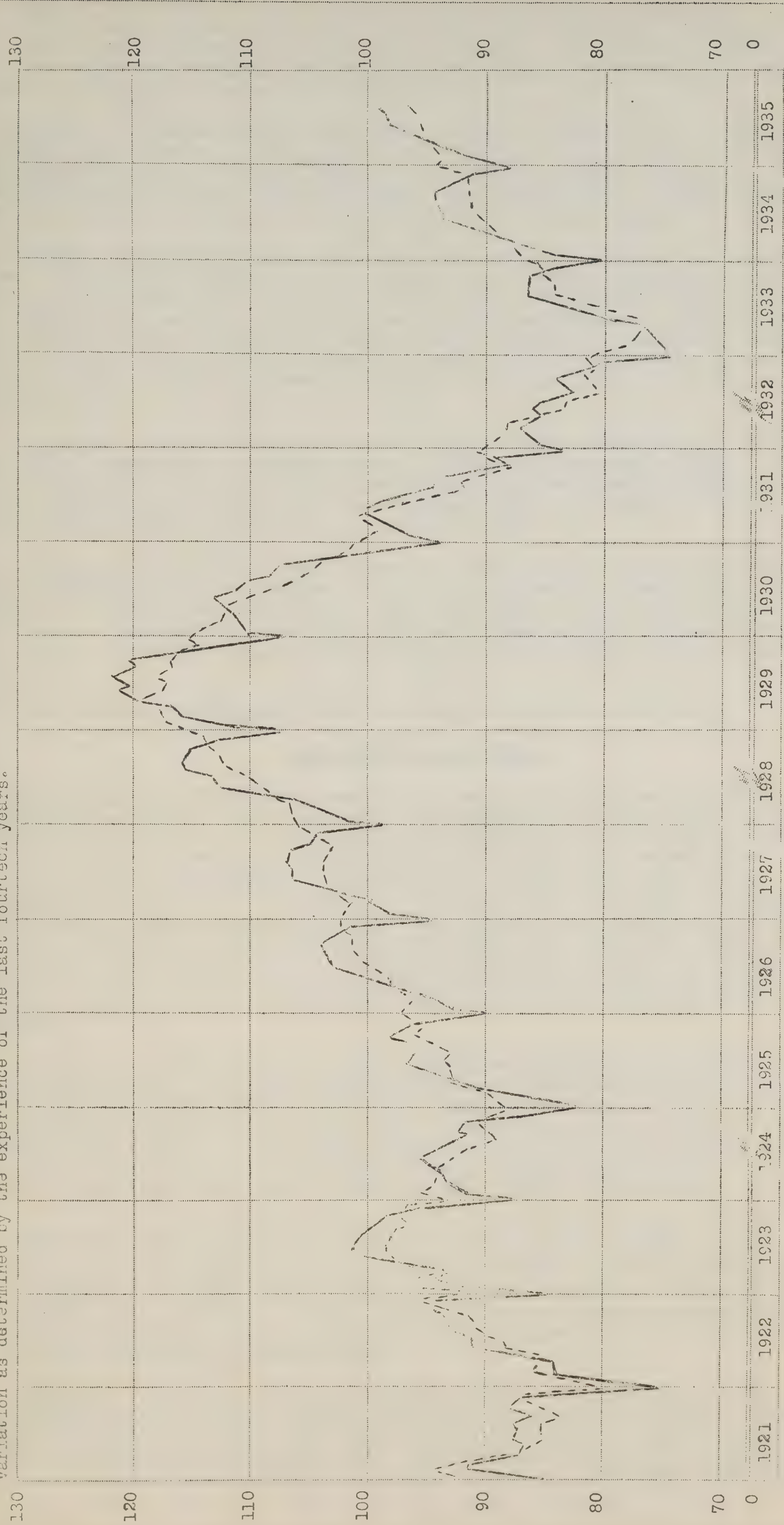
Montreal.- There was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,300 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 130,659 employees, or 850 more than on July 1. Manufacturing, building construction, wholesale trade and transportation registered improvement, but road construction and retail trade showed reduced activity. Within the group of factory employment, textiles were seasonally quiet, but leather, musical instrument, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories afforded more employment. On the whole, activity was rather greater than on Aug. 1, 1934, when a decrease had been indicated.

Quebec.- Further improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 166 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,245 workers, compared with 12,997 in the preceding month. A rather larger gain had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,394 firms employing 118,593 persons, or 675 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in eleven of the fourteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than on the same date in 1934, being also less than the average loss recorded in the years, 1922-1934. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a slight gain as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile and iron and steel factories, but increases in electrical apparatus and other works. Trade was also affected by mid-summer dullness; on the other hand, transportation and construction showed improvement.

CHART 3.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1921-1935.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.



Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 222 persons being released from the forces of the 174 co-operating employers, who had 13,415 workers on Aug. 1. There was a gain in services, but trade and construction were slacker and other industries showed, on the whole, only small changes. Employment at the beginning of August, 1934, had increased, but the index then was slightly lower.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 271 establishments reporting 30,516 persons on their pay lists, as against 30,014 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel works, and there were minor gains in transportation and services. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been noted.

Windsor.- The trend of employment continued downward in Windsor and the other cities united with it; statistics were received from 164 firms employing 14,435 workers, or 917 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works considerably reduced their working forces, and food and other manufacturing establishments and construction were also slacker. The situation had shown little general change on Aug. 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, but the index on the latest date was higher than it was at midsummer of last year, or indeed, than in any of the years since 1930.

Winnipeg.- A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 454 firms who had 38,803 employees, as compared with 38,166 at the beginning of July. There was a falling-off in manufacturing as a whole; construction, transportation and trade, however, showed gains. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a lower level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed improvement, but construction was slacker. Returns were compiled from 407 employers with 32,276 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,705 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1934, but the index of employment was then over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.7.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

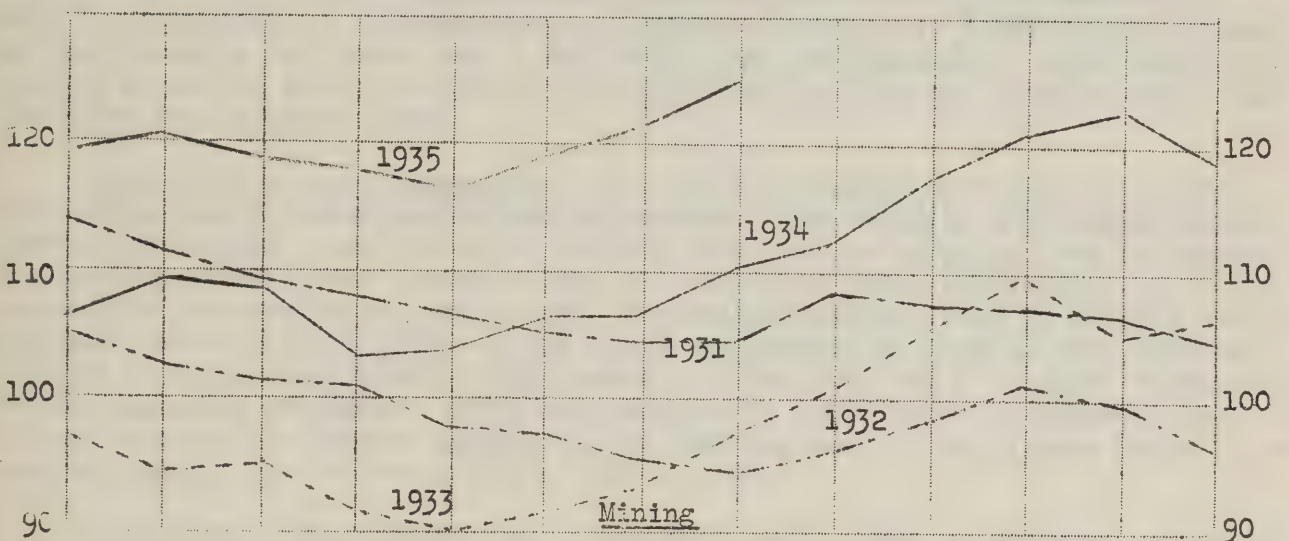
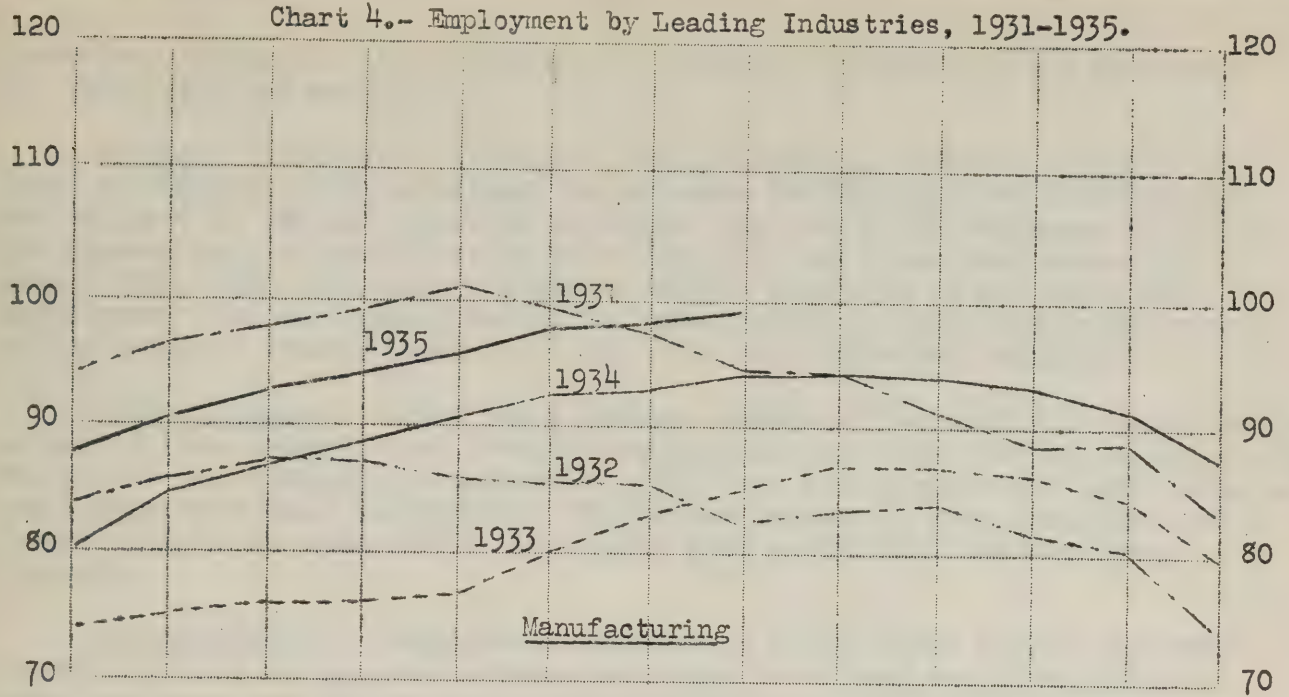
Manufacturing.- Further improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,569 of which reported 501,930 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 495,125 on July 1. Employment in this group has, on the average, shown an advance on Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year was decidedly above the average, also considerably exceeding that noted at the beginning of August in 1934. The crude index stood at 99.8 (the highest since May 1, 1931), while in the preceding month it was 98.5, and on Aug. 1 in other years of the record was as follows:- 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index rose from 95.9 on July 1, to 97.0 at the latest date; this was the highest point in forty-nine months.

The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1935, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by nearly 63,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than twelve points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 14.2. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5.9 p.c. higher than on Aug. 1, 1934, while it was 34.1 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fifteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instruments, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in iron and steel.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while improvement was indicated in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 21,913 persons, or 989 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported on Aug. 1, 1934, when the index stood at 84.5, as compared with 79.0 on the date under review;

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



these two indexes are higher than at the beginning of August in any other year for which data are available.

Mining.— Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore, coal and other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 57,422 persons was employed by the 352 reporting operators, who had 55,705 employees on July 1. The general gain exceeded that noted on Aug. 1 in any other year since 1920 except 1933, while the index was higher than at midsummer in any other year of the record; this was chiefly due to the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals, partly as a result of world monetary conditions.

Communications.— There was a further advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 21,608 workers in their employ, as against 21,388 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than on the same date of last year, when an increase had also been indicated.

Transportation.— Employment increased in local, steam railway and water transportation, the greatest advance occurring in railway operation. Returns were tabulated from 409 employers whose payrolls rose from 97,980 persons on July 1, to 101,245 at the beginning of August; this gain of 3,265 workers exceeded that noted on any other Aug. 1 for which data are available. Improvement on a smaller scale had been recorded in transportation on the same date in 1934, when the index was slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in construction and maintenance, the building and highway groups showing heightened activity, while railway construction afforded less employment. The general movement was upward in all five economic areas except Ontario, where a moderate contraction was indicated. A combined working force of 122,928 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1935, by the 1,072 contractors furnishing data, who had 118,630 in their last report. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August, 1934; this was due to curtailment in highway construction work, the number engaged in the building and railway groups being larger than at Aug. 1, in the years, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Services.— The service industries recorded further improvement, according to 453 firms employing 27,548 persons, or 1,012 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when smaller advances had been noted.

Trade.— Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,161 trading establishments reporting had 95,346 workers on their staffs, as compared with 96,367 in the preceding month. A much greater decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then was lower, standing at 116.5, as compared with 120.7 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the leading industrial groups, the curves being based on the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment between May 20 and June 24, affecting most of the principal industries. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.5 on June 24, 1935, as compared with 15.6 on May 20, 1935, and 16.4 on June 25, 1934. Recent press dispatches state that for the first time since July, 1931, the number unemployed fell below two million, being 1,972,941 on July 22, a decrease of 27,169 persons as compared with June, and of 153,319 from the figures for the same date of last year. The reduction in the number without work gives especial satisfaction, since an increase is customary at this time of year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

A report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor states that seasonal recessions in many lines of retail trade combined with pronounced declines in coal mining, were primary factors in the estimated decrease of 157,000 workers from June to July. Factory employment declined less than usual at this season of the year, there being a decrease of 0.1 p.c. at July 15. Statements were tabulated from 22,074 establishments employing 3,545,832 workers; these employment reports cover more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the country. There were increases in canning and preserving, radios and phonographs, agricultural implements, plumbers' supplies, sawmills, silk and rayon mills, boots and shoes, beverages and ship building. Industries of major importance in which declines were reported over the month interval were automobiles, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, women's clothing, knit goods, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods and dyeing and finishing textiles.

Of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 10 showed improvement in employment from June to July; the largest advances were in laundries, private building construction and power and light. There were also increases in some other industries, but the gains were not of sufficient size to offset the declines reported in the remaining seven non-manufacturing industries, notably in retail trade and coal mining.

New York.-- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decline of 0.5 p.c. occurred in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 72.1, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 3.4 p.c. higher than in July, 1934. The metal, stone, clay and glass, wood, clothing and millinery and other groups showed decreased activity, while food and tobacco, fur, leather and rubber factories reported improvement.

Massachusetts.-- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received reports on employment from 1,545 representative manufacturing establishments having 233,404 persons on their payrolls in July, as compared with 232,187 in June. Improvement was indicated in boot and shoe, cotton, and some other industries, but woollen and worsted, paper and wood pulp, printing and publishing, bread and other factories were slacker.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 86.6 in June, as compared with 85.7 in May, 1935, and with 84.1 in June, 1934. The June, 1935, index was higher than in any other month since July, 1930. Improvement took place in the stone and allied industries, in wood, metal and food factories, in construction, trade, hotels and restaurants and some other classes. On the other hand, rubber, leather, textile and some other works were slacker.

TABLE I.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug 1, 1935.
100.0 8.0 28.2 41.3 13.1 9.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1935.

13.8 1.4 12.5 1.4 3.2 1.5 4.1 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1935.

100.0 52.9 2.3 6.0 2.3 10.7 12.9 2.9 10.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1935	July 1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	52.9	99.8	98.5	94.2	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2
Animal products - edible	2.8	142.3	125.7	132.6	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6
Fur and products	.2	100.3	96.8	83.6	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3
Leather and products	2.3	107.4	102.8	99.3	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9
Boots and shoes	1.6	111.2	105.5	105.3	106.9	97.3	99.7	87.8
Lumber and products	4.6	82.6	80.8	74.9	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	78.6	75.8	69.9	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5
Furniture	.7	76.6	73.3	70.1	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3
Other lumber products	1.1	99.7	102.4	94.5	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2
Musical instruments	.1	41.1	35.1	41.9	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	114.3	103.3	115.6	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3
Pulp and paper products	6.3	98.3	96.6	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	90.3	87.8	89.1	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1
Paper products	.9	110.4	108.8	104.6	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.8	104.2	101.5	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6
Rubber products	1.2	88.2	91.8	94.1	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4
Textile products	9.9	109.9	110.4	106.0	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	128.0	125.3	123.3	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	90.6	87.5	90.8	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	131.1	130.4	120.8	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7
Silk and silk goods	1.0	506.1	502.8	478.3	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	117.1	118.8	114.8	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.3	98.5	90.8	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1
Other textile products	1.1	92.7	89.7	86.8	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	117.9	117.5	111.2	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1
Tobacco	.9	103.3	106.3	101.2	105.1	106.3	102.0	115.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	135.4	129.5	124.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	101.2	103.1	116.1	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	128.7	132.0	117.6	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	83.6	81.2	76.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3
Electric current	1.5	115.4	113.5	113.9	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3
Electrical apparatus	1.4	118.6	110.6	103.7	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5
Iron and steel products	11.2	81.0	83.4	73.7	63.0	64.3	80.7	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.6	100.7	88.3	66.9	54.2	87.9	110.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	92.6	91.2	81.0	65.4	72.5	95.1	118.8
Agricultural implements	.5	59.1	59.6	39.4	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4
Land vehicles	5.0	77.6	82.7	74.0	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	109.2	131.0	99.2	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.5	58.5	47.5	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4
Heating appliances	.5	99.6	98.3	89.2	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.3	76.1	65.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.2	91.3	80.1	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	80.9	81.8	76.8	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	122.3	122.6	110.2	89.5	78.3	111.2	130.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	140.3	138.1	137.6	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3
Miscellaneous	.6	119.3	123.8	114.8	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2
LOGGING	2.3	79.0	82.2	84.5	48.9	29.1	28.8	61.5
MINING	6.0	125.2	121.5	110.3	97.4	94.8	104.5	115.5
Coal	2.4	83.6	81.9	81.4	77.7	83.5	89.8	98.9
Metallic ores	2.9	230.0	223.2	185.3	151.7	132.3	143.8	142.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	106.5	101.7	94.4	80.2	73.9	94.4	134.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.6	80.8	81.2	83.6	93.5	105.9	121.0
Telegraphs	.6	93.0	92.4	91.2	86.9	98.2	109.3	129.0
Telephones	1.7	78.6	77.7	78.6	82.8	92.4	105.1	119.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	85.4	82.7	83.6	81.2	85.3	97.8	108.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	117.1	114.2	112.3	112.6	114.0	121.6	125.8
Steam railways	6.3	74.7	72.5	74.2	71.2	76.8	91.5	104.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	94.7	89.9	90.6	88.8	90.0	98.4	111.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	104.7	101.1	129.0	88.4	90.0	162.8	179.8
Building	2.6	60.6	57.3	56.6	43.1	57.1	119.4	154.9
Highway	6.9	179.0	170.2	266.2	156.5	146.9	285.2	362.9
Railway	3.4	80.6	81.5	75.1	71.7	72.3	101.8	120.0
SERVICES	2.9	127.9	123.6	123.0	111.8	117.0	133.0	142.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	129.4	122.2	127.0	108.6	114.4	138.9	152.0
Professional	.2	126.9	122.8	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5	124.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.7	126.0	117.7	114.7	118.2	126.8	132.6
TRADE	10.0	120.7	122.1	116.5	110.5	113.8	120.9	126.4
Retail	7.3	126.4	128.9	122.5	116.2	118.9	126.4	129.1
Wholesale	2.7	107.5	106.4	102.5	97.6	102.0	108.6	120.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	99.5	99.9	87.1	86.3	105.2	118.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	34.8	101.0	101.7	99.1	81.6	76.3	86.1	110.7
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.7	103.4	97.0	97.5	65.6	58.7	65.5	113.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	140.8	138.2	151.3	140.1	125.5	144.3	191.8
Textile products	3.8	80.1	83.7	83.6	74.0	70.4	67.2	79.9
Iron and steel	10.7	99.9	100.4	95.8	69.7	63.5	82.6	101.8
Other manufactures	9.8	97.3	101.9	93.2	86.8	85.9	90.0	105.2
Logging	1.9	69.4	123.2	124.8	47.1	29.4	14.8	42.8
Mining	20.7	105.9	100.8	98.5	90.8	98.5	107.0	111.4
Communications	2.5	89.8	88.0	87.8	83.8	96.8	122.1	130.7
Transportation	9.5	62.9	62.0	61.3	76.4	68.3	82.6	90.4
Construction	21.5	180.1	177.0	147.8	153.2	140.3	207.1	392.3
Services	2.1	204.0	186.4	193.8	186.9	198.2	247.0	207.4
Trade	7.0	115.2	115.8	111.9	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.7	101.3	93.0	90.1	106.8	140.9
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	60.5	99.8	98.1	96.0	87.6	85.0	97.5	110.9
Lumber products	3.7	92.4	90.7	91.7	78.5	71.2	91.0	109.7
Pulp and paper	8.2	94.6	92.1	92.9	83.2	81.7	88.1	106.2
Textile products	17.0	115.8	116.4	112.4	99.8	92.6	92.3	98.1
Iron and steel	8.9	72.0	71.8	68.2	61.4	64.9	89.1	108.6
Other manufactures	22.7	108.5	104.6	103.3	98.4	95.7	111.1	123.1
Logging	3.2	106.6	105.7	129.1	60.8	45.7	35.1	87.1
Mining	2.8	165.8	150.8	134.9	111.9	94.4	104.9	140.6
Communications	1.8	72.3	72.0	72.5	78.5	89.2	99.9	115.5
Transportation	10.5	85.9	85.5	85.4	79.6	86.7	99.1	108.4
Construction	10.8	75.4	68.4	75.0	63.7	67.4	128.7	134.9
Services	2.6	114.9	110.3	105.5	96.0	104.3	111.8	116.2
Trade	7.8	125.8	125.8	126.8	122.8	126.2	129.6	134.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	97.2	94.8	94.9	84.8	84.4	102.4	114.7
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	61.1	98.5	99.0	92.4	82.8	81.6	93.2	108.0
Lumber products	4.1	73.4	73.0	69.0	61.9	61.0	87.4	109.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	97.9	96.7	93.9	87.9	87.3	99.2	111.3
Textile products	10.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	98.1	93.0	94.5	96.1
Iron and steel	15.2	84.6	89.2	74.7	61.5	61.4	74.6	101.6
Other manufactures	24.3	113.2	111.1	108.5	97.3	97.0	108.0	117.7
Logging	1.6	68.7	60.5	55.6	39.6	14.0	21.1	46.1
Mining	4.8	192.3	188.6	159.5	138.1	122.5	138.8	143.1
Communications	2.1	76.6	75.8	76.9	79.7	91.4	100.2	116.3
Transportation	7.6	83.2	79.7	82.6	79.4	85.5	99.3	112.6
Construction	10.0	109.2	111.9	205.7	88.4	99.4	136.8	174.7
Services	2.9	145.4	146.3	144.7	128.6	129.9	146.5	158.4
Trade	9.9	127.5	132.1	123.1	115.0	117.4	126.2	128.6
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.7	106.0	86.6	86.9	100.7	115.7
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	29.2	96.9	96.8	90.0	87.3	89.7	99.0	118.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	94.3	94.3	88.3	88.2	84.5	94.0	134.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	87.8	87.8	82.0	84.2	86.0	98.7	111.1
Textile products	2.0	115.2	116.2	110.5	97.6	96.8	93.2	96.5
Iron and steel	9.7	75.6	76.7	71.4	69.7	76.4	89.2	109.2
Other manufactures	12.8	123.3	121.8	112.9	108.5	107.6	113.5	131.5
Logging	.5	40.3	52.1	33.3	12.9	17.0	8.6	22.2
Mining	6.4	91.0	92.0	84.9	84.0	80.2	86.1	100.3
Communications	2.8	90.7	89.6	91.0	92.5	99.1	111.2	131.3
Transportation	19.9	91.5	87.7	87.7	84.0	86.0	97.6	110.4
Construction	19.7	106.1	99.5	100.7	99.5	86.5	253.0	173.4
Services	3.7	115.2	105.0	109.2	108.5	115.8	136.8	159.0
Trade	17.8	108.7	107.5	101.6	99.8	103.8	110.4	121.1
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.7	96.3	93.0	90.5	90.1	129.1	126.2
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	41.9	111.3	96.6	99.6	91.6	75.0	94.4	114.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	11.8	80.9	78.1	61.5	63.3	43.4	64.9	86.9
Pulp and paper	5.1	104.2	103.2	100.6	91.4	86.4	105.8	112.6
Textile products	1.0	105.5	105.5	103.3	85.4	84.7	99.9	104.0
Iron and steel	3.2	75.2	68.6	66.2	60.6	64.4	82.2	121.0
Other manufactures	20.8	160.2	123.3	152.8	134.5	110.2	128.7	146.6
Logging	5.7	71.4	77.2	68.3	54.7	31.4	39.5	62.6
Mining	8.2	92.9	93.2	85.6	66.1	70.0	76.9	92.9
Communications	3.3	105.3	104.0	100.3	98.9	102.7	125.7	131.3
Transportation	12.7	100.1	93.9	94.3	89.5	96.1	104.9	115.0
Construction	15.6	127.3	121.4	112.6	98.8	106.3	136.8	175.3
Services	3.3	104.4	98.2	101.4	86.8	91.6	109.4	119.9
Trade	9.3	117.6	116.6	111.1	99.2	104.5	113.6	118.3
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.8	99.5	97.6	87.3	81.4	98.0	115.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Aug.1	July 1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.9	89.4	89.3	86.8	81.6	81.6	97.1	111.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	108.3	107.1	109.6	106.9	104.4	109.9	113.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	97.2	102.5	105.7	114.1
Textiles	14.1	90.9	96.0	91.1	81.9	76.5	84.6	88.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	109.0	108.2	106.2	110.2	108.6	103.1	123.6
Iron and steel	13.2	68.3	68.2	65.0	60.0	63.8	85.0	110.2
Other manufactures	22.3	95.2	92.8	90.8	85.0	85.0	107.3	121.2
Communications	2.8	62.8	63.6	64.6	71.3	80.7	88.2	100.4
Transportation	11.0	98.5	95.1	92.3	90.6	94.1	108.8	114.0
Construction	4.6	38.3	38.1	54.5	51.9	70.1	111.1	127.9
Trade	12.9	120.4	119.7	119.1	118.4	122.1	128.1	134.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.2	86.8	86.4	82.4	85.5	102.5	114.5
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.6	97.6	97.0	98.0	99.0	100.2	118.4	118.2
Leather products	19.8	105.3	102.6	104.0	114.1	112.9	123.9	102.8
Other manufactures	38.8	94.1	94.5	95.2	92.0	94.2	115.4	125.4
Transportation	12.6	98.6	95.4	101.7	101.2	107.6	130.5	137.9
Construction	11.9	139.7	130.3	107.7	100.4	87.7	134.9	260.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.9	99.0	99.4	99.5	101.0	122.0	138.2
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.3	94.0	93.8	89.0	82.9	86.5	98.0	106.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	104.3	101.8	105.2	97.6	98.5	107.3	117.9
Printing and publishing	9.3	114.3	112.7	108.3	102.7	105.8	115.1	120.5
Textiles	11.0	82.5	85.2	82.4	83.5	81.3	90.4	97.8
Iron and steel	9.3	73.7	75.8	65.9	56.3	65.9	78.3	97.7
Other manufactures	27.1	101.2	99.3	94.1	86.1	90.5	102.2	107.1
Communications	2.9	65.7	65.5	68.0	71.6	82.0	89.5	98.1
Transportation	6.3	94.5	92.8	93.0	92.4	101.2	130.8	140.1
Construction	3.4	69.1	65.5	61.4	49.8	78.3	126.3	191.5
Trade	20.6	118.9	124.1	116.7	110.0	112.8	123.2	122.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.2	97.7	92.9	86.9	92.3	106.3	115.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.5	93.5	93.6	90.7	82.6	81.7	112.3	120.9
Lumber products	5.4	61.9	62.3	70.0	75.8	43.0	105.8	123.3
Pulp and paper	16.6	92.4	90.7	87.1	67.2	75.4	98.8	106.2
Other manufactures	25.5	106.0	107.1	100.9	96.7	101.5	126.7	132.6
Construction	15.4	147.8	161.3	154.3	111.6	128.4	179.8	266.9
Trade	15.1	115.3	121.3	108.2	104.3	108.5	110.6	116.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.3	106.2	103.4	92.7	97.6	122.8	131.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	80.6	93.5	92.0	85.2	75.1	75.4	89.3	105.7
Textiles	18.4	88.0	88.1	86.5	81.9	78.2	85.6	86.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	100.3	93.4	86.7	73.8	96.9	113.7	119.7
Iron and steel	27.7	84.3	82.5	69.4	59.0	52.5	71.2	104.5
Other manufactures	24.4	109.1	109.1	107.0	93.5	97.5	108.6	119.2
Construction	2.8	53.5	52.8	61.5	45.3	87.2	181.4	226.4
Trade	8.4	123.5	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9	114.2	132.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	95.4	93.9	87.8	77.5	80.6	97.6	112.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	83.6	113.6	121.9	105.7	82.0	81.5	69.1	113.9
Iron and steel	64.7	111.9	121.8	96.6	73.4	74.2	55.7	108.7
Other manufactures	18.9	120.1	122.5	139.5	117.3	111.3	122.8	135.3
Construction	1.3	22.1	26.3	30.4	26.1	19.3	61.5	146.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.6	113.4	100.7	80.9	80.0	75.1	120.8
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.2	93.7	94.0	87.3	85.7	88.1	101.6	120.5
Animal products - edible	6.0	129.8	130.2	121.0	115.5	114.4	106.7	112.7
Printing and publishing	5.1	91.8	95.5	87.5	93.3	93.7	104.9	118.8
Textiles	5.5	122.3	122.5	115.3	102.7	102.2	96.5	105.4
Iron and steel	17.7	74.2	74.1	69.5	67.7	73.4	93.4	142.8
Other manufactures	13.9	107.5	107.3	99.0	99.7	102.1	103.5	120.5
Transportation	10.5	80.6	78.7	76.0	74.7	81.0	85.4	110.1
Construction	4.7	65.3	52.6	49.0	24.3	46.8	86.2	79.4
Trade	28.9	94.9	93.1	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3	106.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.6	89.1	84.0	81.7	86.0	98.1	110.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.6	102.2	101.6	90.4	85.1	81.3	97.8	108.0
Lumber products	9.3	78.5	78.4	52.6	56.9	44.3	61.9	54.2
Other manufactures	29.3	113.1	112.3	107.8	98.1	98.4	115.9	130.5
Communications	7.6	104.5	103.5	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8	130.6
Transportation	18.7	105.7	98.0	101.1	95.4	100.7	106.8	114.7
Construction	7.0	60.1	64.1	38.3	39.1	56.7	113.7	87.3
Services	6.3	102.4	96.4	99.2	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4
Trade	21.7	122.6	121.7	113.6	101.5	106.5	115.7	120.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.7	99.9	91.5	85.2	87.9	106.0	111.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

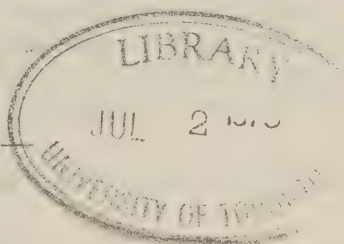
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



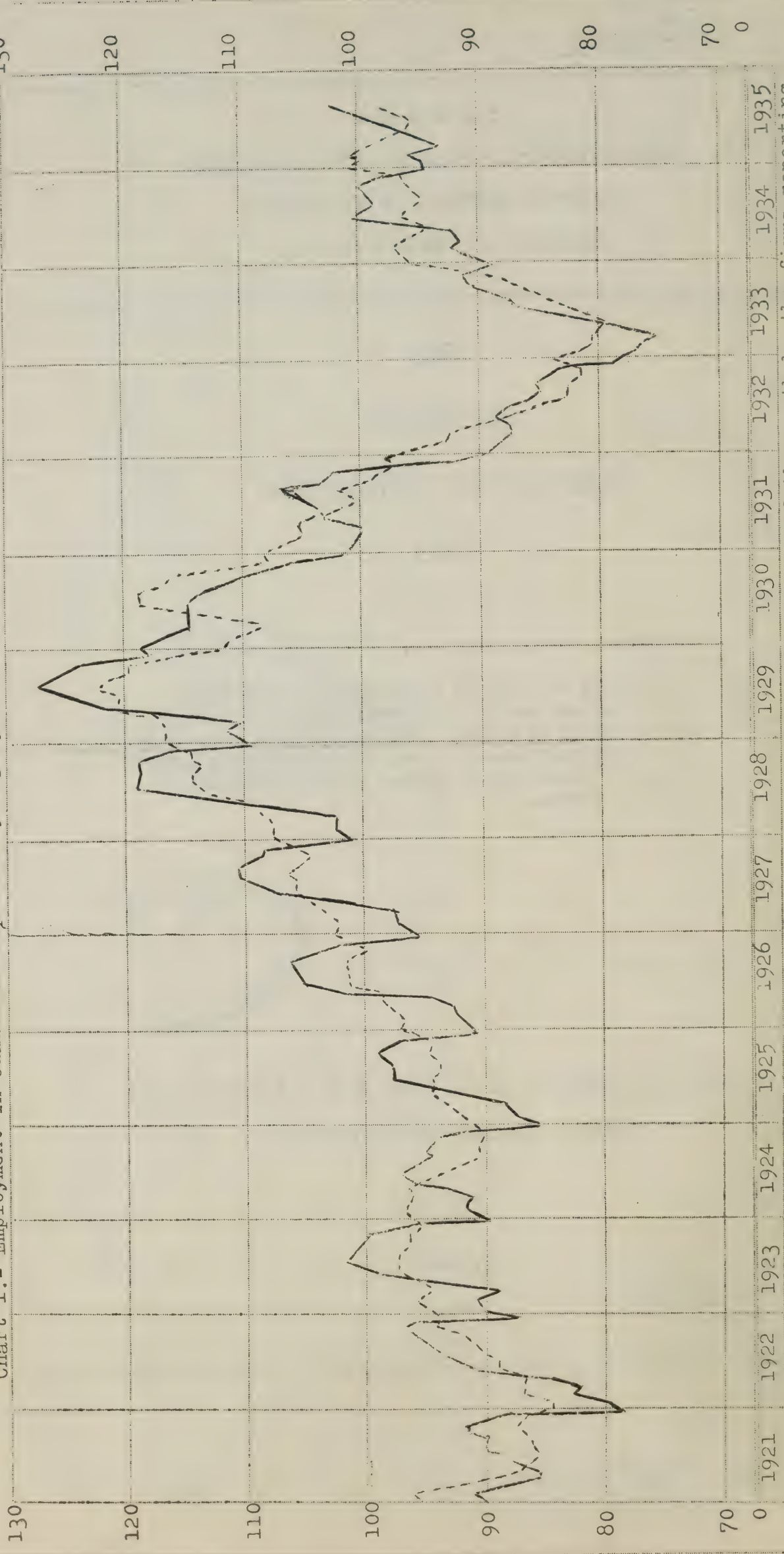
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 27, 1935.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,355 employers with an aggregate payroll of 964,647 persons, or 15,062 more than on Aug. 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 101.1 in the preceding month to 102.7 on Sept. 1, as compared with 98.8 on the same date in 1934. Recessions in industrial activity have been shown at the beginning of September in eight of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available, there being, on the average, a slight decline on this date. The advance on Sept. 1, 1935, is therefore especially interesting, resulting in an increase of nearly two points in the seasonally adjusted index, which stood at 98.5 at the latest date, as compared with 96.8 on Aug. 1.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record:- 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1935. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in seven of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fourteen years, a slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than on Sept. 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile and iron and steel factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in services was practically unchanged from the preceding month.

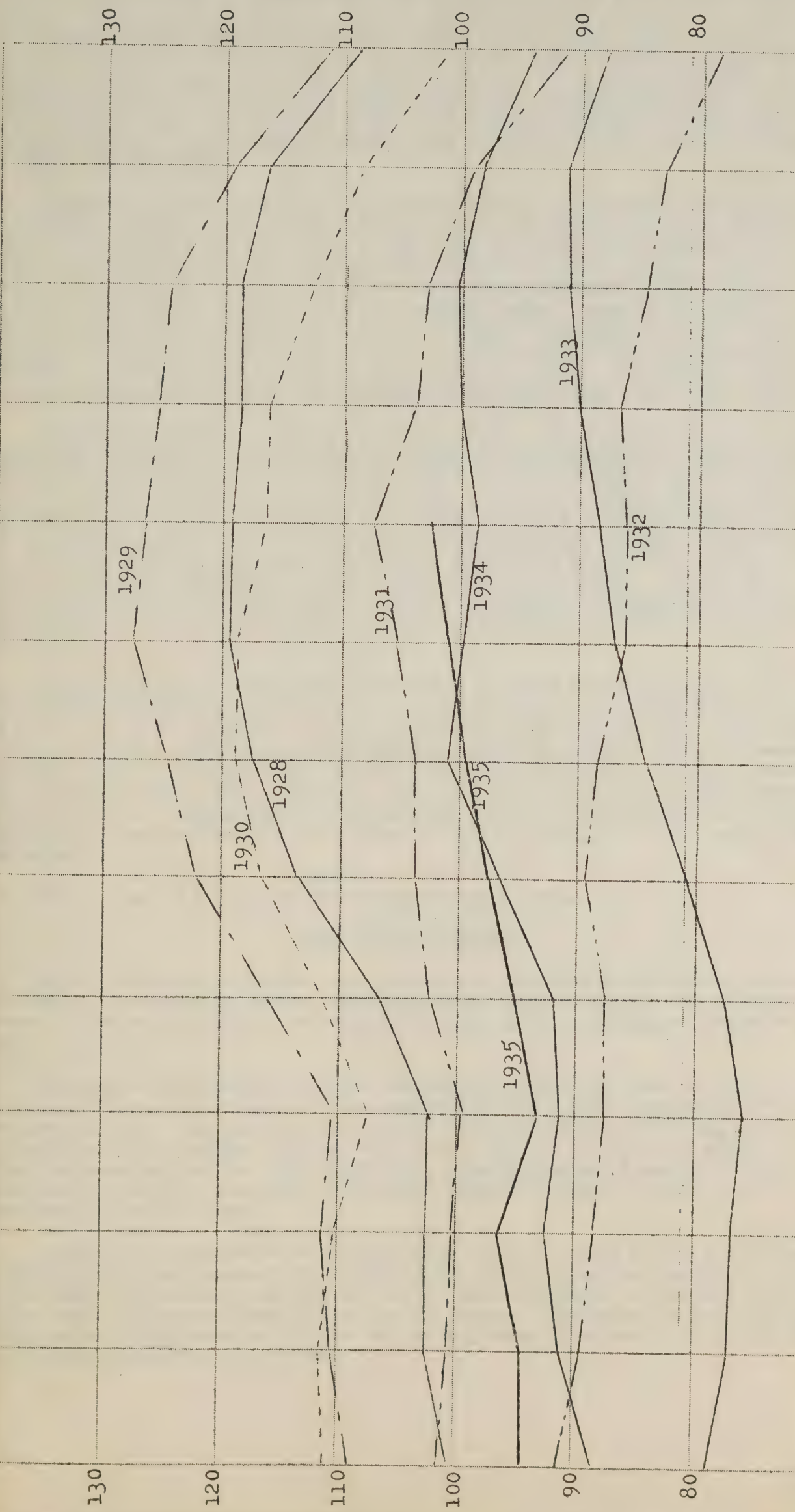
An analysis by industries is given in greater detail on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate expansion on Sept. 1, the fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also rather more active. Slight improvement was indicated in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving and lumber factories, while logging and shipping also showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 656 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 76,325 workers on Sept. 1, 1935, compared with 76,043 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over five points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 107.0.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 70
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.— Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, leather, lumber, electric current, musical instrument and miscellaneous manufacturing groups showed improvement, while food, and clay, glass and stone factories released employees. The working force of the 2,231 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 273,178 persons, as against 267,289 on Aug. 1. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1934, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 95.4, as compared with 99.3 at the latest date. The gain on Sept. 1 considerably exceeded the average increase indicated on that date in the years, 1921-1934.

Ontario.— In this province, 4,326 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 392,513 at the first of August, to 397,962 on Sept. 1; curtailment had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 103.3, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.9. Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, leather, rubber, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, construction and trade reported heightened activity, but logging and transportation were rather slacker.

Prairie Provinces.— A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September as compared with Aug. 1; the index was between seven and eight points higher than on Sept. 1, 1934, when little general change had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,355 employers of 126,860 workers, as compared with 124,610 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food and non-metallic mineral products showed most of the gain. On the other hand, logging and building construction were dull. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed an increase on Sept. 1, the fifth recorded in as many months. A reduction had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 96.2, was nearly twelve points lower than at the latest date, (viz., 108.0). Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Logging, construction and trade also showed improvement, while mining and transportation released some workers. The personnel of the 987 firms furnishing data rose from 89,130 persons on Aug. 1, to 90,322 at the beginning of September.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

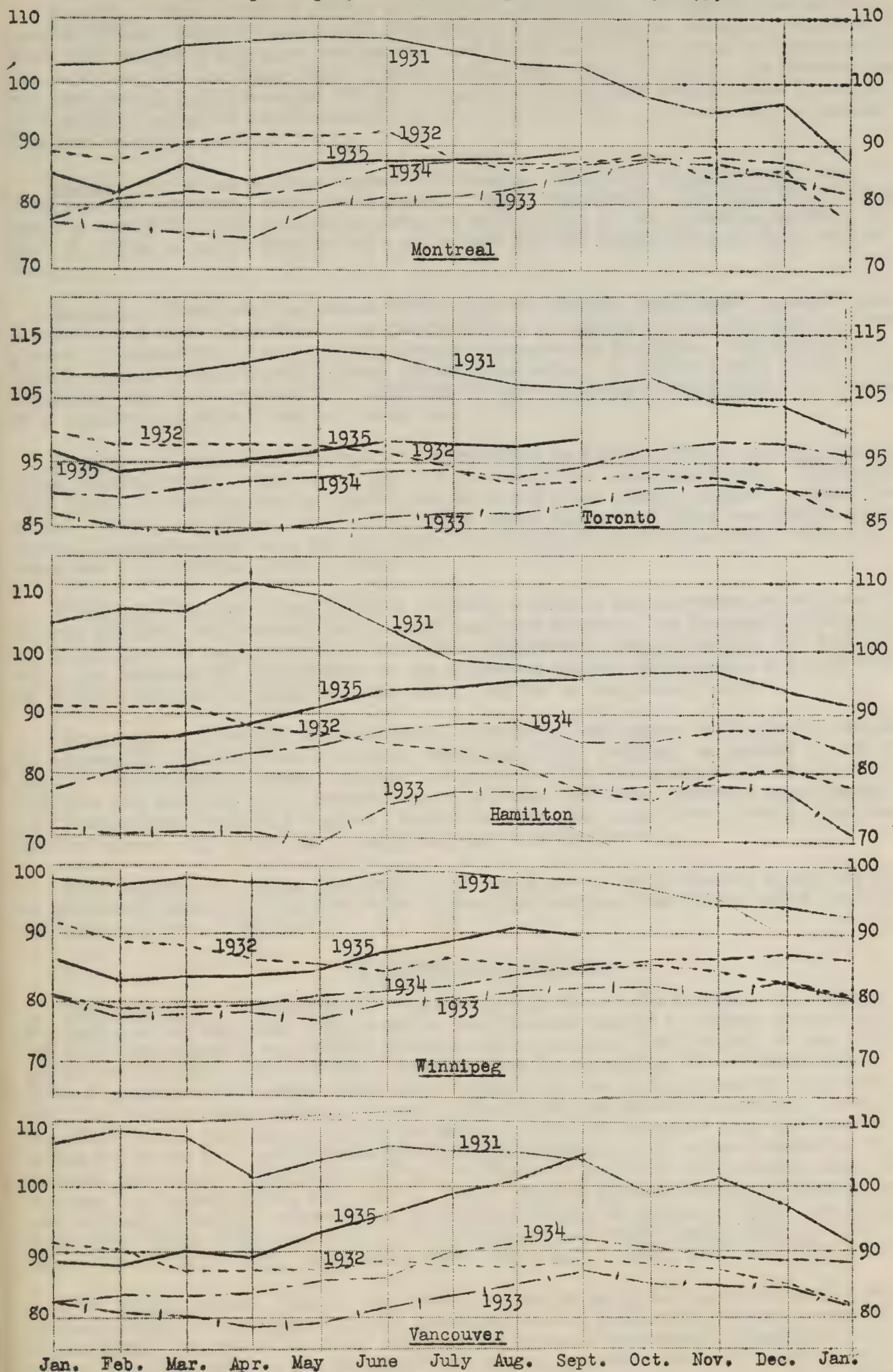
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver, while moderate curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

Montreal.— Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 1,999 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,296 co-operating firms, who employed 132,634. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument, tobacco and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Transportation, construction and trade also showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred on Sept. 1, 1934, but the index then was two points lower.

Quebec.— An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 166 employers of 13,486 persons, as compared with 13,249 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of leather products, and hotels and restaurants were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a slighter advance had been noted.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous products; wholesale trade also afforded increased employment, and there were slight gains in construction and services. On the other hand, transportation was rather slacker. Statements were received from 1,395 firms with 120,353 workers, or 1,812 more than on Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a minor decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and services, while trade showed slight improvement. The 175 firms furnishing returns reported 13,342 employees, compared with 13,410 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1934, a larger decline had been noted, and the index was then three points lower.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in electrical apparatus and other factories being nearly offset by losses in food and iron and steel plants. Construction also reported a small recession in Hamilton. Two hundred and seventy employers had 30,427 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 30,492 on Aug. 1. Employment had been considerably curtailed at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level.

Windsor.- A moderate reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 167 co-operating firms reported 14,245 workers, as against 14,440 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories were decidedly busier, but iron and steel plants, (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A substantial loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was over fourteen points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg declined slightly; manufacturing as a group showed a small advance, but transportation and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,567 persons was reported by the 454 establishments making returns for Sept. 1, which had employed 38,789 workers in the preceding month. An increase had been recorded on the same date in 1934, but the index then was a few points lower.

Vancouver.- There was a considerable advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 411 firms employing 33,594 workers, as against 32,298 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and iron and steel industries, while trade indicated moderate improvement, and construction was decidedly busier. Employment was much more active than on the same date of a year ago, when only a small increase had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in the larger industrial centres, the curves being based on the figures given in Table 2.

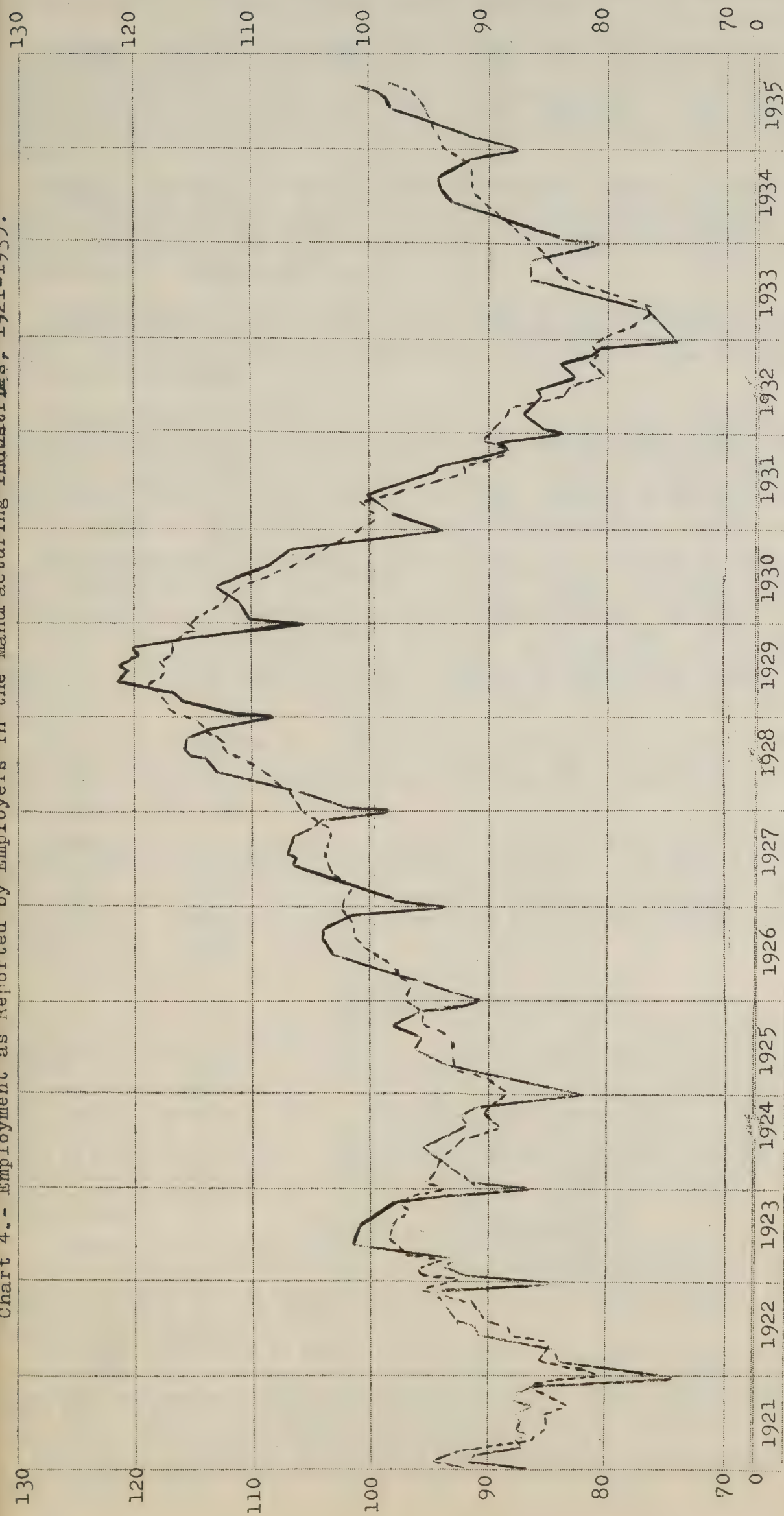
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on Sept. 1, the 5,550 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 502,086 on Aug. 1 to 506,900 on the date under review. This increase is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small, fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The crude index, (standing at 100.8 on Sept. 1, 1935, as compared with 99.8 in the preceding month and 94.3 on the same date in 1934), showed a gain after correction for seasonal variation, rising from 97.0 at the first of August to 98.1 at the latest date; this was the highest point since May 1, 1931. The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:- 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 104.8; 1925, 96.8; 1924, 91.5; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 93.6 and 1921, 85.8.

The edible animal, lumber, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone groups reported contractions as compared with the preceding month; these were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus, electric current, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in factory employment were in Ontario.

Since Jan. 1, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in an increase of 15.3 p.c. in the payrolls of the co-operating establishments since the opening of the year; this, of course, indicates an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Important improvement had also been indicated during the

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

same period of 1934 and 1933, while in the two years immediately preceding, increases recorded in some months of the period January-September had been offset by declines in others, so that the index on Sept. 1 in 1932 and 1931 was much the same as it had been at the beginning of January in these years, respectively.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed a small falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 276 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 21,552, compared with 21,667 in their last return. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was smaller than on the same date in 1934, but was larger than in most other years of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1935-36.

Mining.-- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed heightened activity, there being an increase of 1,624 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 345 operators furnishing data having 58,900 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over sixteen points lower.

Communications.-- Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 21,741 workers, as compared with 21,608 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly less than in the early autumn of 1934; the gain then indicated had been larger.

Transportation.-- Employment in this industry again advanced, increases in local and steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 101,544 persons was registered by the 408 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 101,207 on Aug. 1. The index was nearly two points higher than on the same date of last year, when no general change had been indicated in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Continued improvement occurred in these industries; building, highway and railway construction and maintenance all afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 1,086 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 130,250 employees, or 7,334 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 110.9 at the latest date, was over six points higher than on Aug. 1, 1935, but was approximately seven points lower than on Sept. 1 of last year. This shrinkage over the twelve-month period was in work on roads and highways, activity in building and railway construction being higher in the last few months than in the summer of 1934 and also than in 1933 and 1932.

Services.-- Employment in the service group showed no general change, 457 employers had 27,657 persons on their payrolls, or practically the same number as at Aug. 1. A gain had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then rather lower.

Trade.-- There was an advance in retail and wholesale trade, this exceeding the seasonal increase indicated, on the average, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, also, rather greater than the gain noted on the same date in 1934, when the index, at 117.1, was lower than at the beginning of September in the present year, (121.8). Returns were received from 1,148 trading establishments employing 96,103 persons, compared with 95,207 on Aug. 1, 1935.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment between June 24 and July 22. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.4 on July 22, 1935, as compared with 15.5 on June 24, 1935, and 16.7 on July 23, 1934. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,947,964 persons were out of work in August, 1935, as compared with 1,972,941 in July, while as compared with August of last year, there was a decline of 188,614 in the number unemployed. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at 10,424,000 on Aug. 26, an increase of 43,000 over July, 1935, and of 244,000 as compared with August of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Recent press reports state that the United States Secretary of Labor reports an increase of 180,000 workers in the payrolls of the manufacturing industries during the period July 15 to Aug. 15, while there was a decline of 25,000 persons employed in non-manufacturing industries.

New York.-- Employment in New York State factories increased by 1.9 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 73.4, or about four p.c. higher than in August, 1934. There were gains in the clothing and millinery, metals and machinery, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur, leather, rubber and other groups.

Wisconsin.-- According to The Wisconsin Labor Market, the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7=100), stood at 92.3 in July, compared with 86.6 in June, 1935, and 85.7 in July, 1934.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1,	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7 103.0	107.0	99.3	104.6 103.9	100.5	108.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1935.

100.0 7.9 28.2 41.4 13.1 9.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1935.

13.8 1.4 12.5 1.4 3.2 1.5 4.0 3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All									
	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Sept.1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept.1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept.1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept.1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept.1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept.1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept.1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept.1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept.1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept.1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept.1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept.1	102.7	103.0	101.4	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1935.

100.0 52.7 2.2 6.1 2.2 10.5 13.5 2.9 9.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	52.7	100.8	99.8	94.3	86.8	83.1	94.7	108.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	134.6	142.3	125.9	127.4	112.7	109.3	120.9
Fur and products	.2	99.7	100.3	81.9	101.5	79.6	92.3	98.7
Leather and products	2.3	111.0	107.4	99.9	100.2	91.4	91.3	86.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	115.7	111.2	105.2	108.2	99.4	100.7	89.6
Lumber and products	4.5	81.7	82.6	74.2	66.5	59.4	77.5	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	77.5	78.6	68.9	58.9	50.4	67.5	95.7
Furniture	.7	75.9	76.6	72.3	70.5	67.3	95.7	100.8
Other lumber products	1.1	99.1	99.7	92.2	87.0	81.0	93.7	106.9
Musical instruments	.1	47.4	41.1	48.0	29.6	50.1	61.9	66.3
Plant products - edible	3.8	126.4	114.3	125.3	115.2	109.2	124.1	134.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	98.2	98.3	94.4	89.5	88.5	94.3	109.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	89.9	90.3	86.4	79.3	76.1	82.8	105.7
Paper products	.9	113.0	110.4	105.2	102.3	98.3	99.1	108.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	104.2	104.8	101.4	98.7	101.7	107.9	114.3
Rubber products	1.2	91.2	88.2	94.3	84.2	80.7	95.7	110.5
Textile products	9.9	112.3	109.9	108.1	101.5	93.9	93.3	96.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	129.0	128.0	122.6	115.2	102.6	95.9	92.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.5	90.6	90.3	82.8	75.2	76.9	79.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	133.0	131.1	119.3	126.0	103.9	96.9	80.1
Silk and silk goods	1.0	523.6	506.1	469.7	397.9	366.9	283.5	214.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	117.9	117.1	114.0	113.9	104.7	100.1	103.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	99.9	94.3	96.1	89.0	87.4	92.4	101.0
Other textile products	1.0	92.6	92.7	91.7	81.3	70.9	76.9	87.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	121.0	117.9	114.0	109.3	112.6	118.7	125.2
Tobacco	.9	109.0	103.3	103.7	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.5	135.4	128.4	113.2	121.1	133.8	150.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.5	101.2	122.1	96.4	84.6	86.8	123.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	129.5	128.7	121.1	111.3	106.9	112.0	116.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	80.6	83.6	75.8	64.6	69.9	107.9	133.4
Electric current	1.6	118.8	115.4	116.6	112.1	117.6	133.0	134.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	122.3	118.6	105.1	91.8	101.3	133.1	157.9
Iron and steel products	11.2	79.7	81.0	71.2	62.8	62.1	79.7	99.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.0	100.6	85.7	68.7	60.8	81.9	102.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	91.8	92.6	82.2	66.3	71.4	92.3	113.4
Agricultural implements	.5	52.8	59.1	37.0	29.6	22.4	25.7	47.9
Land vehicles	5.0	75.1	77.6	69.4	65.0	64.8	77.0	97.9
Automobiles and parts	1.8	100.1	109.2	79.4	68.8	57.3	57.6	99.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.4	62.5	48.3	42.7	66.4	100.8	101.4
Heating appliances	.5	100.9	99.6	93.5	81.4	78.5	103.2	111.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	79.1	76.3	65.0	55.3	53.9	109.3	149.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.9	87.2	74.5	63.0	61.5	79.2	96.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	83.0	80.9	77.0	67.5	65.4	85.2	98.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	123.2	122.3	111.9	91.6	80.6	107.5	130.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	141.6	140.3	138.7	127.5	122.2	132.2	140.2
Miscellaneous	.6	128.3	119.3	114.2	99.3	96.4	106.5	110.4
LOGGING	2.2	77.7	79.0	85.6	48.3	26.0	30.5	54.3
MINING	6.1	128.6	125.2	112.4	100.4	96.5	105.6	116.6
Coal	2.4	86.5	83.6	83.1	80.7	87.6	91.3	101.6
Metallic ores	2.9	233.0	230.0	189.1	156.5	130.0	142.1	141.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	112.8	106.5	95.2	80.7	72.6	98.9	134.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.1	81.6	82.5	83.8	92.9	105.8	120.9
Telegraphs	.5	94.2	93.0	93.2	87.7	96.0	108.6	130.4
Telephones	1.7	78.9	78.6	79.7	82.7	92.2	105.1	118.6
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	85.8	85.4	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8	110.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	118.3	117.1	114.3	114.4	118.4	121.6	128.7
Steam railways	6.2	75.4	74.7	74.3	72.0	77.3	90.9	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	92.1	94.7	87.1	91.9	90.2	100.9	112.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	110.9	104.7	118.1	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2
Building	2.7	63.2	60.6	56.3	45.9	52.8	117.5	155.4
Highway	7.3	191.8	179.0	224.7	155.6	133.4	337.0	299.9
Railway	3.5	84.5	80.6	81.9	69.7	73.3	98.3	122.3
SERVICES	2.9	127.8	127.9	125.5	113.8	119.4	134.8	143.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	129.9	129.4	131.5	113.2	120.1	140.5	154.1
Professional	.2	124.0	126.9	120.8	123.3	128.9	123.7	124.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.3	125.7	116.5	112.4	116.0	129.6	131.6
TRADE	9.9	121.8	120.7	117.1	111.8	113.1	120.5	127.3
Retail	7.2	126.8	126.4	123.3	117.1	117.3	125.7	129.9
Wholesale	2.7	110.2	107.5	102.7	99.6	103.1	108.9	121.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.7	101.1	98.8	88.5	86.0	107.1	116.6

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1935	Aug.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.0	99.0	101.0	97.1	86.8	77.3	83.5	104.1
	Lumber products	5.1	92.5	103.4	97.1	69.6	47.0	59.8	101.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	146.9	140.8	142.2	151.3	119.2	138.6	169.1
	Textile products	3.8	80.1	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1	65.0	73.8
	Iron and steel	10.5	98.8	99.9	91.0	80.5	73.2	83.8	97.8
	Other manufactures	9.6	95.5	97.3	93.6	84.3	84.8	86.2	104.4
	Logging	1.7	63.6	69.4	102.0	49.2	34.8	22.3	40.9
	Mining	20.8	106.8	105.9	99.0	91.6	97.7	106.2	113.5
	Communications	2.6	92.6	89.8	90.0	86.0	94.9	118.2	140.9
	Transportation	9.3	61.3	62.9	61.8	64.1	64.3	85.0	87.7
	Construction	22.3	188.0	180.1	162.0	140.3	124.0	179.2	254.6
	Services	2.2	209.2	204.0	196.8	182.0	203.2	232.6	215.6
	Trade	7.1	118.1	115.2	109.8	101.9	106.7	114.8	119.6
	All Industries	100.0	107.0	106.7	101.8	91.5	87.8	102.7	122.5
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	60.0	101.0	99.8	96.7	88.3	86.8	97.4	109.2
	Lumber products	3.7	93.8	92.4	90.2	75.8	74.9	88.0	106.4
	Pulp and paper	8.0	94.7	94.6	92.1	84.5	84.5	83.7	105.2
	Textile products	17.1	119.6	115.8	115.3	104.1	96.3	95.8	99.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	72.3	72.0	69.1	61.2	64.5	88.3	103.0
	Other manufactures	22.4	109.0	108.5	103.2	97.4	96.6	111.4	121.7
	Logging	3.2	108.3	106.6	146.0	60.3	35.1	39.4	84.5
	Mining	2.7	165.5	165.8	133.0	115.7	92.9	111.7	136.9
	Communications	1.8	72.5	72.3	73.7	77.9	87.6	99.3	113.4
	Transportation	10.4	87.3	85.9	85.1	85.5	88.5	98.5	109.5
	Construction	11.7	83.4	75.4	73.6	69.2	67.4	180.4	134.4
	Services	2.6	113.5	114.9	108.6	100.7	106.2	114.1	115.5
	Trade	7.6	126.3	125.8	124.3	126.1	126.0	130.2	134.3
	All Industries	100.0	99.3	97.2	95.4	87.0	85.3	109.8	113.6
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	61.5	100.1	98.5	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0	105.9
	Lumber products	4.0	72.6	73.4	68.1	63.3	61.0	84.3	101.4
	Pulp and paper	6.5	97.1	97.9	92.3	88.3	89.3	96.9	107.8
	Textile products	10.7	107.8	106.6	103.0	101.0	92.7	93.2	95.5
	Iron and steel	15.3	82.5	84.6	70.2	60.1	56.7	73.5	95.7
	Other manufactures	25.0	119.4	113.2	112.6	102.6	97.8	113.7	120.2
	Logging	1.4	60.4	68.7	58.6	39.8	16.3	21.5	33.9
	Mining	4.9	201.1	192.3	161.7	139.1	117.5	137.7	144.0
	Communications	2.1	76.5	76.6	76.8	79.3	90.5	99.9	115.2
	Transportation	7.3	82.1	83.2	81.0	79.8	84.0	98.1	112.0
	Construction	10.2	113.4	109.2	175.8	83.7	89.1	131.6	171.7
	Services	2.8	144.8	145.4	147.7	128.2	132.9	150.3	160.0
	Trade	9.8	129.1	127.5	123.3	115.6	116.3	125.5	128.0
	All Industries	100.0	103.9	102.4	103.3	88.1	85.1	100.7	113.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	28.9	97.5	96.9	90.2	86.9	89.3	97.8	115.2
	Lumber products	2.0	93.0	94.3	89.0	80.5	72.4	82.3	120.0
	Pulp and paper	2.6	87.9	87.8	82.9	81.8	86.5	98.8	106.6
	Textile products	2.0	118.0	115.2	113.0	103.6	101.4	99.1	110.0
	Iron and steel	9.5	75.2	75.6	71.8	69.8	75.2	86.7	103.7
	Other manufactures	12.8	125.5	123.3	111.9	108.5	109.9	115.0	132.6
	Logging	.3	31.4	40.3	26.2	11.3	15.2	5.5	15.7
	Mining	6.9	100.3	91.0	92.8	94.2	93.8	90.8	101.9
	Communications	2.8	92.3	90.7	96.9	93.2	101.5	114.4	132.7
	Transportation	20.0	93.7	91.5	89.4	86.7	92.9	98.3	116.3
	Construction	19.9	108.9	106.1	92.0	93.8	82.3	257.7	186.7
	Services	3.7	115.7	115.2	109.8	107.0	117.0	135.8	161.2
	Trade	17.5	108.8	108.7	104.7	100.7	103.1	109.6	124.7
	All Industries	100.0	100.5	98.7	92.9	90.7	91.6	130.0	129.8
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	40.8	109.6	111.3	99.2	93.8	80.1	91.9	115.9
	Lumber products	11.7	81.1	80.9	61.0	60.1	45.2	62.2	83.5
	Pulp and paper	5.0	104.0	104.2	101.2	92.8	87.9	103.1	105.3
	Textile products	1.1	112.3	105.5	97.1	95.4	94.5	100.5	106.5
	Iron and steel	3.0	71.6	75.2	64.9	60.5	63.9	82.3	118.3
	Other manufactures	20.0	155.8	160.2	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1	158.7
	Logging	6.2	78.1	71.4	57.9	52.0	27.3	38.9	54.6
	Mining	7.9	89.7	92.9	86.7	67.9	73.2	77.8	94.2
	Communications	3.2	105.4	105.3	101.4	100.6	101.8	124.4	129.8
	Transportation	12.4	99.2	100.1	95.5	92.1	95.2	106.7	116.2
	Construction	16.9	139.2	127.3	104.8	101.1	100.9	130.1	162.2
	Services	3.3	105.7	104.4	103.1	93.7	94.9	112.2	120.5
	Trade	9.3	119.6	117.6	114.4	101.2	104.6	114.7	121.0
	All Industries	100.0	108.0	106.8	96.2	89.2	82.8	96.6	114.6
<u>B.C.</u>		100.0	108.0	106.8	96.2	89.2	82.8	96.6	114.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1935	Aug.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.0	91.0	89.4	88.2	81.8	83.4	96.7	109.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.9	108.3	107.0	100.9	104.5	108.2	113.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	103.2	102.7	99.8	98.1	100.6	103.0	114.7
Textiles	14.7	97.0	90.9	97.7	87.0	84.1	86.2	90.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	110.7	109.0	105.1	107.0	110.2	112.0	120.1
Iron and steel	13.1	69.0	68.3	65.6	59.4	62.7	80.7	101.8
Other manufactures	22.1	95.9	95.2	91.2	84.6	86.6	106.7	119.8
Communications	2.8	63.0	62.8	65.9	70.3	79.4	88.4	99.1
Transportation	10.9	99.5	98.5	92.6	93.5	95.4	105.4	115.5
Construction	4.8	40.5	38.3	50.7	65.2	67.0	112.1	129.6
Trade	12.8	121.2	120.4	115.9	119.1	120.8	128.9	133.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.7	87.2	86.6	84.4	86.3	102.3	113.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.7	99.5	97.6	97.7	98.8	104.2	119.5	121.0
Leather products	20.3	109.6	105.3	106.2	114.4	118.2	124.7	102.9
Other manufactures	38.4	94.9	94.1	93.9	91.5	97.7	116.6	129.6
Transportation	12.6	100.4	98.6	100.4	102.9	110.0	131.4	135.8
Construction	11.7	140.2	139.7	102.6	97.9	101.9	136.9	249.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	102.8	100.9	99.9	99.7	105.8	123.2	138.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.6	96.0	94.0	91.3	85.3	86.1	99.5	106.2
Plant products - edible	5.5	108.3	104.3	108.2	104.5	100.6	115.8	119.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	113.2	114.3	108.4	102.6	106.5	112.8	116.9
Textiles	11.6	87.9	82.5	87.7	87.3	85.3	91.7	99.4
Iron and steel	9.1	72.6	73.7	66.8	57.9	61.6	79.8	93.9
Other manufactures	27.3	103.4	101.2	96.3	88.2	89.0	103.7	108.3
Communications	2.9	65.6	65.7	67.9	70.8	82.1	89.6	98.3
Transportation	6.1	93.1	94.5	92.2	93.2	100.1	129.0	139.0
Construction	3.4	70.2	69.1	58.1	50.1	73.1	116.7	179.2
Trade	20.5	120.2	118.9	116.2	110.1	112.1	122.1	122.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	98.7	97.2	94.3	88.4	91.6	106.6	114.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.1	92.7	93.5	88.5	82.5	85.1	110.6	114.7
Lumber products	4.5	52.1	61.9	67.6	40.4	42.7	108.2	111.6
Pulp and paper	16.5	92.1	92.4	83.6	82.3	80.6	95.5	105.6
Other manufactures	26.1	107.7	106.0	99.9	97.8	104.0	124.9	123.9
Construction	15.1	144.2	147.8	145.7	111.4	115.1	173.1	219.8
Trade	15.6	118.5	115.3	111.0	108.0	108.0	112.3	117.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.9	104.3	100.9	93.1	98.0	121.7	125.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.9	93.5	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6	87.5	98.8
Textiles	18.3	87.4	88.0	83.3	82.3	72.2	85.3	83.0
Electrical apparatus	10.7	106.2	100.3	85.2	77.3	94.8	114.2	115.2
Iron and steel	27.7	83.6	84.3	66.1	57.3	48.5	68.2	91.3
Other manufactures	24.2	108.2	109.1	103.9	95.3	99.2	106.0	117.8
Construction	2.7	50.6	53.5	49.0	45.1	69.2	177.2	199.4
Trade	8.3	123.3	123.5	115.2	100.5	100.7	112.6	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.4	84.9	77.7	77.1	95.8	105.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.1	111.5	113.6	93.7	76.4	71.1	72.5	116.5
Iron and steel	61.9	105.6	111.9	85.3	65.8	61.0	60.5	114.0
Other manufactures	21.2	133.1	120.1	124.7	119.4	112.3	120.6	126.5
Construction	1.5	24.4	22.1	28.7	22.3	13.9	54.6	127.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	105.2	106.6	91.0	76.2	71.8	77.8	121.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.7	94.2	93.7	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9	118.6
Animal products - edible	5.9	127.0	129.8	115.2	117.9	111.5	108.4	107.2
Printing and publishing	5.1	92.2	91.8	89.1	89.4	95.4	100.9	110.9
Textiles	5.7	125.1	122.3	119.1	110.2	103.9	103.4	114.3
Iron and steel	17.9	74.8	74.2	69.5	69.0	72.7	81.2	126.0
Other manufactures	14.1	108.1	107.5	98.1	98.9	100.9	107.5	124.0
Transportation	10.3	78.1	80.6	77.0	75.4	78.5	90.7	108.7
Construction	4.8	66.7	65.3	48.8	27.7	41.1	80.5	90.5
Trade	28.5	93.2	94.9	90.9	88.4	90.8	97.5	106.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.1	90.6	85.2	82.2	85.1	98.2	110.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.3	105.5	102.2	89.1	85.8	83.6	94.5	114.8
Lumber products	9.1	79.2	78.5	49.3	50.1	46.1	55.6	72.3
Other manufactures	29.2	117.5	113.1	107.6	102.5	101.1	114.5	136.8
Communications	7.3	104.6	104.5	101.0	99.3	100.6	115.0	128.3
Transportation	17.7	104.6	105.7	101.3	99.8	102.2	106.6	110.0
Construction	9.4	83.3	60.1	38.8	38.9	55.7	107.2	88.7
Services	6.1	103.3	102.4	99.8	91.5	87.6	104.6	112.0
Trade	21.1	123.6	122.6	116.5	104.2	105.4	117.0	121.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.7	101.7	91.8	87.4	89.0	104.5	114.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



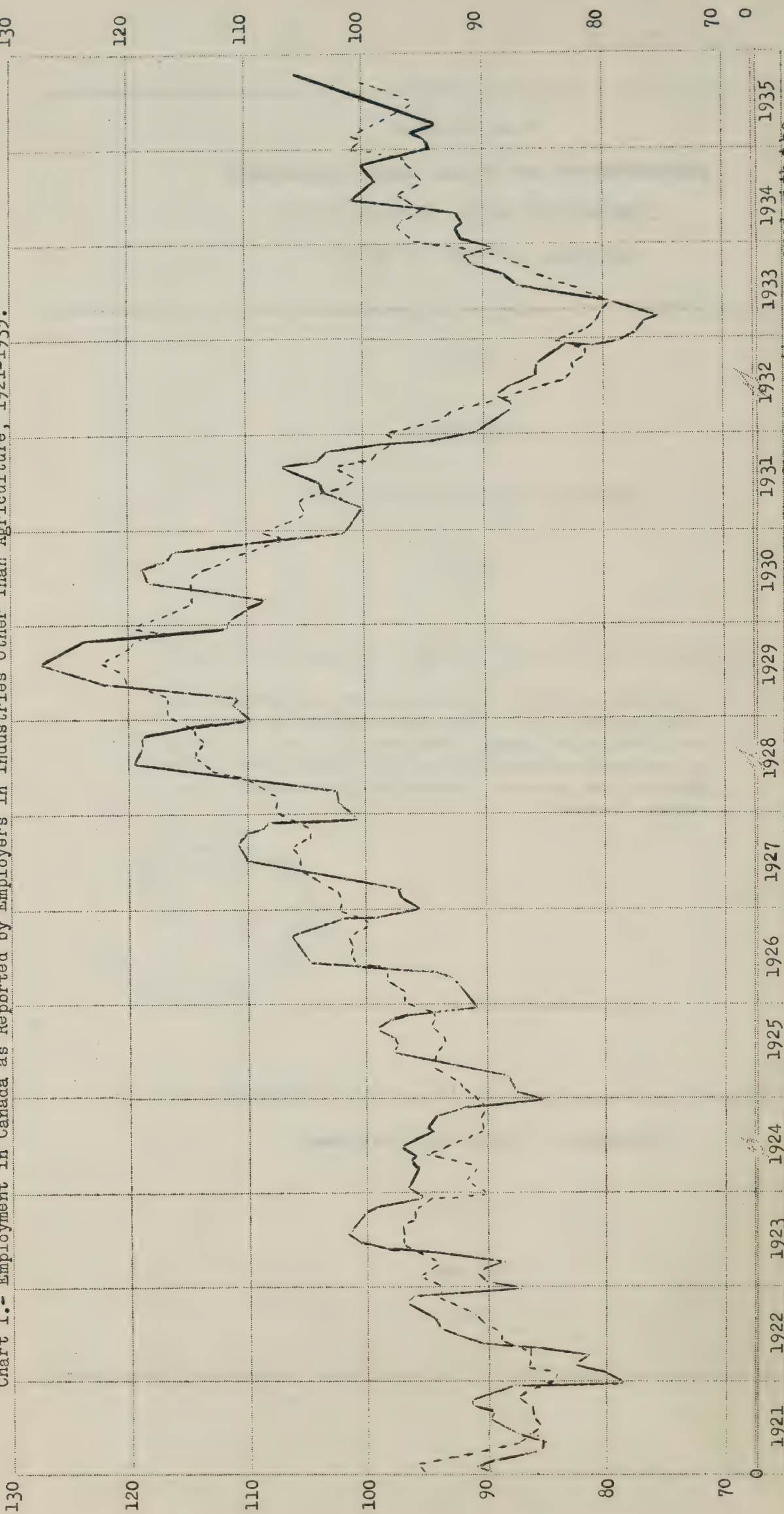
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 28, 1935.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,914 firms, whose staffs aggregated 997,017 persons, as compared with 964,977 in the preceding month. This increase of 32,040 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year, while it also exceeds that indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 in any of the fourteen preceding years for which employment statistics are available. In only eight of these years has the trend been upward at the beginning of October, losses having been indicated at that date in the remaining six autumns, with the result that the average change from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 in the period, 1921-1934, is a small increase. The considerable advance noted at the latest date, which compares favourably with this slight, average gain, raised the index of employment from 102.7 at Sept. 1 to 106.1 at the beginning of October; this was the highest point reached since Sept. 1, 1931. On Oct. 1, 1934, the index had been 100.0. After adjustment for seasonal fluctuations, the index increased from 98.5 in the preceding month to 101.1 at Oct. 1, 1935.

The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), has been as follows at Oct. 1 in the fifteen years for which data are on record:- 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding features of the Oct. 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed more than 12,500 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for over 10,600 more persons than at Sept. 1. The expansion in each of these industries was greater than at Oct. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also recorded heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services.

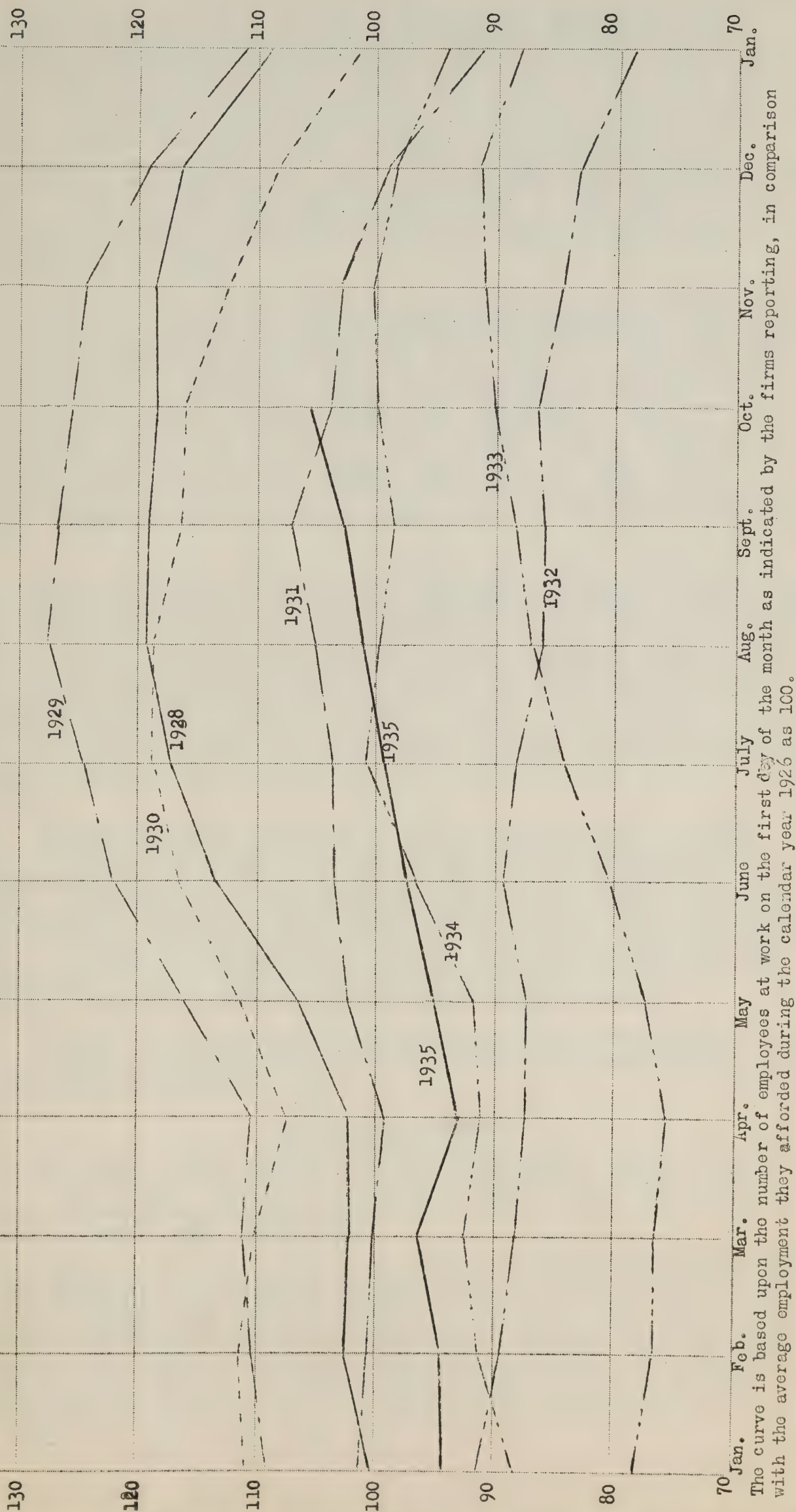
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except British Columbia showed considerable improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the last three years.

Maritime Provinces.- A further and larger increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 657 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 76,453 persons on Sept. 1, to 80,591 at the beginning of October. This was the sixth consecutive monthly advance recorded since April 1; it considerably exceeded the gain noted at the same date last year, and compared favourably with the decline that, on the average, has been reported at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 112.9 at the latest date, was nearly ten points higher than at Oct. 1, 1934, when it stood at 103.1. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement over the preceding month, mainly in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and highway construction afforded greatly increased employment, while there were small gains in shipping and longshore work and in trade. On the other hand, steam railway operation and construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.— For the sixth consecutive month, activity advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, manufacturing and highway construction, while trade also showed an increase. Within the group of factory employment, the greatest gains were in textile, food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, tobacco and beverage and non-ferrous metal works; on the other hand, employment in the lumber, leather and pulp and paper divisions was not so brisk as at Sept. 1, 1935. Services, railway construction and communications also showed a moderate falling-off in activity. Statistics were compiled from 2,234 firms in Quebec with 283,468 workers, compared with 273,190 at the beginning of September. A much smaller advance had been noted on Oct. 1, 1934, while, on the average, the tendency at the beginning of October in the last fourteen years has been retrogressive. The index, at 103.1 at the latest date, was seven points higher than at Oct. 1, 1934.

Ontario.— The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 4,149 employers of 414,523 persons, or 16,372 more than at the beginning of September. A decidedly smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported on Oct. 1, 1934, when the index, at 104.8, was several points lower than that at the latest date, viz., 108.1. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in the experience of the years since 1920, the advance at the latest date was substantially larger than the average increase between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly in iron and steel, textile, vegetable food and electrical apparatus factories), logging, construction and trade showed heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, while employment declined slightly in animal food and tobacco and beverage plants, and in transportation and services.

Prairie Provinces.— There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and highway construction, while building and railway construction, services and trade were quieter; the reductions in payroll in railway construction and maintenance were considerable. Within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants showed heightened activity, but animal food and lumber mills were slacker. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,376 firms with an aggregate working force of 129,765 employees, compared with 126,921 on Sept. 1. A larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1934, but the index was then seven points lower than the 102.7 of the latest date.

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), while transportation, construction and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, lumber and vegetable food factories also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 999 employers, whose payrolls declined from 90,262 persons on Sept. 1, to 88,670 at the beginning of October. Losses on a smaller scale had been registered on Oct. 1, 1934, but the index then, at 95.4, was lower by nearly eleven points than on the date under review, when it stood at 106.0.

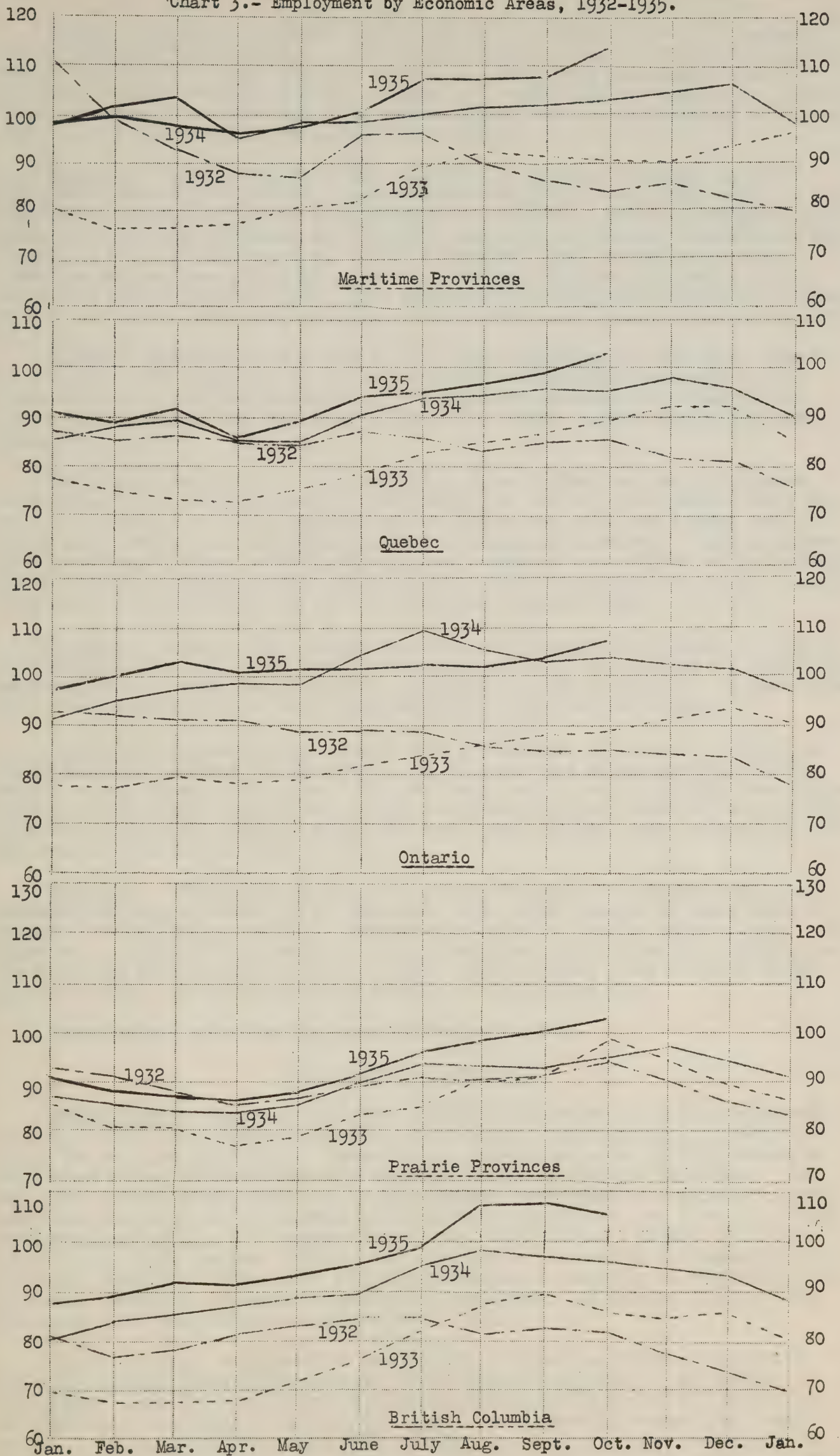
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1932 in these areas, the curves being plotted on the figures given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was downward in Quebec City and Vancouver, but was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. Employment in these eight centres was in greater volume than at the corresponding date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Montreal.— There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,307 co-operating establishments employed 136,947 persons, or 4,150 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile, iron and steel and tobacco and beverage factories indicated considerable expansion, while the leather industry was rather slacker. Much smaller advances had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, and the index of employment was between four and five points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



Quebec.-- Activity in Quebec declined at the date under review, 133 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 167 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,364 on their paylists at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and manufactures were also rather dull, while moderate improvement occurred in construction. The index was a few points higher than at the beginning of October, 1934, when a much larger decrease had been reported.

Toronto.-- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,397 firms employing 123,300 persons, compared with 120,379 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, printing and paper goods, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups; building construction and trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, road construction, transportation and services were rather quieter. Similar additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 101.1 at the latest date, being 4.6 points higher.

Ottawa.-- Construction was more active, while manufacturing and trade showed minor gains. The forces of the 176 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,612 workers, or 251 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was nearly five points higher than at the same date in 1934, when little general change had been indicated.

Hamilton.-- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were gains in vegetable food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Building construction was busier and there was a minor gain in trade, while small losses occurred in transportation and services. Statements were tabulated from 272 firms with 32,027 employees, compared with 30,448 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was lower by nearly 16 points; a slight decline on the month had then been reported.

Windsor.-- There was an increase in the number employed in Windsor, chiefly in construction and trade, while manufacturing was quieter. One hundred and sixty-nine establishments employed 14,456 workers, as against 14,225 on Sept. 1. A decline had been noted on Oct. 1, 1934, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Winnipeg.-- Improvement was indicated in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 458 co-operating firms employed 38,989 workers, or 414 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, communications and trade were more active, while building construction reported curtailment. Rather more marked betterment had been shown at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index then was several points lower, standing at 86.5, as compared with 91.1 on Oct. 1, 1935.

Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since the beginning of May, according to 413 employers with 32,867 persons on their payrolls, compared with 33,541 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported little general change, but there was a falling-off in construction and transportation. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1934, when the index stood at 90.5, as compared with 103.5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

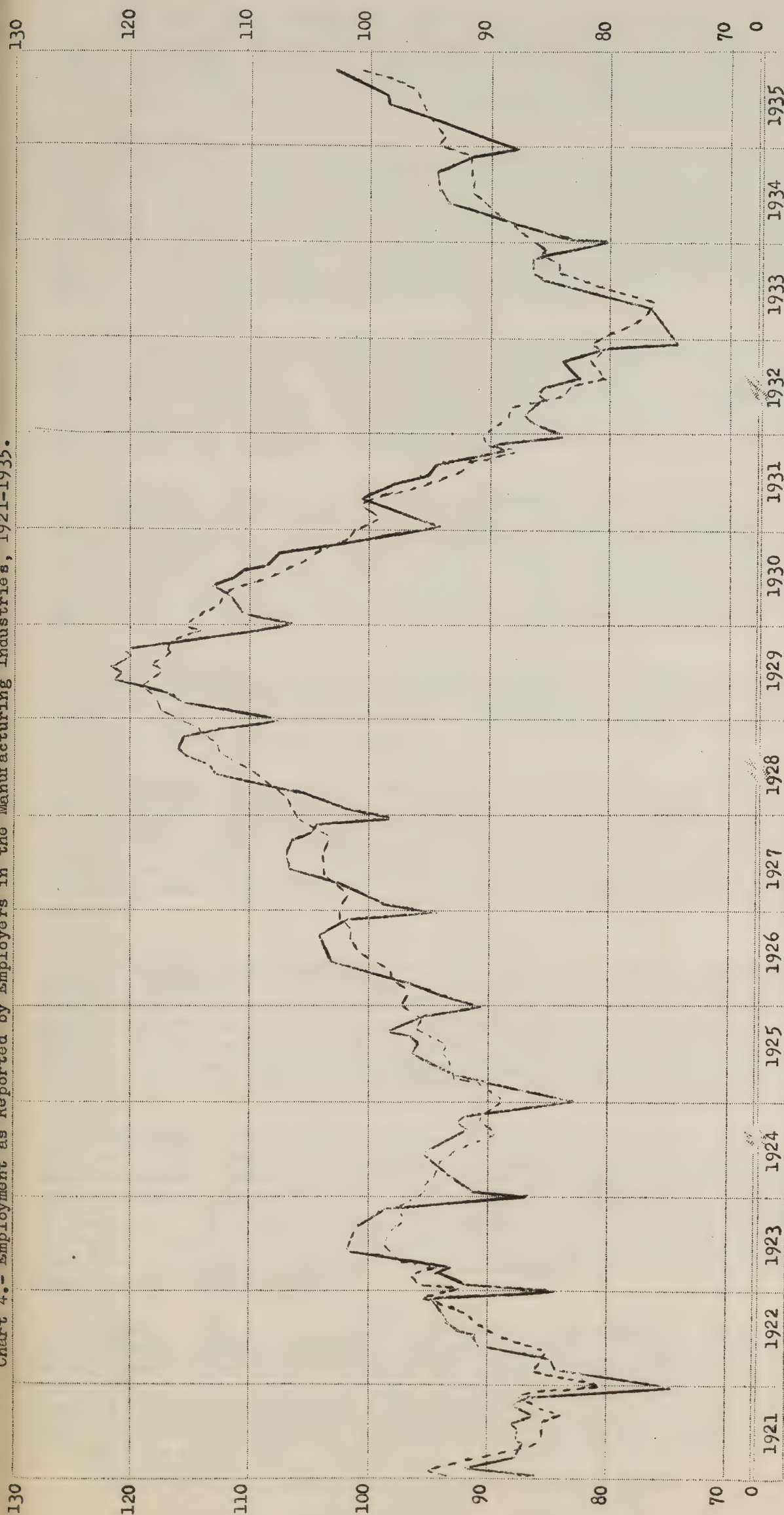
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- There was a further substantial advance in factory employment on Oct. 1, when the 5,565 co-operating establishments reported 519,711 operatives, or 12,548 more than on Sept. 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there was also a slight decline in leather factories. All other main groups of manufactures, however, showed improvement. The gains in iron and steel were especially pronounced, this industry absorbing over 6,400 additional workers since Sept. 1; the increase was of particular interest because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the years 1921-1934. There were also large advances in textile and vegetable food factories, while the expansion in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals, clay, glass and stone and chemical works was considerable.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the last fourteen years has shown very little change from Sept. 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the declines indicated in the remainder; the expansion on the date under review greatly exceeds that noted on Oct. 1 in any other year since 1920 in which the trend has been favourable. The unadjusted index of employment, at 103.3, was 9.4 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1934, and was also higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 98.1 at Sept. 1, 1935, to 100.6 at the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment as reported by employers in the manufacturing industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

The crude index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:- 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8 and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted on Oct. 1, 1935, continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, over 80,300 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,400 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 87.4 on Jan. 1 to 103.3 at the beginning of October, or by 18.2 p.c. The period of expansion in 1934 extended over the same months, and there was almost the same percentage increase between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1, when the index, at 94.4, was considerably lower than at the latest date.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 288 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 10,624 workers to 32,174 on Oct. 1. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1934, or indeed, than in any other year of the record, while the index, at 115.8 on Oct. 1, 1935, was only once exceeded on that date in the last fourteen years, viz., by that of 117.1 indicated at the beginning of October, 1929.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in coal-mining, particularly in the Prairie Provinces; there was, however, a decrease in metallic ore mining, while the extraction of non-metallic minerals showed no general change. The working forces of the 353 reporting mine operators aggregated 59,461 persons, compared with 58,944 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was much smaller than that noted on Oct. 1, 1934, but employment in mining as a whole was then not so active as at the date under review.

Communications.- No general change occurred in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,705 employees, compared with 21,708 on Sept. 1. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1934, when losses had been recorded.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation and shipping and longshore work showed moderate improvement, while employment on street railways and in aartage was practically unchanged; statistics were received from 409 employers in the transportation group, with 102,294 persons on their staffs, as against 101,609 in their last return. Activity in the transportation division as a whole was slightly greater than on Oct. 1, 1934, although a larger increase had then been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in railway construction at the beginning of October, but building and highway construction and maintenance showed greater activity. A combined force of 137,931 workers was employed by the 1,088 co-operating contractors, who had 130,277 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A decrease had been recorded on Oct. 1 of a year ago, when the index for the construction industries as a whole, (117.0) was practically the same as at the latest date, viz., 117.4.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services; little change, on the whole, was noted in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 460 firms whose returns were received totalled 26,032 workers on Oct. 1, as compared with 27,672 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a larger proportion of the payrolls, and the index was then some four points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 120.5.

Trade.- There was a further increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,167 trading establishments reported 97,709 employees, compared with 96,054 in the preceding month. This advance was not so large as that recorded on Oct. 1 of 1934, but exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1934. The index, at 123.8 at the latest date, was higher by 3.8 points than on the same date a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment among insured workpeople between July 22 and Aug. 26; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Aug. 26, 1935, was 15.0, as compared with 15.4 on July 23, 1935, and 16.5 on Aug. 20, 1934. Recent press reports state that 1,958,610 persons were registered as unemployed on Sept. 23, 1935, as compared with 1,947,964 on Aug. 26, 1935, and 2,081,987 on Sept. 24, 1934. There was thus an increase of 10,646 in the number registered as unemployed in September, as compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 123,377 as compared with a year ago. The number of insured workers (aged 16-64) in employment on Sept. 23, 1935, at 10,435,000, shows an increase of 11,000 over the total for the preceding month, while during the past year, employment among insured workpeople has increased by 192,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of 3.7 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 76.6, or over seven p.c. higher than in September, 1934. The metal and machinery, wood, leather, (excluding boots and shoes), pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, textiles, clothing and millinery and food industries reported considerable increases. On the other hand, clay, glass and stone and a few other factories were slacker.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,542 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 245,538 persons at Sept. 15, as compared with 239,668 in the preceding month. The index of employment (average 1925-26-27=100) stood at 71.2 in September, compared with 69.5 in August, 1935, and 56.5 in September, 1934. The largest gains over the preceding month were in cotton, clothing, confectionery, knitting and woollen and worsted factories.

ILLINOIS.- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,437 employers, there was an increase of 3.7 p.c. in employment in September as compared with August. The index (based on the average 1925-27 as 100) stood at 75.6, as compared with 74.0 in September, 1934. Improvement was noted in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

WISCONSIN.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 90.4 in August, 1935, as compared with 92.3 in July, 1935, and 82.4 in August, 1934. Gains were indicated in the stone and allied industries, in wood, rubber, leather and textile factories and in construction. On the other hand, the metal, paper, food, printing and publishing and some other groups reported curtailment.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1935.
100.0 8.1 28.4 41.6 13.0 8.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1935.

13.7 1.3 12.4 1.7 3.2 1.4 3.9 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1935.

100.0 52.1 3.2 6.0 2.2 10.3 13.8 2.6 9.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	52.1	103.3	100.8	94.4	86.7	84.1	91.8	107.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	124.6	134.6	113.9	109.2	109.7	102.8	111.7
Fur and products	.2	103.2	99.7	89.6	99.5	88.6	91.2	107.5
Leather and products	2.2	110.1	111.0	100.0	100.1	90.6	92.0	86.7
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.0	115.7	103.0	107.5	97.4	100.7	88.4
Lumber and products	4.2	79.9	81.7	71.8	63.9	58.1	72.9	92.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	72.5	77.5	63.9	54.4	46.6	60.6	83.4
Furniture	.7	82.0	75.9	76.9	71.7	72.9	98.2	110.1
Other lumber products	1.1	101.1	99.1	92.6	87.6	82.2	90.6	106.2
Musical instruments	.1	50.1	47.4	50.4	29.8	48.5	66.4	73.3
Plant products - edible	4.0	136.2	126.4	135.0	119.6	121.0	116.5	143.1
Pulp and paper products	6.0	98.5	98.2	95.0	88.0	87.3	96.9	108.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	89.1	89.9	86.3	76.8	73.4	86.6	104.4
Paper products	.9	115.9	113.0	106.8	100.8	99.7	99.5	109.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.0	104.2	102.5	98.6	101.7	109.7	113.9
Rubber products	1.2	92.3	91.2	91.8	86.2	81.0	94.4	107.9
Textile products	10.0	116.9	112.3	109.4	104.5	98.6	96.2	99.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	131.7	129.0	121.4	114.3	105.0	95.3	92.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	90.7	89.5	89.3	81.2	75.7	75.1	84.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	141.2	133.0	117.4	125.8	109.8	99.1	86.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	529.8	523.6	467.9	413.3	378.5	330.8	293.0
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	123.5	117.9	115.0	118.2	110.0	105.7	104.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	105.6	99.9	100.8	93.5	92.1	95.4	106.9
Other textile products	1.0	97.2	92.6	91.6	86.9	80.9	86.8	89.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	120.8	121.0	114.8	117.0	115.2	111.6	128.0
Tobacco	.9	107.2	109.0	105.9	111.5	109.8	102.7	114.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	138.4	133.5	126.6	124.5	122.7	124.4	148.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.0	107.5	130.7	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	132.0	129.5	120.4	111.4	107.5	113.9	116.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	84.5	80.6	74.5	64.0	70.2	106.0	127.1
Electric current	1.5	119.6	118.8	117.6	112.2	113.9	132.4	133.6
Electrical apparatus	1.4	128.4	122.3	108.5	95.7	105.2	134.5	158.7
Iron and steel products	11.2	84.7	79.7	70.6	62.5	61.1	71.6	98.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	112.0	100.0	81.4	66.7	59.8	77.8	102.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	94.9	91.8	81.9	65.8	68.9	93.1	115.5
Agricultural implements	.5	53.0	52.8	34.6	25.3	21.4	23.9	40.8
Land vehicles	4.8	79.0	75.1	68.0	64.2	62.4	62.8	95.3
Automobiles and parts	1.6	110.8	100.1	71.4	65.9	46.0	59.6	89.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	68.0	58.4	53.5	47.5	61.8	66.9	106.3
Heating appliances	.5	112.1	100.9	98.2	89.9	81.7	105.2	122.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	83.9	79.1	64.6	54.7	54.8	99.6	144.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	97.1	87.9	78.0	65.0	64.9	78.2	99.8
Other iron and steel products	1.6	86.4	83.0	82.8	68.1	67.4	87.8	98.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	125.8	123.2	112.7	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	142.7	141.6	136.3	128.2	121.4	124.6	138.2
Miscellaneous	.6	130.2	128.3	121.7	104.1	99.1	103.2	115.1
LOGGING	3.2	115.8	77.7	113.4	64.7	28.4	42.2	70.8
MINING	6.0	129.5	128.6	117.9	105.8	98.2	108.2	118.9
Coal	2.4	89.0	86.5	91.0	88.7	89.2	98.1	107.1
Metallic ores	2.8	230.3	233.0	196.4	158.8	131.9	138.3	143.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	113.1	112.8	87.9	81.1	74.0	95.5	123.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.1	82.1	81.3	82.5	91.2	104.2	119.5
Telegraphs	.5	93.6	94.2	92.5	86.6	91.8	107.5	129.7
Telephones	1.7	79.0	78.9	78.3	81.5	91.0	103.4	117.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	86.4	85.8	84.8	82.7	87.2	95.2	110.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	118.7	118.3	114.6	113.9	120.7	120.4	128.8
Steam railways	6.1	75.8	75.4	75.0	72.0	77.7	90.3	104.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	94.0	92.1	92.3	94.2	90.7	87.6	114.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.8	117.4	110.9	117.0	97.0	84.3	164.5	163.0
Building	2.7	67.2	63.2	58.1	45.2	49.1	112.2	156.9
Highway	7.9	213.3	191.8	222.3	185.5	137.3	314.8	277.7
Railway	3.2	79.3	84.5	79.0	68.2	73.4	87.7	115.9
SERVICES	2.6	120.5	127.8	116.2	108.1	109.8	125.5	136.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	117.3	129.9	115.0	104.1	104.5	125.9	141.5
Professional	.2	123.5	124.0	119.0	115.6	128.6	125.8	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	125.1	125.3	117.5	112.5	113.0	125.0	132.6
TRADE	9.8	123.8	121.8	120.0	115.0	114.5	120.8	127.9
Retail	7.1	128.9	126.8	126.8	121.0	119.0	126.1	130.8
Wholesale	2.7	112.2	110.2	104.2	101.2	103.8	108.8	121.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.1	102.7	100.0	90.4	86.7	103.9	116.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1935	Sept.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930
<u>Maritime - All Manufacturing</u>		33.3	102.0	99.0	95.9	86.6	75.8	83.6	99.1
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	4.4	84.5	92.5	80.2	59.8	37.4	54.3	78.3
	Pulp and paper	4.8	147.9	146.9	142.0	150.1	128.2	138.9	162.8
	Textile products	3.9	86.9	80.1	86.4	81.4	75.1	72.7	73.8
	Iron and steel	10.9	107.2	98.8	92.2	82.2	67.1	82.4	96.9
	Other manufactures	9.3	97.8	95.5	96.8	86.4	86.9	86.5	104.4
	Logging	4.3	167.3	63.6	137.9	64.1	19.3	27.7	36.5
	Mining	19.7	106.9	106.8	100.6	95.6	91.3	106.6	111.9
	Communications	2.4	90.6	92.6	87.7	84.4	91.2	117.1	141.8
	Transportation	8.8	61.5	61.3	64.5	68.5	62.0	77.7	86.4
	Construction	23.1	204.6	188.0	164.3	121.3	128.2	190.5	223.5
	Services	1.5	164.4	209.2	153.5	144.4	151.9	182.2	167.2
	Trade	6.9	119.9	118.1	112.1	105.3	104.2	115.1	122.9
<u>Maritimes- All Industries</u>		100.0	112.9	107.0	103.1	90.9	84.9	102.6	116.2
<u>Quebec</u>									
	All Manufacturing	59.0	103.1	101.0	96.2	88.8	87.3	94.0	108.4
	Lumber products	3.3	88.1	93.8	81.4	73.6	71.5	88.3	98.7
	Pulp and paper	7.7	94.1	94.7	91.0	79.8	83.3	87.0	101.5
	Textile products	17.1	124.3	119.6	115.5	106.7	99.7	98.6	100.7
	Iron and steel	8.7	74.3	72.3	68.0	61.9	63.6	68.9	102.6
	Other manufactures	22.2	112.0	109.0	104.5	99.1	97.2	109.7	122.2
	Logging	4.9	170.5	108.3	195.7	92.7	52.6	70.5	113.6
	Mining	2.6	163.4	165.5	125.3	117.2	95.0	110.9	135.9
	Communications	1.7	71.3	72.5	73.0	76.3	86.5	97.6	112.3
	Transportation	10.2	89.0	87.3	89.5	85.9	90.2	96.6	103.2
	Construction	11.8	87.6	83.4	66.4	73.6	64.0	131.8	128.3
	Services	2.3	105.8	113.5	105.7	100.2	101.5	110.0	112.9
	Trade	7.5	129.2	126.3	125.5	128.6	126.0	132.3	135.2
<u>Quebec -All Industries</u>		100.0	103.1	99.3	96.0	89.1	85.8	101.6	113.0
<u>Ontario</u>									
	All Manufacturing	61.1	103.9	100.1	93.5	85.7	82.7	92.4	106.9
	Lumber products	3.9	73.1	72.6	68.6	62.1	61.1	78.0	100.0
	Pulp and paper	6.4	98.0	97.1	93.6	88.6	87.5	99.8	108.8
	Textile products	10.7	112.1	107.8	105.2	104.4	99.2	95.4	99.7
	Iron and steel	15.2	89.2	82.5	69.1	59.0	55.4	72.1	94.1
	Other manufactures	24.9	122.3	119.4	115.2	104.6	101.9	109.5	122.7
	Logging	2.0	91.2	60.4	84.5	54.5	9.3	25.6	55.2
	Mining	4.8	200.1	201.1	167.9	140.0	119.7	131.8	142.1
	Communications	2.0	77.2	76.5	76.0	79.0	89.1	98.6	112.7
	Transportation	7.0	81.6	82.1	80.1	79.0	83.8	95.0	111.2
	Construction	10.7	123.5	113.4	175.3	93.1	86.7	133.5	170.8
	Services	2.7	144.5	144.8	139.9	125.6	127.4	142.0	158.0
	Trade	9.7	131.9	129.1	128.1	119.8	118.3	126.1	129.4
<u>Ontario- All Industries</u>		100.0	108.1	103.9	104.8	89.6	86.1	99.3	114.6
<u>Prairie</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
	All Manufacturing	28.6	98.6	97.5	90.9	86.9	90.4	89.4	114.1
	Lumber products	1.8	85.8	93.0	75.1	78.1	67.8	73.3	108.4
	Pulp and paper	2.6	89.6	87.9	86.9	84.1	88.4	101.7	110.0
	Textile products	2.1	122.0	118.0	118.8	107.7	108.7	103.1	109.0
	Iron and steel	9.5	76.8	75.2	71.4	69.7	77.2	67.8	102.8
	Other manufactures	12.6	127.0	125.5	115.3	107.9	109.7	114.7	132.3
	Logging	.3	30.1	31.4	47.2	11.2	11.4	7.2	24.9
	Mining	7.3	108.4	100.3	114.4	110.8	111.3	110.5	120.4
	Communications	2.8	95.9	92.3	96.7	91.6	98.2	112.6	133.1
	Transportation	20.2	96.6	93.7	90.6	87.2	96.2	100.8	119.4
	Construction	20.6	115.2	108.9	95.8	130.2	89.1	261.0	182.7
	Services	3.1	101.4	115.7	93.5	91.9	97.3	122.5	146.7
	Trade	17.1	108.5	108.8	107.0	102.6	104.7	107.2	122.3
<u>Prairies -All Industries</u>		100.0	102.7	100.5	95.7	98.7	94.6	129.1	130.0
<u>British</u>									
<u>Columbia</u>									
	All Manufacturing	40.1	106.0	109.6	95.4	84.1	78.5	86.5	111.3
	Lumber products	12.1	82.1	81.1	66.0	57.2	46.5	57.6	75.6
	Pulp and paper	5.0	103.1	104.0	103.3	93.9	81.4	102.3	110.9
	Textile products	1.1	114.7	112.3	101.6	99.6	90.5	108.0	111.5
	Iron and steel	3.1	74.3	71.6	73.7	59.2	63.5	79.6	123.1
	Other manufactures	18.8	143.7	155.8	132.0	117.8	118.5	114.9	149.3
	Logging	7.1	87.7	78.1	62.6	56.3	30.6	41.4	57.2
	Mining	8.1	89.0	89.7	88.2	71.4	72.3	78.6	93.6
	Communications	3.2	101.9	105.4	96.3	97.1	100.8	121.3	128.1
	Transportation	12.1	94.9	99.2	93.1	89.0	92.9	96.9	115.6
	Construction	16.5	133.6	139.2	110.8	100.5	101.6	151.5	155.8
	Services	3.2	100.3	105.7	95.9	90.1	88.7	105.9	113.6
	Trade	9.7	123.1	119.6	115.7	105.6	107.7	116.5	125.8
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	106.0	108.0	95.4	85.6	82.1	95.9	112.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

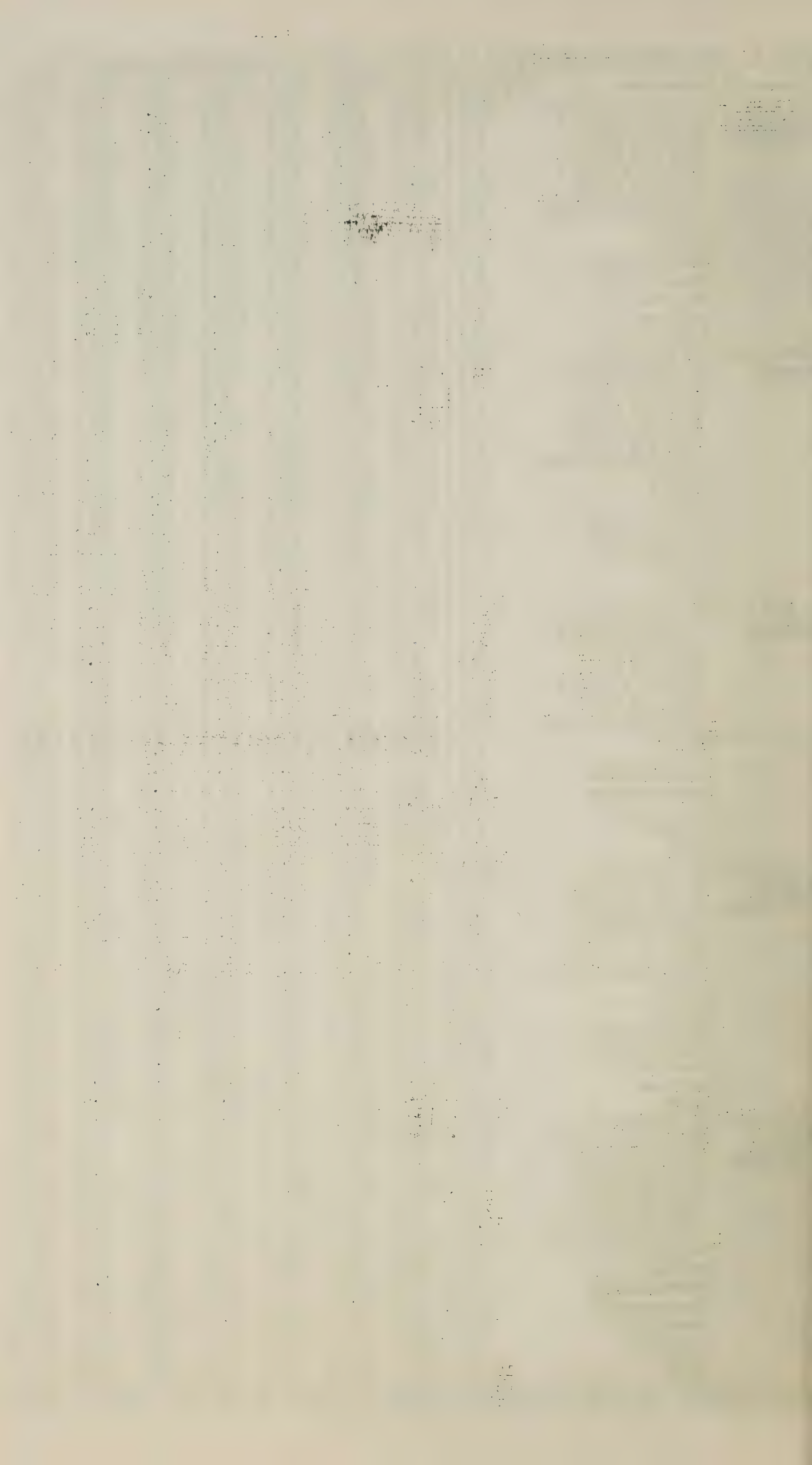


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Montreal -Manufacturing	64.9	93.7	91.0	88.5	84.3	84.8	91.4	109.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	112.7	104.9	113.4	109.9	111.7	109.4	122.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	102.9	103.2	100.6	97.7	100.6	104.2	113.3
Textiles	15.3	103.8	97.0	98.0	90.5	87.6	91.1	92.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	114.3	110.7	106.3	120.5	117.7	108.9	127.0
Iron and steel	13.0	70.3	69.0	64.3	60.5	61.7	55.6	101.9
Other manufactures	21.5	96.4	95.9	91.5	84.5	86.7	105.2	118.3
Communications	2.7	62.3	63.0	65.2	69.4	78.5	87.2	98.4
Transportation	10.9	102.7	99.5	95.2	93.8	101.0	104.4	117.8
Construction	5.2	45.2	40.5	47.7	75.4	69.2	100.6	131.2
Trade	12.7	124.2	121.2	117.8	121.6	120.8	128.6	135.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.5	88.7	87.0	87.3	88.0	97.3	114.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.1	99.2	99.5	96.9	97.9	98.9	119.4	123.1
Leather products	20.3	108.5	109.6	104.1	113.7	106.7	128.3	106.6
Other manufactures	38.8	95.0	94.9	93.6	90.6	95.3	114.6	131.0
Transportation	12.6	99.4	100.4	98.9	104.4	108.1	130.2	133.7
Construction	12.4	147.3	140.2	104.0	96.1	91.3	162.6	251.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.8	102.8	97.5	98.3	100.2	124.2	138.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.9	98.6	96.0	93.8	87.2	88.5	100.4	108.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	109.1	108.3	116.3	103.1	105.5	116.5	121.0
Printing and publishing	9.1	115.3	113.2	109.8	102.6	105.8	114.4	117.2
Textiles	11.8	91.3	87.9	92.1	92.1	90.5	94.5	104.5
Iron and steel	9.4	77.5	72.6	67.8	59.7	62.7	78.6	95.5
Other manufactures	27.1	105.1	103.4	97.6	91.0	91.0	104.1	109.1
Communications	2.8	65.5	65.6	67.4	72.2	81.3	88.7	96.2
Transportation	5.9	92.0	93.1	90.7	92.2	99.4	126.3	141.3
Construction	3.4	73.8	70.2	58.2	49.0	73.1	122.0	181.3
Trade	20.6	123.9	120.2	121.9	115.6	114.3	122.6	124.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.1	98.7	96.5	90.9	93.5	107.3	116.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	92.8	92.7	89.6	82.9	84.0	110.4	117.0
Lumber products	4.2	48.9	52.1	69.8	42.4	42.5	109.0	119.4
Pulp and paper	16.4	92.3	92.1	83.0	81.2	79.1	94.4	105.8
Other manufactures	25.9	109.2	107.7	101.8	99.0	102.9	125.0	126.0
Construction	16.3	158.3	144.2	135.4	108.0	96.0	202.7	215.8
Trade	15.6	120.7	118.5	112.8	105.9	110.9	114.6	122.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.6	103.9	100.8	93.2	94.4	124.5	127.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.6	99.4	93.5	81.8	73.3	73.3	86.6	97.6
Textiles	17.6	89.0	87.4	84.0	87.1	75.8	84.1	84.5
Electrical apparatus	11.2	116.9	106.2	84.3	76.5	95.4	113.7	115.4
Iron and steel	28.4	90.2	83.6	66.8	48.9	48.0	65.7	87.8
Other manufactures	24.4	114.7	108.2	101.2	95.2	98.9	107.7	116.9
Construction	2.9	57.0	50.6	48.8	39.7	68.7	199.5	173.9
Trade	8.0	124.5	123.3	118.2	101.0	100.7	111.6	130.1
Hamilton- All Industries	100.0	100.1	95.2	84.4	75.4	77.6	96.1	103.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.2	110.5	111.5	88.9	79.2	54.2	75.5	107.1
Iron and steel	61.4	106.4	105.6	80.1	69.8	40.8	64.0	103.4
Other manufactures	19.8	125.4	133.1	121.2	117.3	109.4	121.6	122.4
Construction	3.5	57.6	24.4	19.3	14.0	17.4	69.4	142.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.8	105.2	86.7	77.6	58.7	80.9	113.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.7	95.1	94.2	89.6	86.6	88.5	100.7	118.2
Animal products - edible	5.8	124.6	127.0	117.9	112.0	108.2	106.2	107.9
Printing and publishing	5.2	94.4	92.2	96.1	93.2	98.1	104.6	117.2
Textiles	5.8	130.7	125.1	125.6	113.5	112.0	107.2	116.7
Iron and steel	17.8	75.4	74.8	69.3	68.7	73.0	70.7	123.3
Other manufactures	14.1	108.7	108.1	101.8	98.8	100.1	106.2	114.6
Transportation	10.1	77.9	78.1	75.5	71.5	76.1	93.1	104.2
Construction	4.6	63.6	66.7	47.5	30.6	43.1	76.5	80.0
Trade	28.4	93.8	93.2	92.9	89.4	91.9	94.7	107.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.1	90.1	86.5	82.3	85.6	96.4	109.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.9	104.6	105.5	88.5	83.5	81.8	91.4	103.9
Lumber products	9.4	79.7	79.2	54.3	47.0	44.9	55.8	63.7
Other manufactures	29.5	116.1	117.5	104.6	100.6	98.9	109.4	129.3
Communications	7.3	101.5	104.6	95.3	95.6	99.1	110.5	126.5
Transportation	17.8	102.7	104.6	99.4	93.6	99.6	100.8	110.2
Construction	8.4	73.3	83.3	38.4	45.5	63.0	93.8	93.4
Services	6.0	100.2	103.3	94.9	89.7	85.1	101.4	107.8
Trade	21.5	124.1	123.6	116.5	105.8	105.9	115.5	124.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	103.5	105.7	90.5	85.9	88.5	99.7	112.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

72-002

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



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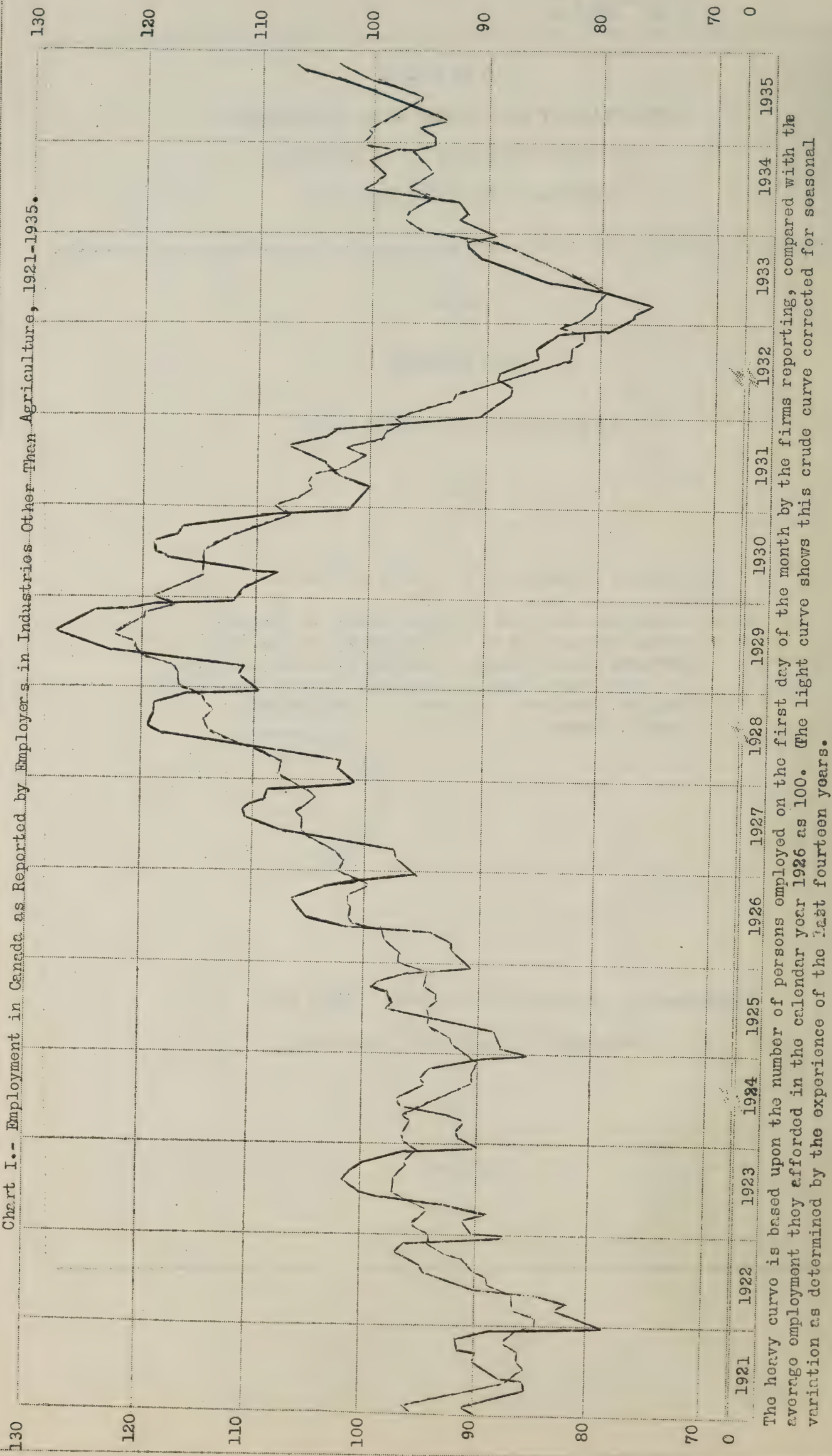
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1935

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 27, 1935.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats; LL.D.; F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at Nov. 1 than in any other month since Dec. 1, 1930. The 9,482 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,012,103, compared with 997,300 at Oct. 1, 1935. Reflecting this increase of 14,803 persons, the index rose from 106.1 in the preceding month to 107.7 at the first of November, as compared with 100.2 on Nov. 1, 1934. The advance at the date under review is decidedly larger than that recorded at Nov. 1 in any of the five previous years in which the indicated trend of employment has been favourable; in the remaining years for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined at that date, in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 is a reduction of about one point. As a consequence of this upward movement, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 101.1 at Oct. 1, 1935, to 103.5 at the beginning of November. The chart opposite illustrates the increase in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers.

In the fifteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at Nov. 1 has been as follows:- 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. (1926 average = 100).

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1935, in logging; highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded greater employment. Within the last-named group, (in which the general gain was contra-seasonal) there were especially pronounced increases in iron and steel, these also being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles and some other industries were also more active, while the food and lumber divisions released large numbers of persons as the season's work drew to a close. Transportation, railway construction, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn.

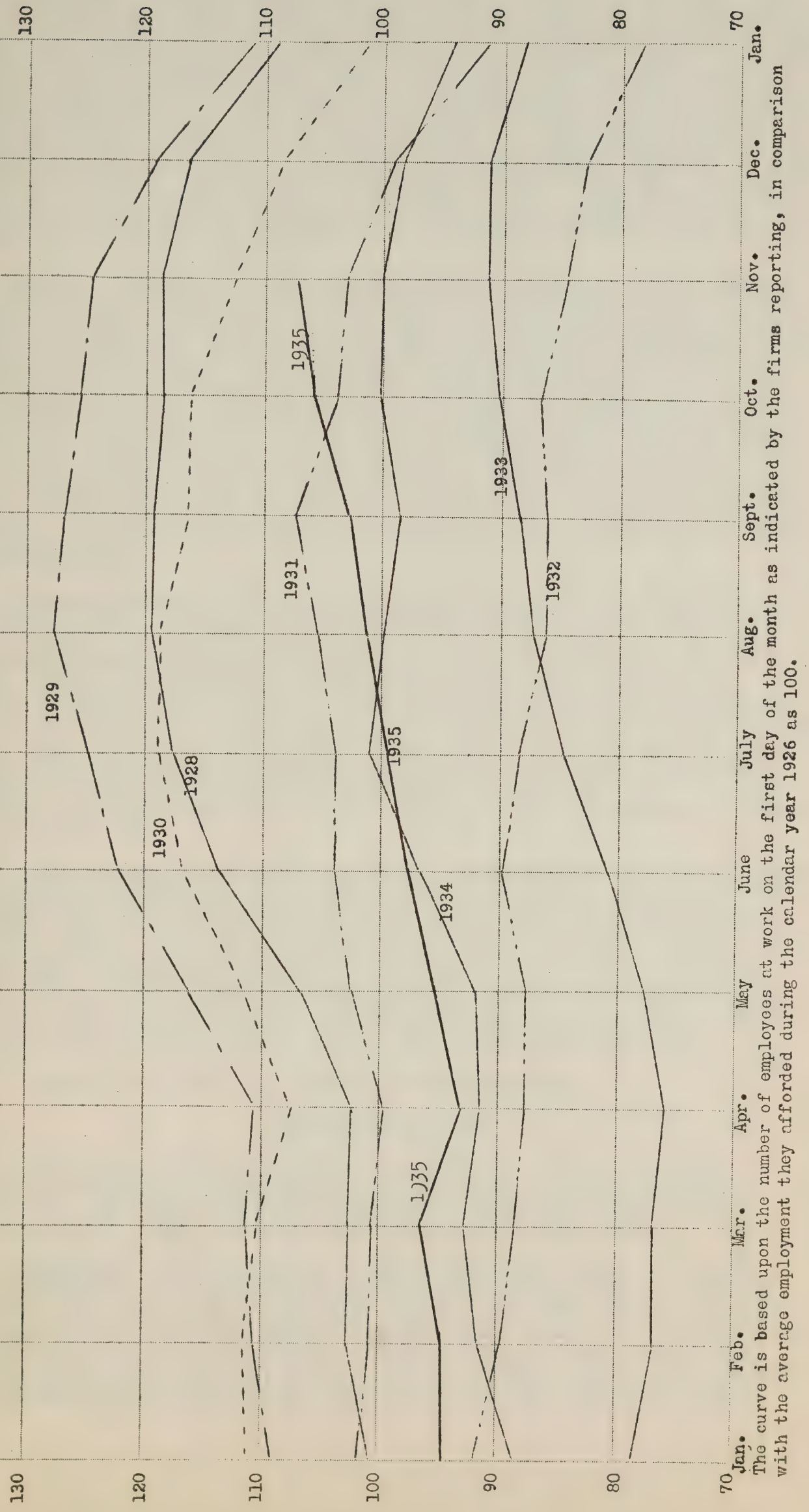
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3, 4 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while improvement was recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decline in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1935, following a season of considerable activity; most of the loss took place in highway construction, but manufacturing (mainly in lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power works) and mining were also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, building construction, logging and trade showed improvement. Returns were received from 660 employers, with 79,290 workers on their payrolls, or 1,284 fewer than at the beginning of October. An increase had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1934, but the index was then over six points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111.1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.-- Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in manufacturing, building and retail trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food and clay, glass and stone divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories, however, recorded considerably heightened activity. The 2,244 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,393 persons, bringing them to 289,363 on Nov. 1. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1934, when a gain involving a similar number of workers had been indicated. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that employment is, on the average, in rather smaller volume on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 1; the increase of nearly two p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1935, is therefore of particular interest.

Ontario.-- Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had been seasonally downward at the beginning of November of last year, and the index then was lower by over six points than on the date under review, when it was 110.0. There was a substantial advance at the latest date in logging; metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at Oct. 1. Within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while leather, vegetable food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, pulp and paper and electric light and power plants showed losses. A combined working force of 421,522 persons was reported by the 4,190 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 414,197 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.-- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1935, the seventh recorded in as many months; the gain at the latest date is especially interesting in that it is contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,381 firms having 136,640 employees, as against 129,798 on Oct. 1, 1935. Logging, coal-mining and highway construction afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, services, transportation and railway construction showed contractions. There was a small gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, occurring mainly in animal food plants. The general expansion in the Prairies considerably exceeds that also noted on Nov. 1, 1934, when the index was several points lower, standing at 96.5, as compared with 108.1 at the latest date.

British Columbia.-- A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,007 employers furnishing returns aggregated 85,288, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with contractions in lumber and non-ferrous metal plants. Transportation and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, building was rather more active. Employment generally was much brisker than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the shrinkage recorded had been on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 94.1, as compared with 101.8 at the latest date.

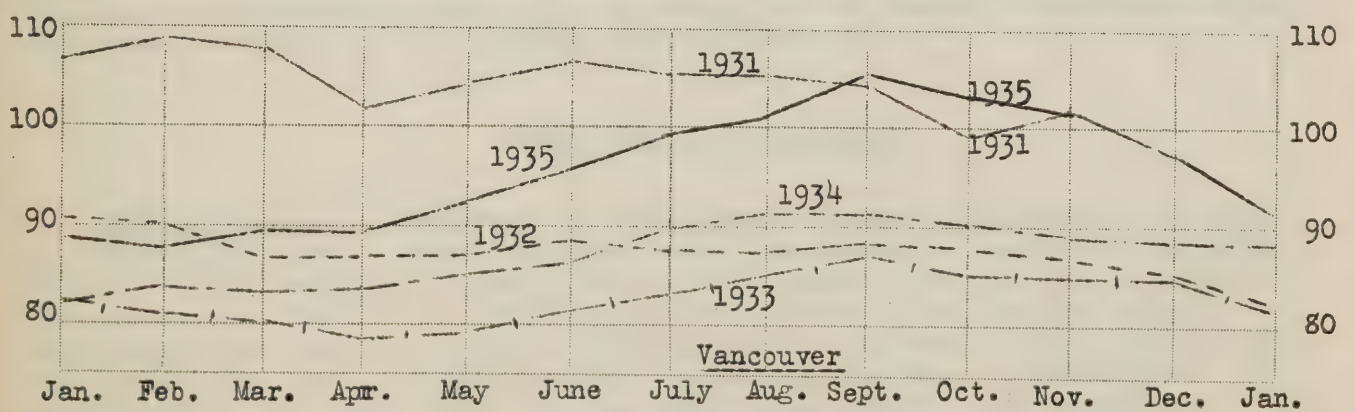
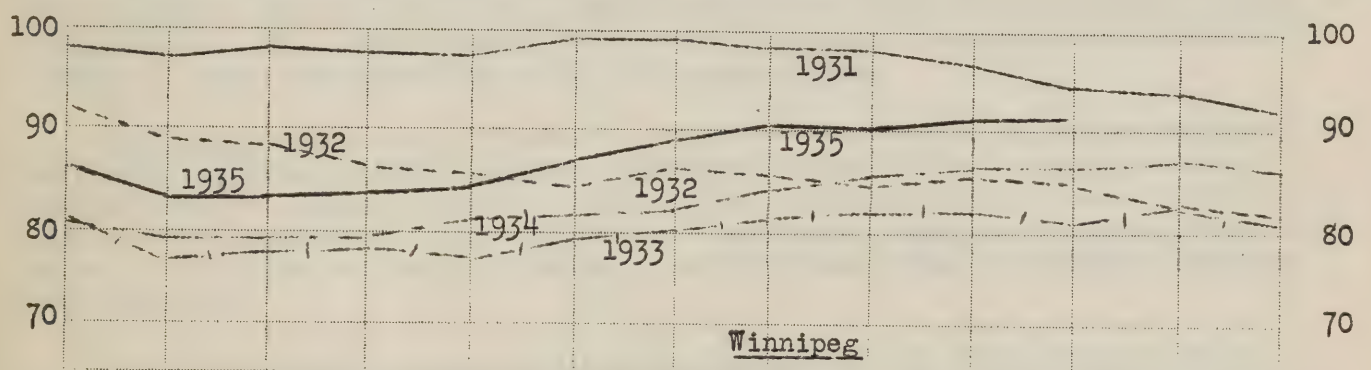
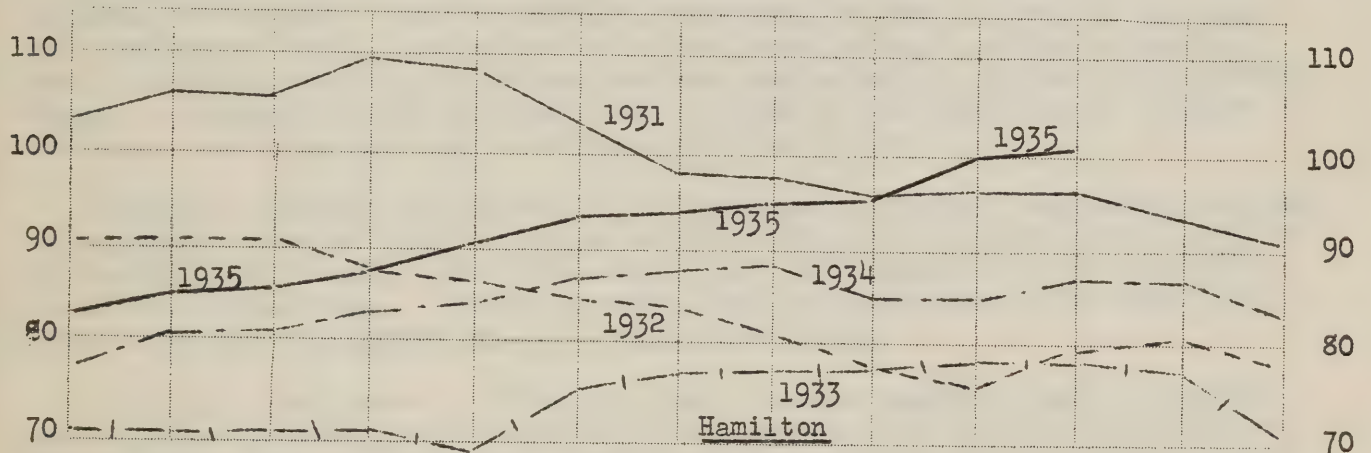
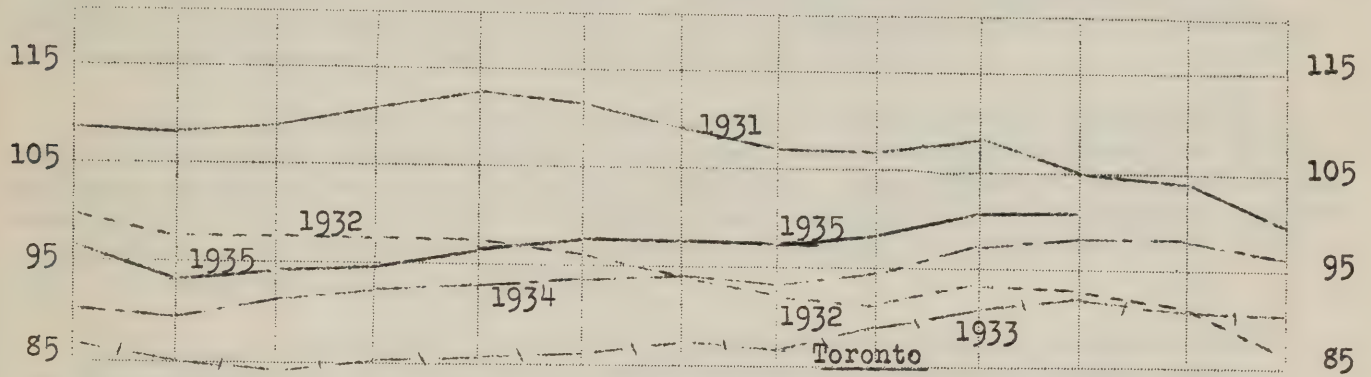
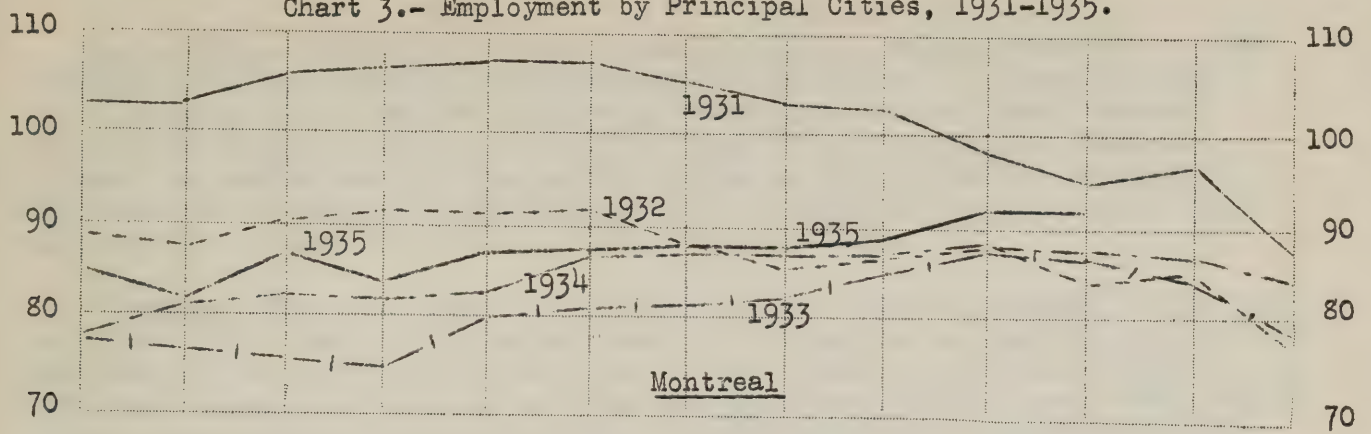
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in all these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1934.

Montreal.-- Further improvement occurred in Montreal on Nov. 1, when 459 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,303 co-operating firms, who employed 137,380. Manufactures showed heightened activity, and there were gains in construction and retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile and leather factories, but vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported advances. A rather smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then over four points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 164 employers of 13,176 persons, compared with 13,350 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation and trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and building material plants. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than at the beginning of November, 1934, when the indicated losses had been on a rather smaller scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the pay-rolls of 1,409 firms in Toronto, who had 124,246 persons in their employ, or 849 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants), and in retail trade. On the other hand, transportation and construction were quieter. A similar gain, on the whole, had been registered at Nov. 1 a year ago, but the index then was between four and five points lower.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper division; transportation and road construction were also rather slacker, while building reported greater activity. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 177 employers furnishing data reported 13,103 workers, as against 13,626 on Oct. 1. Employment was in better volume than on the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been downward.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 274 co-operating firms employed 32,501 persons, or 467 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons; other industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, showed little general change. A somewhat larger gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year; the index then was some fifteen points lower.

Windsor.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced increase; 171 employers reported 15,633 persons on their payrolls, compared with 14,468 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A marked decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed another moderate gain, according to 460 firms employing 39,175 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 39,005 in their last report. Manufacturing reported slight advances, while transportation and trade released help. Little general change had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1934; employment was then in lesser volume.

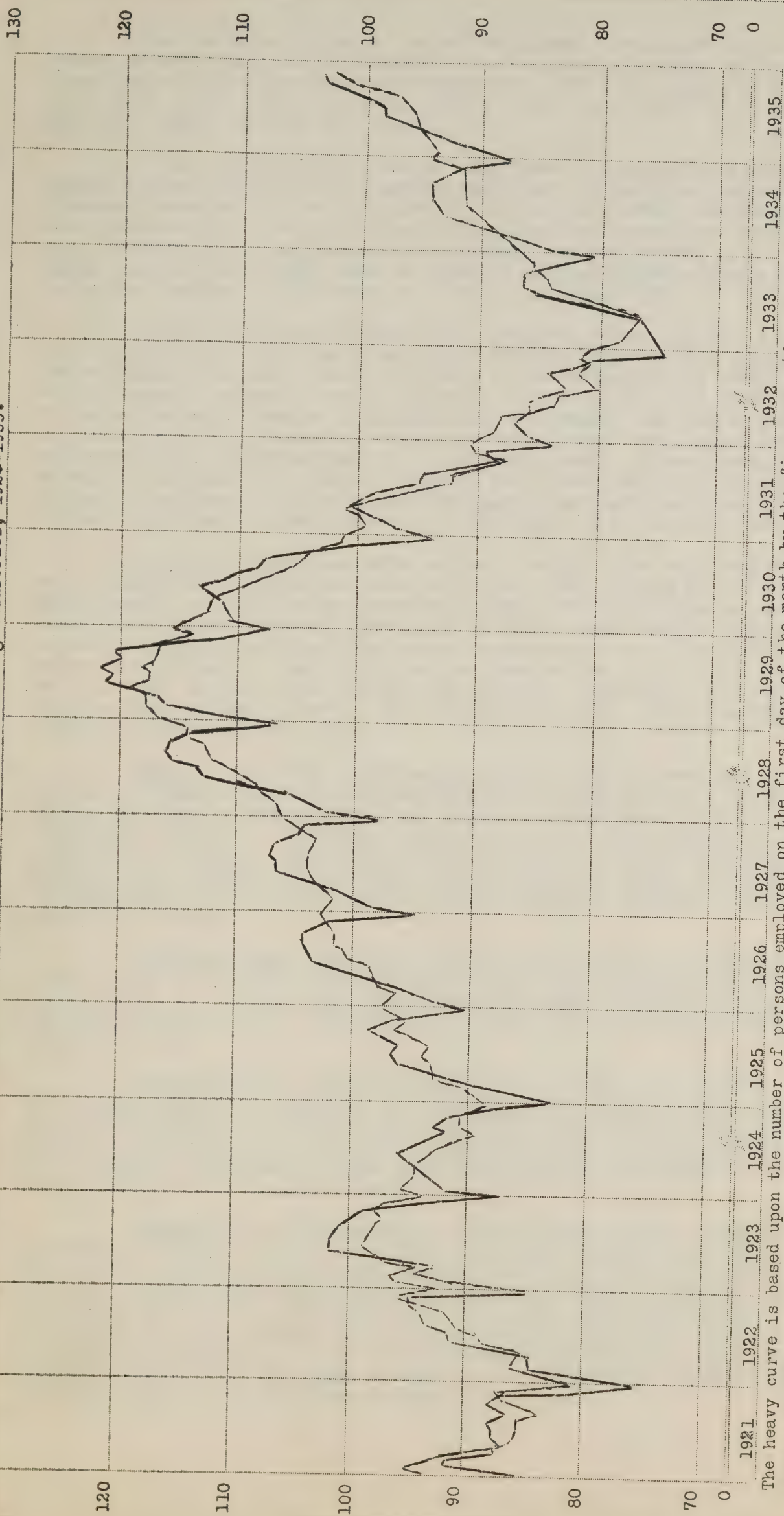
Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 422 employers had 32,238 persons on their staffs, or 720 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring mainly in food and lumber factories. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a continuation of the uninterruptedly upward trend indicated since the opening of the year; the gains, though slight, were particularly interesting because with only one exception, the movement in factory employment has been unfavourable at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Reflecting this contra-seasonal improvement, the crude index rose from 103.3 on Oct. 1, to 103.5 on Nov. 1, while after correction for seasonal variation, the index stood at 102.5, or nearly two points higher than the adjusted figure for the preceding month. Both crude and seasonally-corrected indexes were higher on Nov. 1, 1935, than in any other month since November, 1930.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920:- 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1935 shows, as already mentioned, uninterrupted improvement of a general character from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. During this period, the unadjusted index advanced from 87.4 at the former to 103.5 at the latter date, or by 18.4 p.c. The index on the date under review (103.5) was 10.7 points, or 11.5 p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1934, when the reported contraction had slightly exceeded the average decline in the experience of the years since 1920.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports for Nov. 1 from 5,585 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 520,601, compared with 519,513 at the beginning of October. There were large increases in iron and steel, which were of especial interest because they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last fourteen years. The textile, rubber, electrical appliance, chemical, beverage and non-ferrous metal industries also afforded greater employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

Lumbering.-- Statements were received from 306 firms employing 44,448 men, or 11,893 more than in the preceding month. This advance was only three times exceeded in the fourteen preceding Novembers for which data are available; one of these larger gains had taken place on Nov. 1, 1934, and the index then, standing at 171.9, was higher than at the latest date, when it was 158.4. The volume of employment in bush operations was greater than in the early winter of any other year of the record, except 1934 and 1929. There were increases on the date under review in four of the five economic areas, only British Columbia showing a falling-off from Oct. 1.

Mining.-- There was a substantial gain in metallic ores and in coal-mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. The forces of the 355 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 60,817 persons, compared with 59,441 on Oct. 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1934, but the index was then over eleven points lower. With only one exception, the movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeded the average.

Communications.-- Telephones showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year, while telegraphs afforded slightly more employment. The companies and branches reporting had 21,548 workers in their employ, or 190 fewer than on Oct. 1. The index of employment was fractionally higher than at Nov. 1, 1934.

Transportation.-- There was a decrease of 2,245 persons in the staffs of the 413 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 100,071 employees. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation showed curtailment. A smaller falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower than that of 84.5 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in railway construction, but building and highway construction showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,100 employers who reported 140,901 workers, compared with 138,019 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been indicated on Nov. 1 in every other year for which statistics have been compiled, with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction. The index of 119.9 at the beginning of November, 1935, was higher than on the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the service group was also downward, according to 460 firms employing 25,297 persons, or 715 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 117.1, was 2.2 points above that of Nov. 1, 1934, when a smaller loss had been indicated.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 714 workers being added to the forces of the 1,178 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 98,420. The advance occurred in the retail division, wholesale houses showing reduced activity. The index of employment in this division at the beginning of November, at 124.6, was over three points higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when much larger gains had been reported. The advance this year was less than the average indicated in the years since 1920, the unseasonably mild weather prevailing in certain sections of the country at the beginning of November retarding activity in trade. Further pronounced improvement may be expected, of course, during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Aug. 26 and Sept. 23, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.1 on Sept. 23, 1935, as compared with 15.0 on Aug. 26, 1935, and 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934. The latest press reports state that 1,916,390 workers were unemployed in Great Britain at Oct. 21, 1935, as compared with 1,958,610 at Sept. 25, and with 2,119,635 at Oct. 22, 1934. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Oct. 21 was approximately 10,492,000; this was an increase of 14,000 over the total in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that approximately 350,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment. The major portion of this gain was in manufacturing and retail trade, but there were also substantial increases in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, private building construction and wholesale trade. The increase in factory employment brought the preliminary index for September (83.6) to the highest level recorded since November, 1930; in August, 1935, the index in manufacturing was 81.8, and in September, 1934, it stood at 75.9. The average for the years 1923-1925 is taken as 100 in computing these indexes.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods and metal and machinery plants, while fur, shoe, rubber and food and tobacco factories released employees; little general change occurred in the textile, clothing and millinery industries. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 77.4 in October, 1935, when it was 7.5 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. in the employment afforded by 1,548 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September; their payrolls aggregated 252,340, or 6,406 more than in the preceding month. Boot and shoe plants were slacker, but improvement was indicated in the cotton, woollen, dyeing and finishing textile, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and some other divisions.

Wisconsin.- Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, factory employment declined slightly, but was in decidedly greater volume than in September, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 89.5 in September, as compared with 90.4 in August, 1935, and 80.9 in September, 1934.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the index of employment for all reporting industries, based on 1925-27 average as 100, was 75.8 at Oct. 15, 1935, compared with 73.9 in October, 1934.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1935.

100.0 7.8 28.6 41.7 13.5 8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	101.7	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1935.

13.6 1.3 12.3 1.3 3.2 1.5 3.9 3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.8
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.1
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	83.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	103.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.3	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1935.

100.0 51.5 4.4 6.0 2.1 9.9 13.9 2.5 9.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	51.5	103.5	103.3	92.8	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6
Animal products - edible	2.3	120.5	124.6	111.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9
Fur and products	.2	100.4	103.2	91.1	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8
Leather and products	2.1	106.3	110.1	96.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1
Boots and shoes	1.4	107.2	114.0	95.1	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5
Lumber and products	4.0	76.2	79.9	67.9	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.5	72.5	56.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0
Furniture	.7	86.6	82.0	78.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7
Other lumber products	1.1	97.8	101.1	93.7	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9
Musical instruments	.1	51.8	50.1	55.2	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	126.5	136.2	114.4	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7
Pulp and paper products	5.9	98.6	98.5	95.3	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	88.6	89.1	85.7	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4
Paper products	.9	117.8	115.9	107.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.1	105.0	103.9	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5
Rubber products	1.2	96.3	92.3	91.7	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8
Textile products	10.0	118.9	116.9	110.0	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	134.8	131.7	122.3	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.3	90.7	88.5	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	145.8	141.2	121.8	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	534.8	529.8	476.6	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	127.2	123.5	118.5	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	105.8	105.6	100.3	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2
Other textile products	1.0	97.7	97.2	89.7	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	122.3	120.8	110.9	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1
Tobacco	.9	106.2	107.2	101.3	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	144.6	138.4	124.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.5	139.0	125.5	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	134.8	132.0	125.1	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	80.1	84.5	73.8	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9
Electric light and power	1.5	117.6	119.6	116.2	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6
Electrical apparatus	1.4	131.2	128.4	111.6	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6
Iron and steel products	11.6	88.7	84.7	71.3	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	116.7	112.0	89.2	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	95.8	94.9	82.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1
Agricultural implements	.5	55.9	53.0	39.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0
Land vehicles	5.1	85.4	79.0	67.9	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3
Automobiles and parts	1.8	131.5	110.8	71.2	60.0	47.5	51.2	89.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.9	68.0	45.3	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7
Heating appliances	.5	113.1	112.1	100.1	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	86.8	83.9	63.9	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	97.4	97.1	72.5	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	88.5	86.4	78.6	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	126.8	125.8	111.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.8	142.7	134.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	135.6
Miscellaneous	.5	124.6	130.2	120.9	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2
LOGGING	4.4	158.4	115.8	171.9	110.3	37.9	63.7	90.9
MINING	6.0	132.5	129.5	121.2	109.7	101.2	107.9	121.9
Coal	2.5	92.9	89.0	93.8	94.2	93.9	98.9	110.5
Metallic ores	2.8	234.4	230.3	204.1	159.4	134.9	137.1	148.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	110.6	113.1	85.6	84.9	70.7	92.2	120.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.4	82.1	80.7	81.1	89.6	102.4	119.9
Telegraphs	.5	94.8	93.6	91.1	85.4	89.5	104.3	130.7
Telephones	1.6	77.8	79.0	77.9	80.0	89.6	102.0	117.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	84.5	86.4	83.9	81.4	84.5	95.4	106.0
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.4	118.7	112.7	111.9	119.1	120.6	126.0
Steam railways	5.8	74.2	75.8	75.1	71.3	74.5	89.6	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	89.8	94.0	88.3	90.5	87.8	92.0	110.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.9	119.9	117.4	111.0	94.6	77.9	165.4	148.8
Building	2.8	70.4	67.2	60.6	45.0	42.4	106.4	145.3
Highway	8.3	226.3	213.3	214.0	184.9	134.9	334.0	242.3
Railway	2.8	71.5	79.3	66.7	62.1	63.6	77.7	109.2
SERVICES	2.5	117.1	120.5	114.9	107.9	106.5	117.5	126.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	113.3	117.3	112.4	104.5	98.7	113.8	126.2
Professional	.2	123.0	123.5	122.0	115.1	126.5	123.9	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	122.2	125.1	117.6	111.5	113.2	121.3	129.8
TRADE	9.7	124.6	123.8	121.3	115.6	115.4	122.8	129.2
Retail	7.1	130.2	128.9	128.0	121.1	121.2	129.1	133.5
Wholesale	2.6	111.6	112.2	105.4	102.7	102.5	108.6	119.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.7	106.1	100.2	91.3	84.7	103.0	112.9

1/The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	33.2	100.2	102.0	97.0	88.4	78.5	80.6	95.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.4	64.1	84.5	72.3	65.3	36.9	45.8	60.5
	Pulp and paper	4.7	143.0	147.9	144.0	156.8	133.2	132.1	153.7
	Textile products	4.0	87.6	86.9	88.8	82.0	75.6	74.2	75.0
	Iron and steel	11.4	110.8	107.2	94.5	82.6	76.0	75.1	98.2
	Other manufactures	9.7	100.3	97.8	100.7	86.6	85.9	90.5	100.1
	Logging	5.0	191.9	167.3	245.9	154.9	62.2	180.5	18.2
	Mining	19.9	106.0	106.9	101.5	97.2	92.4	105.3	110.7
	Communications	2.4	88.2	90.6	87.6	83.1	90.5	116.6	150.1
	Transportation	8.9	61.3	61.5	63.3	65.6	58.9	75.0	83.9
	Construction	21.9	190.9	204.6	151.7	93.2	129.6	279.0	194.8
	Services	1.5	154.3	164.4	154.1	133.5	142.3	165.9	159.1
	Trade	7.2	123.5	119.9	110.0	104.9	106.3	115.3	123.5
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	111.1	112.9	104.9	90.2	86.8	116.6	110.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.9	103.2	103.1	94.4	88.1	84.0	91.3	106.8
	Lumber products	3.1	84.6	88.1	75.7	67.0	66.2	78.4	91.9
	Pulp and paper	7.6	95.1	94.1	89.6	80.6	81.5	87.3	97.9
	Textile products	17.1	126.1	124.3	114.3	108.0	99.2	95.5	103.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	76.8	74.3	69.1	61.6	51.8	68.0	100.7
	Other manufactures	21.3	109.5	112.0	101.2	97.2	97.0	106.4	119.4
	Logging	7.3	254.5	170.5	324.7	175.9	62.2	93.4	149.0
	Mining	2.6	166.0	163.4	128.0	118.9	98.2	110.3	133.5
	Communications	1.6	70.2	71.3	72.7	75.7	85.1	96.8	112.8
	Transportation	9.8	87.1	89.0	88.4	85.4	89.9	96.6	104.7
	Construction	11.3	85.1	87.6	61.3	81.5	59.6	100.3	120.9
	Services	2.1	101.0	105.8	99.9	98.8	99.9	105.4	111.7
	Trade	7.4	130.5	129.2	127.8	130.0	126.2	132.6	138.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	105.0	103.1	98.0	92.2	83.6	96.2	111.9
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	60.8	105.3	103.9	92.0	86.1	81.0	89.3	103.6
	Lumber products	3.7	71.2	73.1	63.7	59.5	58.3	73.7	92.7
	Pulp and paper	6.2	97.4	98.0	95.6	89.9	89.4	94.7	107.1
	Textile products	10.6	114.5	112.1	107.6	105.0	100.9	94.7	101.8
	Iron and steel	16.0	95.2	89.2	69.8	60.2	54.0	67.8	93.1
	Other manufactures	24.3	121.0	122.3	109.8	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3
	Logging	2.9	134.9	91.2	119.0	95.3	17.9	43.4	90.0
	Mining	4.8	203.4	200.1	174.1	141.7	120.6	130.2	140.8
	Communications	2.0	77.7	77.2	76.0	77.3	87.5	97.4	111.1
	Transportation	6.8	80.1	81.6	79.3	76.8	80.9	93.5	106.1
	Construction	10.5	123.0	123.5	160.8	100.7	78.5	137.1	157.4
	Services	2.6	142.2	144.5	141.7	128.7	124.3	136.1	151.5
	Trade	9.6	132.9	131.9	130.2	120.6	120.1	129.4	129.9
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.1	103.6	91.4	84.2	98.1	111.6
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	27.2	98.9	98.6	91.7	86.4	88.2	88.4	109.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.6	80.2	85.8	71.5	72.1	61.5	62.2	99.0
	Pulp and paper	2.5	90.7	89.6	86.1	83.9	88.8	95.0	108.1
	Textile products	2.0	122.9	122.0	117.3	111.2	110.4	106.4	108.4
	Iron and steel	8.9	76.4	76.8	72.0	69.0	74.6	70.7	99.8
	Other manufactures	12.2	129.2	127.0	118.1	108.3	107.3	112.0	125.5
	Logging	.8	72.4	30.1	78.3	31.0	11.0	7.1	23.9
	Mining	7.7	120.7	108.4	121.4	124.8	123.2	114.0	143.0
	Communications	2.7	94.7	95.9	93.6	90.2	97.3	109.9	133.1
	Transportation	18.7	94.3	96.6	91.2	86.7	91.1	104.4	115.1
	Construction	23.9	140.4	115.2	94.5	104.6	78.3	253.9	167.6
	Services	2.8	97.3	101.4	91.3	88.6	90.5	102.8	114.4
	Trade	16.2	108.4	108.5	107.1	102.3	105.3	109.9	123.7
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	108.1	102.7	96.5	94.6	91.6	128.2	125.8
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	39.1	99.2	106.0	89.1	79.5	70.7	79.5	103.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	12.3	80.6	82.1	66.7	56.9	43.3	51.3	70.2
	Pulp and paper	5.4	104.3	103.1	103.0	91.1	85.8	101.5	113.0
	Textile products	1.1	112.1	114.7	94.6	92.5	88.0	106.4	112.2
	Iron and steel	3.2	73.7	74.3	64.8	59.8	63.3	73.8	123.7
	Other manufactures	17.1	125.4	143.7	116.5	106.3	97.8	103.8	132.8
	Logging	7.2	85.5	87.7	62.5	57.6	33.7	31.1	56.1
	Mining	8.4	88.8	89.0	88.6	72.8	71.9	77.7	92.5
	Communications	3.2	99.6	101.9	95.5	95.1	97.0	115.6	130.7
	Transportation	12.1	91.3	94.9	89.5	88.3	90.1	98.7	110.8
	Construction	16.6	128.7	133.6	124.1	101.0	96.4	204.6	131.6
	Services	3.3	100.1	100.3	95.3	91.3	85.9	102.4	107.8
	Trade	10.1	122.2	123.1	116.2	106.3	105.5	116.0	124.9
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	101.8	106.0	94.1	84.0	77.8	98.9	105.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.1	94.1	93.7	88.1	83.4	79.9	88.8	108.7
Plant products - edible	4.8	117.2	112.7	113.2	109.8	113.0	112.1	122.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.3	102.9	100.8	98.2	102.3	104.0	114.1
Textiles	15.1	102.4	103.8	96.6	89.3	86.5	86.0	94.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	114.8	114.3	105.8	115.3	112.0	107.3	125.4
Iron and steel	13.5	73.2	70.3	65.7	59.8	45.8	54.9	98.4
Other manufactures	21.2	95.0	96.4	90.2	84.2	85.9	101.3	116.9
Communications	2.7	62.0	62.3	64.5	67.9	77.5	86.4	97.4
Transportation	10.3	97.1	102.7	96.4	93.3	99.9	109.7	116.6
Construction	5.7	50.4	45.2	50.2	71.9	68.3	96.9	119.0
Trade	12.7	124.6	124.2	119.6	122.4	121.5	128.7	138.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.7	91.5	87.3	86.4	84.8	95.4	112.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.5	97.0	99.2	92.6	93.2	96.9	114.4	120.6
Leather products	19.4	102.6	108.5	98.4	101.7	101.7	116.3	103.6
Other manufactures	39.1	94.4	95.0	89.9	89.3	94.6	113.4	128.9
Transportation	13.2	102.8	99.4	109.5	104.7	112.6	129.4	127.3
Construction	12.3	143.2	147.3	106.7	91.9	83.0	164.4	256.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.5	101.8	96.5	94.7	98.5	120.0	135.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.4	100.0	98.6	93.8	88.1	87.3	98.0	108.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	111.9	109.1	112.1	104.0	105.0	114.8	121.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	118.2	115.3	112.0	105.4	107.3	110.1	117.8
Textiles	11.9	93.1	91.3	91.3	90.5	90.7	92.1	106.1
Iron and steel	9.6	79.7	77.5	67.3	58.7	57.3	71.0	94.5
Other manufactures	27.0	105.2	105.1	98.6	92.3	90.3	104.3	109.4
Communications	2.8	65.8	65.5	66.9	70.3	80.7	88.7	96.7
Transportation	5.7	89.7	92.0	87.8	91.4	97.9	124.3	136.4
Construction	3.1	67.3	73.8	61.7	52.0	69.4	109.2	163.8
Trade	20.7	125.1	123.9	125.0	116.3	115.6	127.2	124.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.7	101.1	97.2	91.5	92.5	105.6	115.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.7	87.9	92.8	88.7	83.9	85.3	99.5	114.6
Lumber products	4.3	48.1	48.9	53.9	43.4	46.3	67.8	114.9
Pulp and paper	14.6	79.4	92.3	87.4	84.2	84.1	91.8	104.8
Other manufactures	26.8	108.8	109.2	100.6	98.5	100.7	119.8	123.1
Construction	16.6	154.4	158.3	134.5	120.9	88.4	201.9	203.2
Trade	16.1	120.5	120.7	112.9	108.8	110.2	119.5	122.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	105.6	98.6	95.5	94.1	118.6	124.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	100.7	99.4	84.3	77.2	73.9	85.8	96.3
Textiles	17.4	88.8	89.0	86.9	87.7	81.3	83.4	89.8
Electrical apparatus	11.3	119.7	116.9	87.8	76.2	93.0	112.6	112.1
Iron and steel	29.3	94.7	90.2	71.3	59.7	50.4	63.6	82.3
Other manufactures	23.7	112.1	114.7	99.8	93.9	94.8	109.0	116.2
Construction	2.9	59.3	57.0	44.5	52.1	65.2	217.5	170.1
Trade	8.0	126.4	124.5	118.1	100.6	102.9	112.6	124.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.4	100.1	86.3	79.5	77.8	96.3	102.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.8	121.9	110.5	75.9	77.8	58.7	61.8	110.7
Iron and steel	65.3	122.4	106.4	64.6	66.4	47.0	48.5	108.3
Other manufactures	17.5	120.1	125.4	117.4	125.1	106.4	114.5	120.8
Construction	3.0	53.3	57.6	16.8	12.1	18.5	45.2	148.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.4	106.8	76.1	76.7	62.5	67.7	116.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.0	96.0	95.1	90.2	85.7	87.0	95.9	113.4
Animal products - edible	6.1	132.0	124.6	123.8	114.8	111.0	104.5	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	95.3	94.4	93.4	92.9	98.8	93.7	113.6
Textiles	5.9	131.7	130.7	123.2	116.7	113.4	109.9	114.1
Iron and steel	17.7	75.3	75.4	70.2	67.1	71.2	69.1	109.4
Other manufactures	14.0	108.9	108.7	102.1	96.4	96.1	100.3	115.2
Transportation	9.9	76.6	77.9	73.8	71.0	73.8	87.5	97.1
Construction	4.7	65.6	63.6	42.5	24.1	30.2	54.9	92.7
Trade	28.1	93.1	93.8	93.1	90.0	94.2	97.9	107.8
Winnipeg- All Industries	100.0	91.4	91.1	86.4	81.5	84.3	93.5	108.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	102.0	104.6	85.5	82.2	81.8	90.4	105.1
Lumber products	9.1	76.6	79.7	51.8	49.1	46.3	56.5	65.5
Other manufactures	29.6	113.6	116.1	101.1	97.7	98.4	107.5	125.6
Communications	7.2	98.8	101.5	93.9	93.6	96.7	107.7	128.5
Transportation	17.3	97.4	102.7	96.6	94.1	98.9	103.1	105.6
Construction	8.3	70.8	73.3	38.5	44.3	62.0	110.3	94.3
Services	6.2	102.2	100.2	97.1	90.9	83.9	99.4	104.5
Trade	22.2	124.6	124.1	117.9	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.3	103.5	89.0	85.1	87.9	101.9	110.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



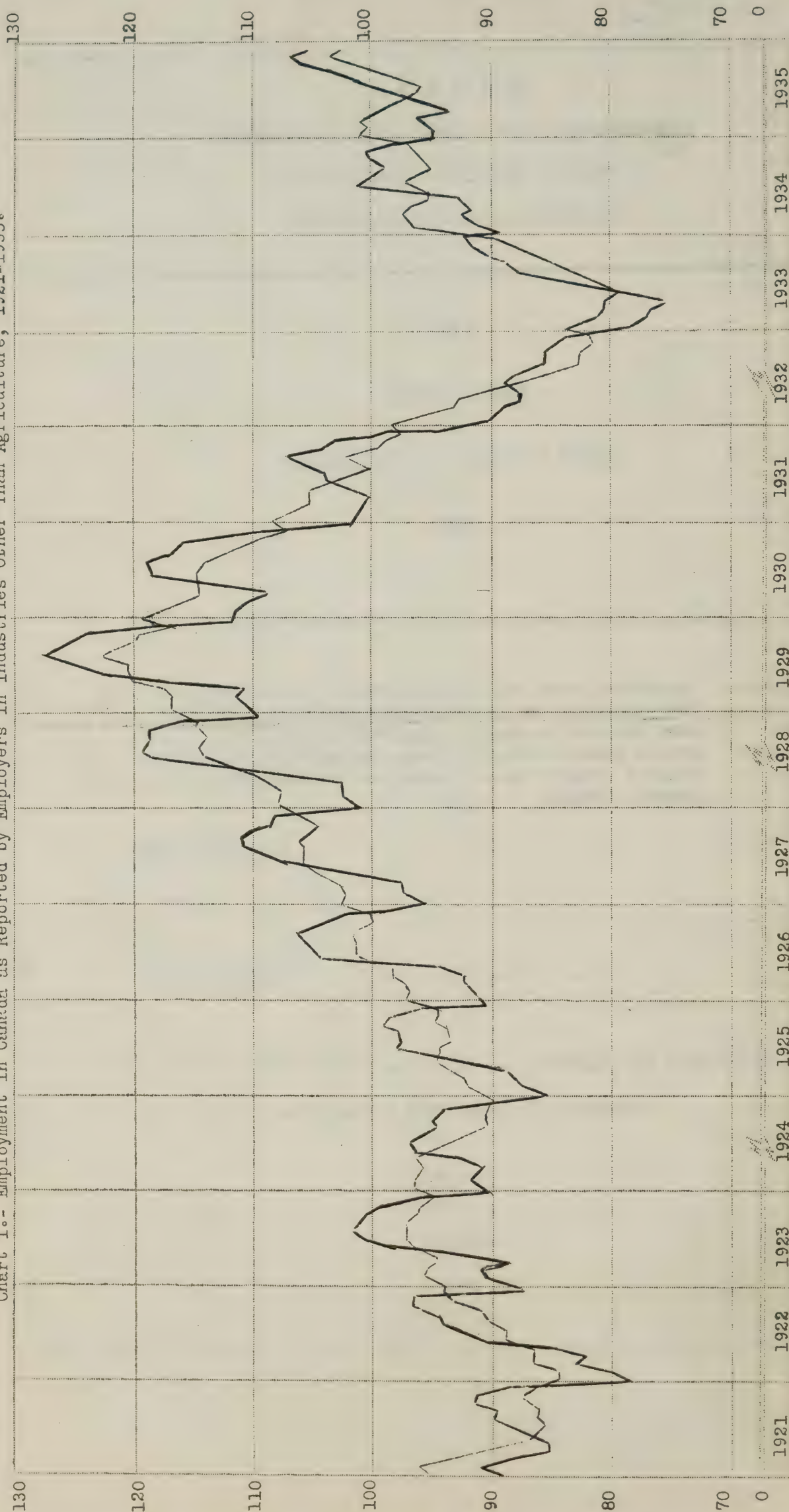
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 27, 1935.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since Apr. 1. The reduction at the latest date rather exceeded the average loss between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years 1921 to 1934, but the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also better than in the autumn and early winter of 1931.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 9,462 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,013,721 at the beginning of November, to 985,155 on Dec. 1, 1935. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 104.6, compared with 107.7 at Nov. 1, 1935, and 98.9 at the same date in 1934. In preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:- 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. As a result of the more than normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally adjusted index number declined from 103.5 at Nov. 1, to 102.4 at Dec. 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber, iron and steel and textile products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1935. The losses in manufacturing and construction exceeded the average declines indicated in those industries at the same period of the last fourteen years, but those in transportation were decidedly below the average. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported improvement. The gain in retail establishments was considerably greater than the average seasonal advance noted in the years since 1920, while that in bush work was rather smaller than usual at this time of year, partly because the weather has been unfavourable in many districts for that kind of work.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears on pages 3, 4 and 5.

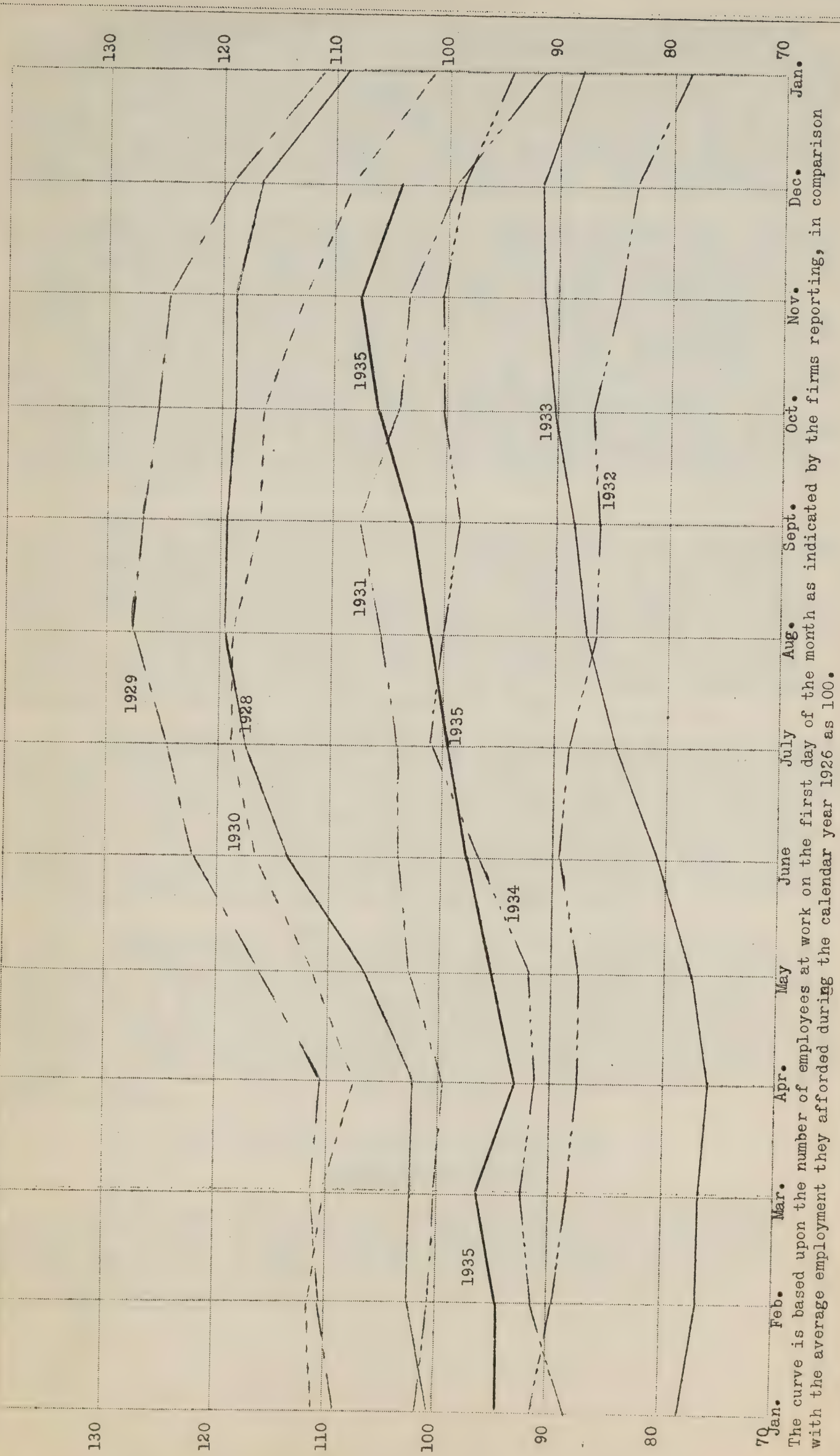
A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 104.6 at Dec. 1 was 10.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1935; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight p.c., the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has considerably exceeded the normal. An outstanding feature of the 1935 situation has been the pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years. Geographically, the recovery has also been widespread.

A review of employment during the year 1935, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario released the largest number of persons, but the losses in the Prairie Provinces were proportionately greater. Employment in each of these divisions was brisker than at the beginning of December in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



70 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 70

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Maritime Provinces.— The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has generally been downward at Dec. 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, but the losses this year exceeded the average declines reported since 1921. The index at the latest date, standing at 107.5, was higher than at Dec. 1 in any of the last three years. Most of the decrease on the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of food products, was also slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active. Data were received from 654 firms employing 76,711 persons, as against 79,193 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.— For the first time since May 1, there was a contraction in Quebec, according to statements from 2,239 employers of 286,467 persons, or 3,510 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment has shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the seasonal shrinkage at the latest date, however, was less than the average. The index declined from 105.0 on Nov. 1 to 103.8 on Dec. 1, 1935, when it was between seven and eight p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1934. Manufacturing and construction reported marked curtailment; within the first named, the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier, and moderate improvement occurred in rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded greatly increased employment of a seasonal nature, while transportation and communications were also busier.

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a decrease at the beginning of December, when manufacturing and construction reported large losses, and mining and communications were also slacker than in the preceding month. On the other hand, considerable expansion was indicated in trade and logging. Within the group of factory employment, there were pronounced gains in the tobacco industry, and smaller increases in rubber and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber mills, food, textile, iron and steel and some other plants were seasonally slacker. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1935, (4,180 in number) had 410,441 employees, compared with 422,383 at the beginning of November. The index, at 107.0 at Dec. 1, 1935, compared favourably with that of 101.7 at the same date in 1934.

Prairie Provinces.— Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1921 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,382 reporting employers had let out 8,533 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 128,138 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, logging and building construction increased the numbers at work, the seasonal gains in retail trade being very large. On the other hand, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported reduced employment; the losses in the first two groups were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in 1934, although the falling-off then reported had been on a much smaller scale.

British Columbia.— Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of fifteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction; on the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Transportation and building and railway construction also released employees. A smaller decrease had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1934, when the index was over six points lower. The 1,007 firms reporting for the date under review had 83,398 employees, as compared with 85,497 in their preceding statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight cities was considerably better than at Dec. 1 in any of the last three years.

Montreal.-- There was a further slight increase in the employment afforded by the 1,298 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 195 persons to 138,249 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed rather more employment, mainly in tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, while textile factories were seasonally inactive; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping and stevedoring. A general loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower than that of 91.9 at the latest date.

Quebec.-- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 179 workers being laid off by the 166 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,143 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, but services and construction were also slacker, while retail trade and transportation showed improvement. The general recession indicated at the same date in 1934 had been on a larger scale, and the index was then between six and seven points lower.

Toronto.-- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,406 firms who employed 123,162 persons, as compared with 124,250 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, while services and transportation also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Smaller losses on the whole had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was nearly four points lower than that of 100.8 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in the pulp and paper group), and transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, construction and trade afforded more employment. One hundred and seventy-seven employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,385 workers, as against 13,463 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1934, when a larger decline had been indicated.

Hamilton.-- A small decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,232 persons was employed by the 277 firms furnishing data, who had 32,537 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. In the non-manufacturing divisions, construction also showed some curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 100.4, was over fourteen points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a minor decline had been noted.

Windsor.-- There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 172 employers with 16,058 workers, compared with 15,602 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1934, but the index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.-- Employment improved substantially in Winnipeg, according to data received from 461 firms employing 40,299 persons, as compared with 39,172 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in transportation and road construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 94.1, was seven points higher than on the same date of last year, when a smaller increase in employment had been noted.

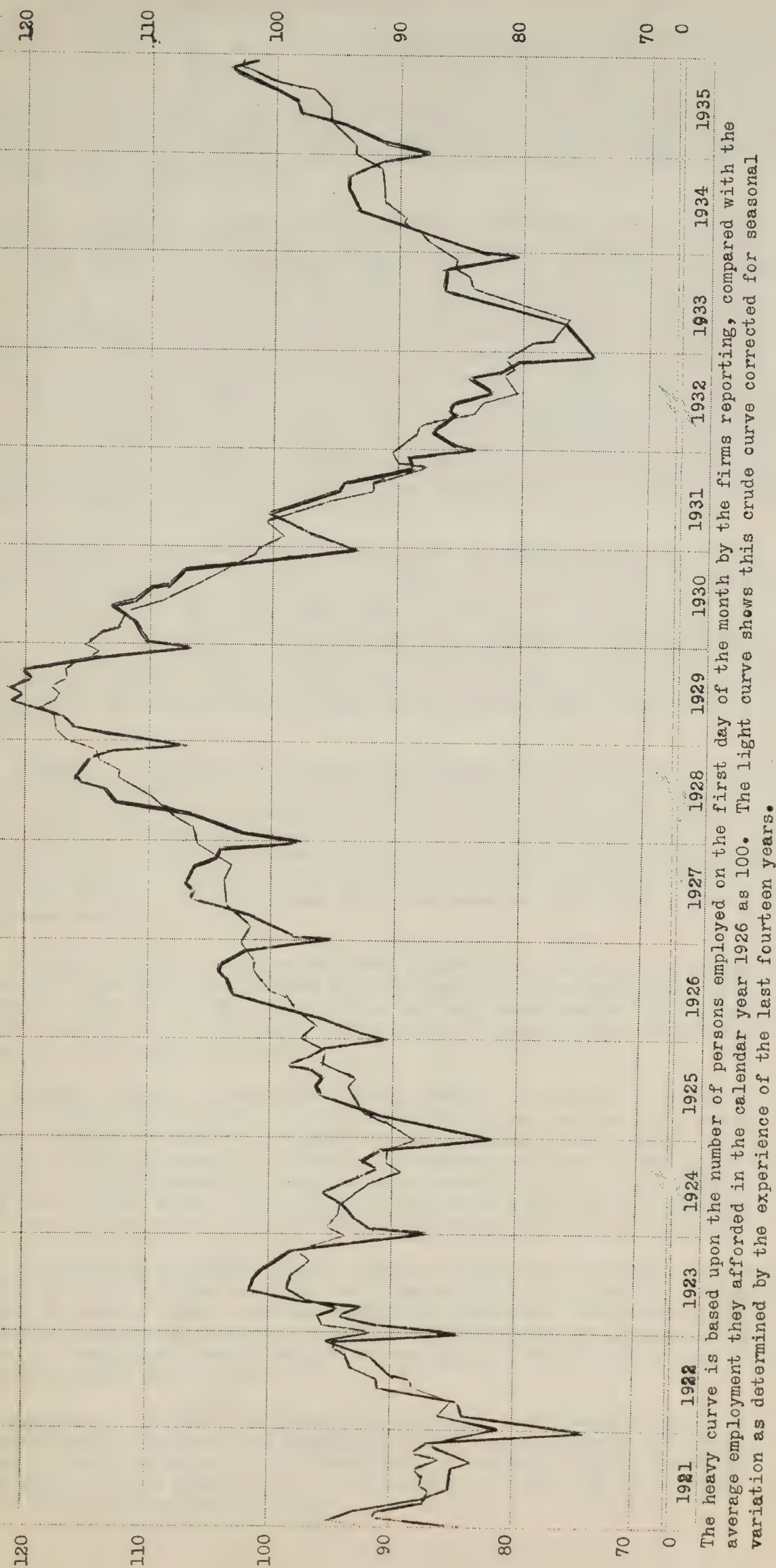
Vancouver.-- Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 424 employers of 32,117 workers, as compared with 32,469 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. No general change had been reported at the beginning of December, 1934; the index then was over eleven points lower than that of 100.3 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,579 of which employed 510,365 operatives, compared with 521,318 on Nov. 1. This decline of 2.1 p.c. was just about equal to the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement,

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

showed very little change from the preceding month, standing at 102.4 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 102.5 at Nov. 1. Tobacco and rubber works reported heightened activity; the gain in the former being considerable. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller decline, on the whole, had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1934, but the index then was some ten points lower.

The improvement in manufacturing has been a noteworthy feature of the situation during 1935. The Dec. 1 index of 101.4, was fourteen points or sixteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1935; this was an increase during the year that very considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1935, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Nov. 1, the longest period of continuous expansion noted in this record of fifteen years. Curtailment was indicated in the last month of 1935, in conformity with the trend almost invariably in evidence at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available; as has already been stated, the shrinkage involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll just about equal to the average. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

Logging.-- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 317 companies with 51,543 persons in their employ, or 7,092 more than in the preceding month. This increase was rather smaller than the average gain recorded between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, probably as a result of the unsuitable weather for bush operations which has recently prevailed in various parts of the country. However, the index was higher than at Dec. 1 in other years of the record, except 1934 and 1929. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps on the date under review, that in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.-- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a decline which resulted in lowered employment in the group as a whole. The general reduction was somewhat larger than the average indicated at Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years. Returns were compiled from 348 mine operations whose forces were reduced from 60,695 workers on Nov. 1, to 60,134 on the date under review. A general increase had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was over eight points lower; at the latest date it was 131.1.

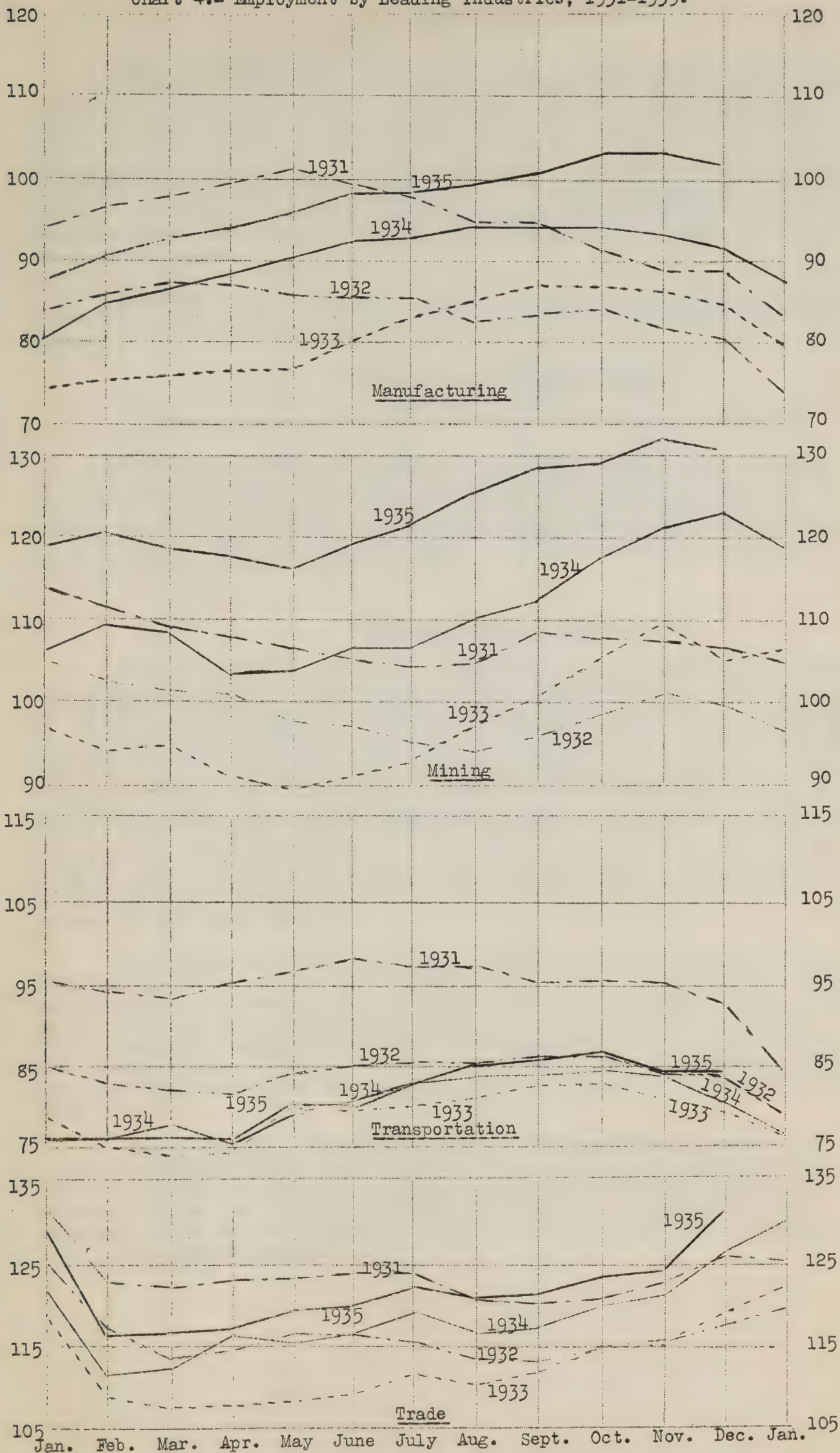
Communications.-- A further decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 104 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,428 employees on the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1934, when a larger reduction had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.-- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 418 employers of 100,254 persons, compared with 100,963 in the preceding month. Steam railway and local transportation reported contractions in employment, but shipping showed moderate improvement. General curtailment on a much larger scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1934, when the index of employment was nearly four points lower. The decline at the latest date was considerably below the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1934.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Seasonal reductions that were only twice exceeded in the last fourteen years were registered in construction, losses being recorded in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,083 contractors furnishing data aggregated 112,597 employees, as compared with 140,921 on Nov. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at Dec. 1, 1934, when the contraction had been less extensive.

Services.-- A further decrease was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 456 establishments with 25,092 persons on their payrolls, or 221 fewer than at the beginning of November. A slight gain had been shown on Dec. 1, 1934, but the index was then rather below its level at the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



Trade.-- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December; the gains indicated were considerably larger than the average increase at that date in the years since 1920, being, in fact, only once exceeded in these fifteen years, viz., by those reported at Dec. 1, 1927. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1931. The 1,177 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 103,742 persons in their employ, or 5,214 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice at Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was a further improvement in employment on Oct. 21 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.6 on Oct. 21, 1935, as compared with the revised percentages of 15.0 at Sept. 23, 1935, and 16.3 at Oct. 22, 1934.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports for October tabulated by the United States Department of Labor show a continuation of the substantial gains in employment which were reported in September, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries contributing to the improvement. Estimates computed from reports furnished by firms employing more than one-half of the total factory wage-earners in the country indicated additional jobs for nearly 150,000 workers in manufacturing between September and October. Retail trade establishments showed a seasonal expansion; employment in anthracite mines also increased sharply, and smaller gains occurred in metalliferous mining, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels and brokerage and insurance companies. The preliminary index in manufacturing for October, 1935, was 85.3, (the highest since October, 1930), as compared with 78.4 in October, 1934; the base, or 100 p.c., used in calculating these indexes is the average for the years 1923-25.

New York.-- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment decreased one p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 77.0 in November; this was 8.6 p.c. higher than in November, 1934. There were seasonal reductions in clothing factories, shoe factories, fruit and vegetable canneries and in some beverage plants. On the other hand, November was the fourth consecutive month in which some of the metal industries increased their forces.

Massachusetts.-- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries from 1,548 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 531 persons or 0.2 p.c. in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 252,923 workers. The largest losses occurred in boot and shoe factories, while cotton and woollen mills and some other groups showed improvement.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	75.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1935.
100.0 7.8 29.1 41.6 13.0 8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.01/	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1935.

14.0 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.3 1.6 4.1 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

1/ Revised index.

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1935.

100.0 51.8 5.2 6.1 2.2 10.2 11.4 2.6 10.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1935	Nov.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	51.8	101.4	103.5	91.3	84.4	80.3	89.6	100.6
Animal products - edible	2.2	115.4	120.5	108.9	101.0	95.0	99.0	102.9
Fur and products	.2	101.5	100.4	89.0	88.7	81.0	82.5	101.2
Leather and products	2.1	103.8	106.3	94.3	86.8	86.7	84.6	81.5
Boots and shoes	1.4	102.6	107.2	92.3	87.7	90.8	87.8	81.8
Lumber and products	3.7	69.8	76.2	64.5	59.0	50.6	62.3	74.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	57.2	66.5	52.5	46.0	36.2	45.9	58.5
Furniture	.7	85.4	86.6	78.1	79.1	73.9	97.6	110.0
Other lumber products	1.1	96.2	97.8	90.7	76.5	76.2	84.9	96.9
Musical instruments	.2	51.8	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9	74.4	81.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	114.7	126.5	103.7	103.1	102.9	107.7	111.6
Pulp and paper products	6.1	98.7	98.6	94.7	88.1	86.1	94.2	102.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.4	88.6	83.4	74.1	70.2	81.1	92.7
Paper products	.9	118.1	117.8	109.4	103.7	99.3	100.2	104.9
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.9	105.1	104.5	101.4	102.9	109.9	115.2
Rubber products	1.3	98.3	96.3	92.3	89.2	86.1	95.3	108.5
Textile products	10.2	117.0	118.9	107.1	103.5	96.3	94.3	98.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	136.9	134.8	121.2	116.6	105.4	99.4	100.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	97.8	93.3	86.3	82.3	76.9	79.6	84.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	142.4	145.8	123.9	130.7	112.9	103.2	93.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	538.7	534.8	476.7	427.3	367.2	324.4	303.6
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	127.6	127.2	117.6	120.2	115.1	103.5	111.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	99.4	105.8	94.2	88.8	85.0	87.0	94.7
Other textile products	1.0	94.5	97.7	87.7	81.9	73.5	78.1	85.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	143.8	122.3	128.3	118.7	121.7	119.4	123.9
Tobacco	1.2	144.1	106.2	122.7	119.9	125.4	113.8	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.0	144.6	137.1	115.9	115.6	127.3	139.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	140.0	145.5	127.2	128.0	105.2	102.9	137.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	135.5	134.8	122.4	114.8	106.9	114.1	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	75.8	80.1	68.9	57.7	53.9	88.8	111.4
Electric light and power	1.5	116.2	117.6	113.1	104.9	110.6	126.6	131.9
Electrical apparatus	1.4	124.5	131.2	111.3	96.3	101.5	132.4	149.7
Iron and steel products	11.6	86.8	88.7	71.4	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	115.7	116.7	92.3	74.3	63.7	73.3	97.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.6	95.8	83.3	68.3	67.7	89.6	109.8
Agricultural implements	.5	52.5	55.9	39.1	30.6	24.2	27.3	33.4
Land vehicles	5.1	83.7	85.4	67.8	63.3	62.1	76.5	94.3
Automobiles and parts	1.7	120.0	131.5	69.8	61.3	50.9	62.8	90.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	59.5	62.9	52.2	45.2	54.5	64.5	109.1
Heating appliances	.5	105.3	113.1	92.8	84.7	72.0	86.9	114.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	89.5	86.8	61.5	51.3	46.2	85.2	131.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.8	97.4	77.1	64.7	62.8	74.1	96.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	87.2	88.5	77.4	68.8	65.3	83.2	92.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	125.8	126.8	110.4	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	137.5	139.8	132.2	125.9	118.2	120.8	133.9
Miscellaneous	.6	125.0	124.6	119.2	103.6	98.4	98.2	107.6
LOGGING	5.2	183.5	158.4	198.6	166.5	56.2	73.1	106.5
MINING	6.1	131.1	132.5	122.9	105.5	99.9	107.5	117.8
Coal	2.6	93.7	92.9	95.5	88.2	93.4	99.3	109.4
Metallic ores	2.8	230.3	234.4	206.1	159.7	134.0	134.9	138.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	104.8	110.6	87.2	80.1	65.3	92.1	114.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	81.0	81.4	79.8	81.0	89.3	100.5	115.3
Telegraphs	.5	91.7	94.8	83.6	84.5	84.6	100.8	116.0
Telephones	1.7	78.1	77.8	77.5	80.1	90.5	100.4	115.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	84.0	84.5	80.1	79.8	83.9	93.5	102.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	115.2	117.4	110.2	111.0	116.6	117.0	122.0
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	74.2	71.0	69.9	72.9	86.7	97.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	93.7	89.8	84.2	87.3	94.2	96.9	102.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.4	95.9	119.9	100.3	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3
Building	2.8	67.3	70.4	55.2	42.5	37.4	86.8	123.3
Highway	6.4	171.0	226.3	198.9	194.6	115.4	244.2	197.9
Railway	2.2	55.3	71.5	54.7	55.4	56.3	68.7	91.5
SERVICES	2.6	116.3	117.1	115.2	108.8	103.7	116.1	123.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	112.0	113.3	113.9	106.2	94.8	112.0	123.6
Professional	.3	122.4	123.0	121.5	121.5	125.3	123.6	122.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	122.0	122.2	115.6	109.9	111.8	119.5	124.9
TRADE	10.5	131.1	124.6	126.0	119.1	117.8	125.6	134.8
Retail	7.8	140.0	130.2	135.6	126.5	124.8	133.7	143.4
Wholesale	2.7	110.5	111.6	103.7	102.1	101.3	107.5	115.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.6	107.7	98.9	91.3	83.2	99.1	108.5

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

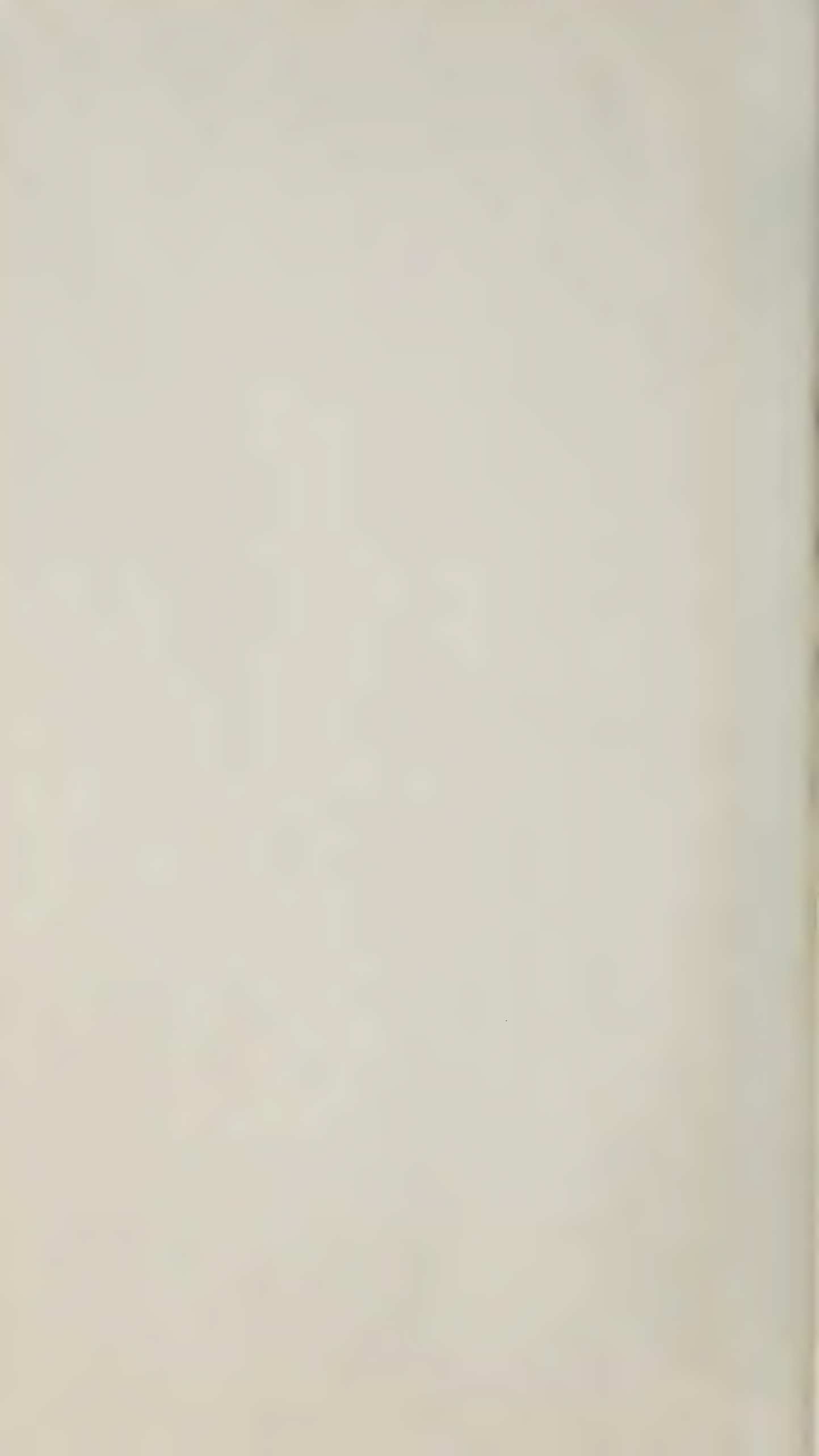
Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1935	Nov.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>		33.9	99.4	100.2	95.9	83.6	76.4	81.8	92.5
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	3.3	61.1	64.1	72.5	56.0	35.2	47.6	57.8
	Pulp and paper	5.1	150.1	143.0	141.7	145.0	130.4	129.8	138.0
	Textile products	4.2	88.8	87.6	87.5	81.7	73.2	75.9	75.4
	Iron and steel	11.7	109.9	110.8	96.0	78.8	73.3	80.4	96.4
	Other manufactures	9.6	96.7	100.3	96.8	83.2	84.1	88.1	100.0
	Logging	6.6	241.0	191.9	316.9	358.3	80.3	207.7	144.9
	Mining	20.7	106.7	106.0	104.0	88.3	94.4	103.4	110.6
	Communications	2.4	88.1	88.2	86.2	81.7	86.6	115.1	146.7
	Transportation	9.7	64.1	61.3	74.0	59.8	63.7	73.0	83.9
	Construction	17.4	147.1	190.9	133.4	100.2	97.7	244.1	163.7
	Services	1.5	148.2	154.3	150.4	134.3	139.3	163.4	158.3
	Trade	7.8	128.9	123.5	116.4	116.4	111.0	118.0	130.0
<u>Maritimes- All Industries</u>		100.0	107.5	111.1	106.9	93.4	83.8	112.7	109.5
<u>Quebec</u>									
	Manufacturing	57.8	102.0	103.2	92.9	85.6	83.5	92.2	103.0
	Lumber products	2.6	69.5	84.6	66.9	63.5	59.0	71.7	82.2
	Pulp and paper	7.5	92.7	95.1	87.9	79.5	80.0	84.2	94.9
	Textile products	17.1	124.6	126.1	110.9	104.4	95.8	95.5	99.8
	Iron and steel	8.9	77.2	76.8	69.0	61.4	59.4	78.7	97.2
	Other manufactures	21.7	110.8	109.5	101.4	93.6	95.5	105.0	116.5
	Logging	8.2	281.5	254.5	369.7	266.0	106.8	106.0	149.2
	Mining	2.5	163.6	166.0	129.1	119.4	92.1	109.1	128.5
	Communications	1.7	72.8	70.2	72.3	76.9	84.0	96.1	110.2
	Transportation	10.4	89.0	87.1	79.8	87.0	91.4	98.9	102.5
	Construction	9.4	70.6	85.1	52.8	71.2	46.0	80.3	97.2
	Services	2.1	99.1	101.0	98.3	97.3	94.5	105.0	110.1
	Trade	7.9	137.5	130.5	133.1	133.7	132.1	136.6	145.1
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	103.8	105.0	96.4	92.4	82.9	94.7	106.7
<u>Ontario</u>									
	Manufacturing	61.0	102.8	105.3	90.7	84.6	80.3	89.5	100.0
	Lumber products	3.5	65.9	71.2	59.8	56.5	55.5	69.4	80.8
	Pulp and paper	6.4	98.1	97.4	95.7	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2
	Textile products	10.9	112.4	114.5	105.5	104.8	98.6	93.8	99.8
	Iron and steel	15.8	91.6	95.2	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6	91.1
	Other manufactures	24.4	118.7	121.0	107.8	100.7	85.8	106.3	112.0
	Logging	3.8	172.6	134.9	142.0	130.6	28.7	52.6	106.6
	Mining	4.7	197.0	203.4	175.4	138.9	119.8	129.4	131.9
	Communications	2.0	76.0	77.7	74.7	75.8	86.1	96.2	107.3
	Transportation	7.0	80.0	80.1	75.2	74.1	78.2	90.7	102.9
	Construction	8.4	96.1	123.0	145.6	122.3	81.3	145.6	137.1
	Services	2.8	143.6	142.2	143.9	132.0	122.9	134.4	146.0
	Trade	10.3	138.1	132.9	133.3	124.3	122.8	134.3	139.0
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	107.0	110.0	101.7	93.3	84.1	99.3	108.2
<u>Prairie</u>									
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Manufacturing	28.9	98.2	98.9	92.1	86.3	83.9	95.9	107.0
	Lumber products	1.7	77.0	80.2	73.8	74.4	64.0	64.3	85.6
	Pulp and paper	2.8	94.0	90.7	87.2	85.9	88.7	101.5	109.1
	Textile products	1.9	113.9	122.9	108.6	105.9	103.9	109.6	101.2
	Iron and steel	9.7	77.4	76.4	73.3	69.3	71.0	87.1	99.4
	Other manufactures	12.8	127.1	129.2	118.4	107.0	99.9	110.5	121.9
	Logging	1.0	87.1	72.4	118.2	49.2	23.7	4.8	35.0
	Mining	8.1	119.2	120.7	122.6	119.0	118.9	116.5	137.1
	Communications	2.8	93.0	94.7	92.9	94.0	104.6	104.7	124.8
	Transportation	19.0	89.5	94.3	87.5	84.4	88.9	99.5	108.1
	Construction	18.5	102.1	140.4	79.6	76.7	61.3	129.2	143.3
	Services	3.0	96.3	97.3	92.2	90.6	88.4	100.2	109.4
	Trade	18.7	117.8	108.4	111.1	105.1	105.5	110.3	123.8
<u>Prairies- All Industries</u>		100.0	101.3	108.1	94.3	89.3	86.7	106.0	118.6
<u>British</u>									
<u>Columbia</u>									
	Manufacturing	37.6	93.2	99.2	83.7	75.9	64.4	77.2	93.2
	Lumber products	12.1	77.6	80.6	65.9	57.4	37.2	46.9	62.3
	Pulp and paper	5.6	107.8	104.3	101.6	90.7	77.1	101.6	114.5
	Textile products	1.2	115.3	112.1	87.5	89.5	89.1	103.2	106.8
	Iron and steel	3.3	73.0	73.7	62.8	58.8	60.3	71.7	111.5
	Other manufactures	15.4	110.2	125.4	103.3	96.0	90.1	103.1	114.8
	Logging	7.4	86.5	85.5	59.1	63.9	32.6	33.8	58.8
	Mining	8.7	90.5	88.8	90.3	73.9	69.6	78.0	88.8
	Communications	3.3	98.2	99.6	95.1	93.0	96.1	111.5	122.9
	Transportation	12.3	88.9	91.3	85.7	87.4	88.6	93.2	107.3
	Construction	16.8	127.9	128.7	135.7	119.8	89.7	153.0	125.3
	Services	3.3	97.6	100.1	94.6	89.5	84.9	98.8	109.6
	Trade	10.6	125.3	122.2	117.2	106.0	106.2	114.3	126.8
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	99.3	101.8	92.9	85.4	73.8	90.5	100.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1935	Nov.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.1	94.9	94.1	87.8	81.7	81.2	91.8	104.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	115.3	117.2	108.5	109.5	112.0	112.5	120.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.6	104.3	101.8	100.6	103.3	105.4	115.0
Textiles	14.4	98.5	102.4	90.7	83.5	79.7	82.1	83.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.7	136.2	114.8	122.5	113.2	122.3	113.6	118.3
Iron and steel	13.5	73.9	73.2	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2	93.8
Other manufactures	21.0	94.9	95.0	89.9	82.9	83.3	93.9	112.4
Communications	2.7	62.8	62.0	64.2	63.4	76.9	85.5	95.2
Transportation	10.9	99.5	97.1	96.0	97.7	106.7	117.8	110.4
Construction	4.5	39.4	50.4	43.7	56.1	55.7	87.4	101.2
Trade	13.4	132.0	124.6	124.7	126.6	127.4	130.7	146.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.9	91.7	86.7	84.5	85.3	96.7	108.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.5	94.5	97.0	89.6	85.8	93.3	108.2	116.7
Leather products	18.9	99.3	102.6	88.5	76.7	91.6	109.0	101.4
Other manufactures	38.6	92.1	94.4	90.1	90.0	94.1	107.9	123.8
Transportation	15.0	108.1	102.8	96.6	140.2	109.0	111.4	105.8
Construction	11.5	135.5	143.2	96.4	86.9	86.0	103.8	234.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.0	100.5	92.4	92.9	95.9	108.7	128.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	97.9	100.0	92.5	87.0	85.2	96.3	105.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	110.3	111.9	110.9	102.3	105.0	114.8	117.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	117.8	118.2	112.2	106.4	105.7	114.6	116.7
Textiles	11.4	88.6	93.1	88.8	89.0	85.1	87.8	98.0
Iron and steel	9.4	77.4	79.7	66.9	57.4	57.5	70.4	90.2
Other manufactures	26.9	103.8	105.2	96.9	91.0	88.1	102.5	108.0
Communications	2.8	64.6	65.8	67.2	70.5	73.9	86.8	95.6
Transportation	5.9	91.5	89.7	88.8	88.8	96.4	120.2	134.7
Construction	2.7	57.4	67.3	62.9	61.8	62.6	108.4	138.3
Trade	21.6	129.1	125.1	127.6	120.6	118.8	131.5	154.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.8	101.7	97.1	92.0	91.2	104.8	113.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.2	88.7	92.5 ^{2/}	84.1	81.9	84.3	95.3	103.5
Lumber products	4.0	45.2	48.1	39.0	41.7	44.8	54.1	60.0
Pulp and paper	15.5	85.8	91.9 ^{2/}	88.6	85.0	84.0	92.9	103.9
Other manufactures	25.7	106.7	108.8	97.9	94.4	99.1	108.9	121.5
Construction	16.9	162.2	154.4	136.3	133.3	87.0	130.0	170.5
Trade	17.2	127.6	120.5	114.9	111.6	110.6	124.9	128.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.6	104.8 ^{2/}	95.0	95.4	92.6	112.7	116.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.2	99.2	100.7	84.0	76.8	72.8	83.9	95.2
Textiles	18.1	91.7	88.8	81.6	87.7	79.3	86.9	92.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	107.6	119.7	92.6	78.0	93.4	109.7	109.5
Iron and steel	29.2	93.3	94.7	71.9	60.2	50.9	63.9	78.6
Other manufactures	23.6	110.9	112.1	100.6	91.0	90.0	99.3	115.8
Construction	2.8	56.1	59.3	38.4	60.5	57.4	126.9	203.0
Trade	8.5	129.3	126.4	125.1	101.2	106.0	115.8	130.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	100.4	101.4	86.1	80.0	76.6	94.0	104.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.2	126.2	121.9	75.5	80.0	61.0	63.1	109.9
Iron and steel	65.2	125.5	122.4	64.5	68.8	51.0	53.3	108.2
Other manufactures	18.0	129.0	120.1	115.8	115.6	101.9	103.8	116.8
Construction	2.5	45.5	53.3	41.9	17.3	20.3	40.5	115.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	118.7	115.4	77.9	78.2	63.7	72.3	113.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	95.9	96.0	89.9	85.6	81.5	95.5	107.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	132.6	132.0	128.2	116.7	98.7	110.6	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	101.2	95.3	95.3	94.6	99.9	104.5	115.6
Textiles	5.2	119.9	131.7	113.0	111.5	106.0	113.3	105.6
Iron and steel	17.5	76.2	75.3	69.9	67.2	64.0	82.7	103.3
Other manufactures	13.5	108.3	108.9	102.7	96.0	91.8	99.8	106.8
Transportation	9.1	72.0	76.6	72.9	70.4	74.4	86.4	92.2
Construction	4.5	65.2	65.6	31.4	25.9	25.2	54.3	63.9
Trade	30.6	104.6	93.1	98.9	94.3	93.2	97.6	103.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.1	91.4	87.1	83.3	82.2	93.2	104.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.6	101.1	102.0	84.5	79.8	76.2	83.0	97.7
Lumber products	9.2	76.5	76.6	52.9	48.0	37.1	51.6	53.7
Other manufactures	29.4	112.4	113.6	99.1	94.4	94.6	105.6	118.0
Communications	7.2	97.5	98.8	93.5	92.0	96.3	105.6	122.3
Transportation	18.0	98.3	97.4	94.7	94.0	99.6	98.8	105.6
Construction	6.9	59.0	70.8	39.4	45.7	59.2	99.9	96.1
Services	6.1	99.6	102.2	96.8	90.3	84.0	97.5	104.5
Trade	23.1	129.5	124.6	120.8	109.3	106.3	116.4	130.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	100.3	103.3	89.0	84.9	85.3	98.3	107.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns. 2/ Revised indexes.



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